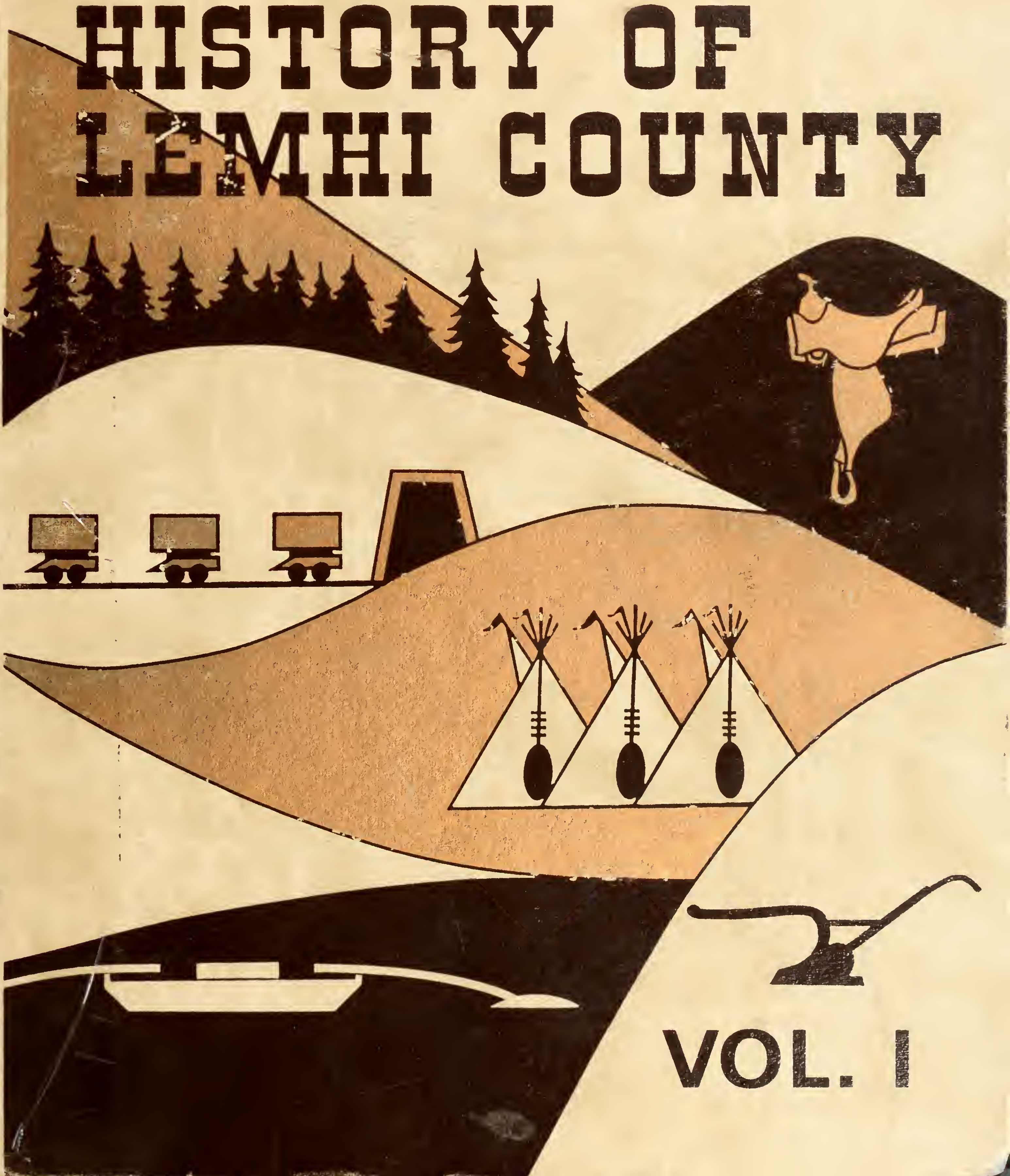
CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF LEMHI COUNTY



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Freeman Peak in the Bitterroot Range of the Beaverhead Mountains.
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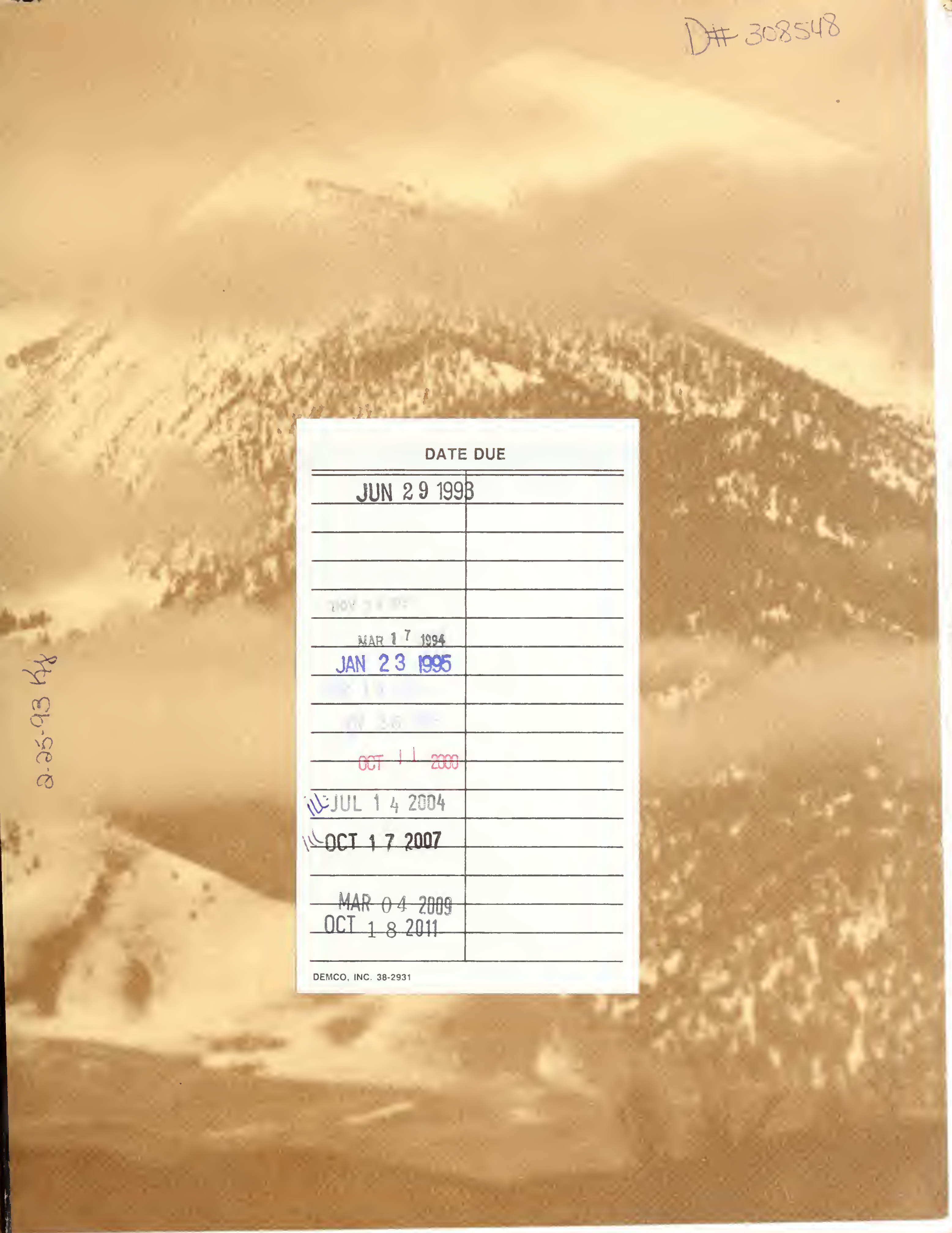

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CENTENNIAL
HISTORY OF
LEMHI COUNTY, IDAHO

Volume I

D Krasowski '92

Compiled by
Lemhi County History Committee
Hon. Fred Snook, Chairman
Salmon, Idaho 83467

pop. 6,899

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Our sincere gratitued is extended to the many others who helped either directly or indirectly in completing this publication. Special thanks to Dale Ford for photographic work.

A DREAM COMES TRUE

by Fred Snook

Chairman, History Book Committee

This *Centennial History of Lemhi County* was the idea of an inspirational, dedicated, community minded person; the late Barbara Young. Barbara was the Chairman of the Lemhi County Centennial Committee and in that position organized the "best" County Centennial Organization in the State. Though stricken with cancer midway through the Centennial, she inspired the best from all of us who worked with her.

In my position as Centennial History Chairman, Barbara spoke with me often of the challenge of a Lemhi County family and general history book. Options were considered; perhaps hiring an "expert" to come in and do the project; perhaps contracting with some local writer to do the project; among other ideas. However, the press of the other Centennial projects, and there were many, always resulted in the book idea being pushed aside.

Due to her illness, Barbara's activities became limited and another wonderful person, Mona Van Overen quietly took the reins, working diligently on completing many Centennial tasks. Mona was interested in the idea of a Centennial book, but had many other projects to complete. Unbelievably, Mona was stricken with cancer soon after taking over the Centennial.

Barbara passed away May 25, 1990. Mona passed away July 14, 1990. We miss them and wish them everlasting peace.

The Centennial came to a close and our History Committee was about to disband when another person rose to the occasion. Her name; Shirley Parmenter. Shirley contacted me and again mentioned the challenge of a Centennial history book. I told her of our past efforts, and that we had no money, no staff and no encouragement to proceed. Shirley would not quit, and with her pushing and shoving, we were back in business.

A meeting was held and Fred Snook was the unofficial chairman. Interested persons were contacted and the unofficial committee decided to "go for it". Our goal was to collect five hundred family histories, which would mean enough interest to finance the publication of the book. Our neighbors in Beaverhead County, Montana, led by Salmon native Ann Hirschy, came to give us a training seminar on their completed project, and we were off and running.

With Shirley leading the way and being joined by many devoted volunteers, especially Doris Brown and Phoebe Bird, more than eleven hundred family histories, together with priceless photographs were collected. Several instructional sessions were conducted by Jean Marchand to assist the public in preparing their individual histories.

Meanwhile, our main stumbling block was the lack of a computer coordinator. Again magic struck when Tower Creek resident, Marilyn Alford became interested and joined the party. Shirley and Marilyn made quite a team and truly have worked full time at this project for more than a year. They deserve the community's praise for their sacrifice and efforts. As Chairman my main job was to schedule the meetings, stay out of the way, and let the staff continue their efforts. My other job was to coordinate as many feature stories as space would allow.

One large problem. We had no money to finance the book. It would have to be a pay as you go process, which had a big blank in the middle until the finished product could be received; ready to be sold. We appreciate the seven hundred prepublication orders that were paid for in advance to partially finance the project. So certain of success were we, that only one person was called upon to sign the $80,000 guarantee to the publishing company.

Our next problem? We did not have a real editor. The alternative was to edit by committee. Eight people served: Karen Whitworth, the Pahsimeroi Connection; Bob Loucks, Lemhi County Agent; our Vice Chairman and Computer Coordinator, Marilyn Alford; our Family History Chairperson, Shirley Parmenter; Lemhi County native, teacher, and ranch wife, Janice Neal; Lemhi County native and former English teacher, Phyllis Caples; Salmon City Librarian, Ramona Combs- Stauffer; longtime resident, Doris Brown; and Chairman, Magistrate Judge Fred Snook.

I think it worked. Though difficult, it was a true labor of love. Many decisions to be made, friendly arguments and disagreements, deadlines to meet, assignments to complete.

Two main decisions: Should we have a Pioneer section for those people born before 1890 or a straight alphabetical arrangement? The majority vote was for straight alphabetical listing. Issue two: Should there be a specific dedication to a group of real persons representing our 185 years of recorded history, or a noncontroversial, generic dedication? The decision: Always avoid controversy.

One other important item was the cost. The Committee sincerely feels that the price of the three volume set is extremely low for a book of this quality. Comparable publications sell for $100 to $150, so our published price is another tribute to everyone volunteering their efforts. No one was paid for their work on the Centennial History. Profits, if any, will be donated to worthwhile Lemhi County historical projects.

After all the information was collected, the real work began. Ramona Combs-Stauffer, Marilyn Alford, and Ann Loucks, assisted by many others, worked day after day in physically laying out the entire three volumes; page by page. It was tedious, difficult work. Double checking all photos for correct captions and matching them to the right story, on the right page. There may be errors in the final product, but I hope the public realizes how difficult it was to coordinate this much information with an all volunteer staff. Bear in mind that the staff also had to carry on with their day to day occupations, other activities and families during this two year project.

The final result? Barbara and Mona would be proud. It is the best, most complete history of the past 185 years in Lemhi County ever produced. Volume One contains many feature stories: Sacajawea, The Lemhis, Lewis and Clark, Leesburg, Pioneers, Miners, The Chinese, Schools, Churches and much, much more. Volume Two and Three contain the many interesting family histories and photographs that were submitted, and also the history of the Pahsimeroi and its people. It is the best history of Lemhi County ever Written. Why? Because it was written by the people. More than eight hundred different authors contributed information to the book and that is what makes it so very special.

It is said that memory is what makes life so special, and forgetfulness is what makes daily life possible. That is the case here. Most people wrote the best about their ancestors. Everyone has a right to be proud of their heritage. What was received was not scrutinized by the committee. If a person said that their Grandmother was the best cook in Lemhi County, we did not dispute it. No two people ever remember the exact same thing, and some of what is printed here may not be absolutely correct. You, the reader, shall judge the credibility of each story.

In conclusion, I have been very fortunate to serve my neighbors in Lemhi County in many public positions. I truly feel that contributing to this endeavor was the most important and gratifying of all.

Read on! We hope you will enjoy reading it as much as we have enjoyed producing it.

No. 101 ALONG THE SALMON RIVER

[illegible]

DEDICATION

by Sam McKinney

Lemhi County native, rancher, and past County Commissioner

The history of any western county is primarily determined by the heritage of its people, who came west and established a new life on the wild frontier.

Lemhi County is a stronghold of the western spirit, the passageway for Lewis and Clark, the native land of Sacajawea, Chief Tendoy and the peaceful Lemhi Indian tribe.

This Centennial History is respectfully dedicated to the Native Americans who treasured this land before us, the courageous pioneers, and their descendants. It is dedicated also to the followers and builders who discovered the beauty and opportunity of this area, developed it, and hopefully will maintain and preserve Lemhi County's natural grandeur.

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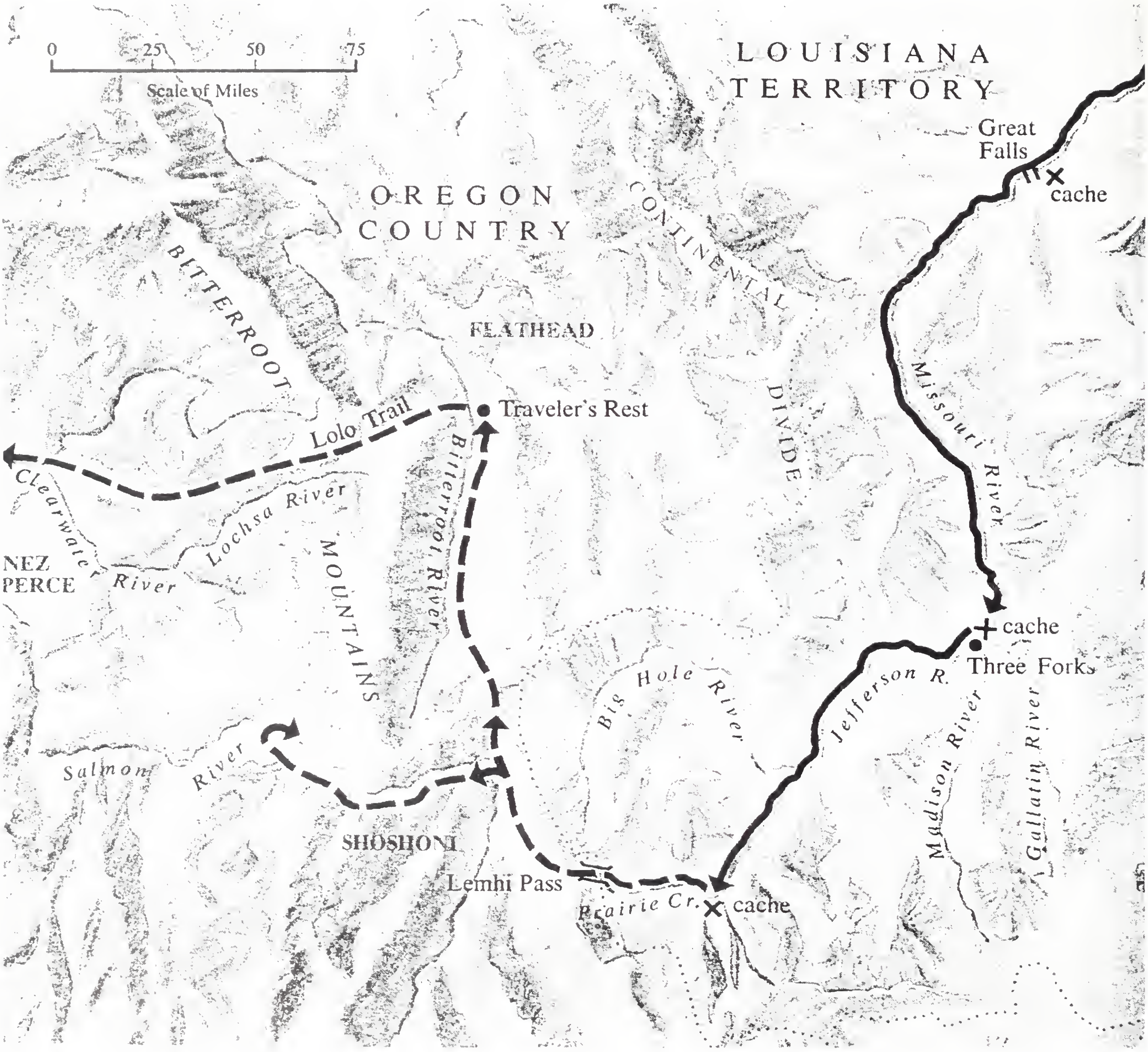
THE PIONEERS

They Came

To An Unknown Land

Photo Dale Ford



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Great Falls
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OREGON COUNTRY
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MOUNTAINS
FLATHEAD
Traveler's Rest
Lolo Trail
Clearwater River
Lochsa River
NEZ PERCE
Bitterroot River
Missouri River
cache
Three Forks
Jefferson R.
Madison River
Gallatin River
Big Hole River
Salmon River
SHOSHONI
Lemhi Pass
Prairie Cr.
cache

THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPEDITION IN LEMHI COUNTY

by J. Wilmer Rigby

The first event recorded in the history of Lemhi County and the State of Idaho occurred August 12, 1805 with the passage of four members of the Lewis and Clark expedition over the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass. Captain Meriwether Lewis, George Drouillard, John Shields and Hugh McNeal, in advance of the main party, were searching for the Shoshone Indians; Sacajawea's people. Contact with her people was essential to the success of the expedition because the Indians owned horses which had to be purchased for the portage over the mountains to the waters of the Columbia River Drainage. The Continental Divide marked both the western border of the recently acquired Louisiana Territory, and the United States. Lemhi County and the entire northwest was unclaimed land at that time.

Descending to the head of Agency Creek, the party drank from the waters of the Columbia, climbed a very steep draw out of the canyon, and camped for the night at a spring which feeds Flume Creek. Next morning they began their search for the Shoshone. Lewis was anxious because a lone Indian encountered earlier on Horse Prairie would not let them approach, and Lewis was concerned that the Indian might have alarmed his people causing them to hide. The party soon encountered two women and a man with some dogs, but was not allowed to come near them. This group fled to the village, causing much concern and a band of armed warriors set out to intercept the intruders. A little later the explorers came upon three women; so suddenly that the women could not flee. Lewis befriended them with presents, and while the women were leading them to the village, the band of about sixty warriors appeared, traveling near full speed. The women informed the warriors, led by Chief Cameahwait, that the newcomers were friendly. Cameahwait accepted them as friends, taking them to his village and treating them with as much hospitality as was possible, considering the tribe's impoverished condition. The village was located near the mouth of Kenney Creek. Considerable persuasion was required before the Indians would accompany the party, with horses, back to the "forks of the Missouri", the present site of Clark Canyon Reservoir. The Indians were suspicious of strangers, with good reason, as they had been attacked that spring by raiders from the Blackfeet Nation, with heavy loss of life and property. The year before, many Shoshone had been killed in a battle on the upper western part of Horse Prairie. The Indians returned with Lewis to the main expedition, which was being lead up the Beaverhead River in canoes by William Clark . They met at the forks (north of and below the island in the present Clark Canyon Reservoir) where an emotional and dramatic reunion occurred when Clark arrived and Sacajawea was reunited with her people. Chief Cameahwait proved to be her brother.

The Indians were awed by Captain Clark's black slave, York, as well as the "sagacity" of Lewis's dog. A council was held; the pipe was smoked, greetings and welcomes extended and geography discussed. Plans for trade were reviewed and gifts distributed to Cameahwait, his subchiefs, and principle warriors. The conversation then turned to the logistics of the great portage ahead of them.

The Shoshone said the Salmon River could not be navigated, and the other option would be to travel north on a mountain trail traveled by the Nez Perce. They urged the Captains to winter with them, and to pursue the journey to the coast in the spring. Lewis and Clark suspected that the Indians might wish to detain them as protection from their enemies. It was decided that Clark would lead a detachment to ascertain the conditions of the Salmon River and the terrain bordering it. They would carry sufficient tools to construct dugout canoes, find timber to make the canoes and appraise the availability of game to sustain them. Lewis would remain east of the Divide to cache all equipment not needed, pack the remainder for travel by horse, buy horses and build pack saddles. He would later come with the men and baggage to meet Clark on his return from the proposed reconnaissance.

Captain Clark left on August 18th with eleven men and two horses loaded with boat building tools and what baggage they could carry. Traveling with them were Sacajawea, her husband Toussaint Charbonneau, their six month old baby, and all but four of the Indians. The Charbonneaus were to encourage members of the village to return with sufficient horses to accommodate the portage. The detachment camped on Pattee Creek the night of the 19th, arriving the following day at the upper Indian village. This village had been moved about two miles south of the previous site, to a place just above Warm Springs road, on the valley floor. There were about thirty-two lodges, all made of brush except one, constructed of skins. After a short council, Clark obtained a guide, Toby, and departed at 3 o'clock, leaving Pierre Cruzatte at the village to purchase a third horse and overtake them later. They moved down the east side of the river, crossing just below Seventeen Mile Creek to the west side of the valley and camped at Withington Creek.

The morning of August 21 they arrived at a small salmon fishing village, about half way between Withington Creek and the forks of the Salmon and Lemhi Rivers. The village, which was the place where Toby lived, consisted of a few brush lodges inhabited by about seven families. The villagers were very friendly and gave them as much boiled salmon as they could eat plus dried salmon to use later. Clark described and sketched, in great detail, the fish weirs near there, before proceeding to cross the Lemhi River and Kirtley Creek, to continue through the foothills northeast of Salmon. This route, leaving the valley bottoms, avoided crossing the Salmon River. Entering the Carmen Creek drainage near the present Grange building, one of the men shot a large salmon; consequently they named this stream Salmon Creek. The Indian road from there carried them directly to the Tower Creek bluffs by an island. They were able to pass around the end of the mountain spur and encamped under the first bluff. This was Clark's first encounter with the main Salmon River, which he named Lewis's River, " . . . in justice to Capt Lewis who was the first white man ever on this fork of the Columbia . . . ". The Lemhi was named the East Fork of Lewis's River, and the present Salmon River, the West Fork of Lewis's River. When the expedition arrived at the area near Lewiston, Idaho, the present Snake River was called Lewis's River because they recognized it as part of this drainage. Years later the Snake became known as the South Fork of Lewis's River, and the Salmon the North Fork of Lewis's River.

Clark's journal of August 22:

> We set out early passed a small creek (Tower Creek) on the right at one mile and the points of four mountains verry steap high & rockey, the assent of three was so steap that it is incredable to describe the rocks in maney places loose & sliped from those mountains and is a (solid) bed of rugid loose white and dark brown loose rock for miles. The Indian horses pass over those Clifts hills sids & rocks as fast as a man, the three horses with me do not detain me any on account of those difficuelties, passed two bold runs. Streams on the right and a Small river . . .

Captain Clark here describes Fourth of July Creek, Wagonhammer Creek, and the Northfork of the Salmon River respectively.

Arriving at the mouth of the North Fork, which Clark named Fish Creek, they surprised a small fishing village, terrifying them. Clark and two hunters, traveling in advance of the others, did not have their guide, Toby, to reassure these people.

> They offered everything they possessed (which was very little) to us, some run off and hid in the bushes The first offer of theirs were Elks tuskes from around their Childrens necks, sammon &c. my guide attempted passifyed thos people and they set before me berres, & fish to eate, I gave a fiew Small articles to those fritened people which added verry much to their pasification but not entirely as some of the women & Childn. Cried dureing my Stay of an hour at this place, . . .

One man accompanied the party on down the river, and they camped that evening on a small island in Deadwater because there was no other level place nearby. Sometime during the day's travel, Clark discovered and described the Clark's Nutcracker, Nucifraga Columbiana, thus

> . . . a bird of the wood pecker kind which fed on Pine burs its bill and tale white the wings black every other part of a light brown, and about the Size of a robin.

August 23rd was the day of truth as the hostility of the terrain became apparent to them. Sergeant Patrick Gass's journal states, "We preoceeded down the river through dreadful narrow, where the rocks were in some places breast high, and no path or trail of any kind." Clark writes,

> We set out early proceed on with great dificuelty as the rocks were so Sharp large and unsettled and the hill sides Steep that the horses could with the greatest risque and dificulty get on, no provisions as the 5 Sammons given us yesterday by the Indians were eaten last night . . .

It was necessary to go into the river in order to pass around some cliffs half way between Dump Creek and Moose Creek. The water was described as very rapid and deep for a short distance forcing the horses to swim. The many sharp rocks so impaired the horses' feet that the animals were left, with eight men, on a flat across from the mouth of Moose Creek. The men were left with instructions to hunt and fish, while Clark, Toby and three men continued down the canyon to Indian Creek, which Clark named Berry Creek. Having had nothing to eat that day, they spent two hours catching some small fish, picking berries, and writing in his journal. Three things were observed here that caused Clark to continue with his exploration. First, there was a well beaten trail on Indian Creek and Squaw Creek with evidence of recent travel and camping, so the Captain knew the expedition could reach this point with horses. Secondly, an abundance of timber was being seen for the first time on the north side of the river. Thirdly, in communicating with Toby, which could only be done in sign language, he learned of a sizable flat a few miles below on the river. He could very well have thought that the terraine was changing for the better.

Continuing on the trail up Squaw Creek to escape the terrible mountainside bordering the river, they traveled to where Papoose Creek intersects and Squaw Creek begins to bend northward away from the river. Here they passed over a low saddle on the ridge to the left, and on to the river, passing through a well timbered bottom (the River of No Return Ranch). Lewis writes;

> They passed this bottom and asscended a steep and elivated point of a mountain, from whence the guide shewed him the brake of the river through the mountains for about twenty miles further.

The mountain spur they climbed is the one through which Transfer Gulch passes, and is located a short distance above Spring Creek.

Speaking in sign language, Toby informed them that the country below is much more difficult than that through which they had just passed. He went on to say that if Captain Clark wished, he would take him to that place where the mountains open and the river passes through, where the mountains are not like those already seen, but straight up and down like the sides of a tree, and the water of the river rushes viciously from one side to the other. This is descriptive of Pine Creek Rapids. It would require one day to get there and another to return. Clark could see, in the distance, Dome Mountain, a part of the Crags, covered with snow and one of the loftiest he had ever seen. He was now satisfied that this route, whether by land or water, was impractical. Clark told Toby that they would now return to the village from whence they had set out, where he expected to meet Captain Lewis and the rest of the party, meaning the upper village near Warm Springs. They camped that night near the mouth of Papoose Creek arriving an hour after dark. There was no moon and no supper to give them comfort. Clark's group left early next day, stopping at the mouth of Squaw Creek to carve Clark's initials on a pine tree, pick some berries and catch a few fish for breakfast. Continuing back to the flat where he had left the other men and horses, he arrived a 4 p.m. He he wrote a letter to Captain Lewis recommending that the party not travel the river, but take a road up Fish Creek out of the valley northward to the Lolo Trail, which they should travel through the mountains westward. He dispatched John Colter (the man who later discovered Yellowstone Park and the Teton Valley) on horseback with the letter to Lewis. Colter was waiting for Lewis when he arrived at the upper Indian village on August 26. Lewis was very uneasy, as the natives were becoming reluctant to sell horses, claiming horses were needed for the buffalo hunt. The Indians were eager to leave in order to assemble with other bands for protection as they traveled into the dangerous country of the Blackfeet, in pursuit of their game. The season was late, and it was with difficulty that Lewis was able to persuade the Shoshone not to abondon the explorers and move to the hunting grounds. As fewer Indians were willing to sell their horses, the price began to rise, and bartering and negotiations became stiffer. Lewis wrote:

> . . . matter being thus far arranged I directed the fiddle to be played and the party danced very merily much to the amusement and gratification of the natives, though I must confess that the state of my own mind at thei moment did not well accord with the prevailing mirth as I somewhat feared that the caprice of the indians might suddenly induce them to withhold their horses from us without which my hopes of prosicuting my voyage to advantage was lost . . .

This was the last time he wrote in his journal that year on a regular basis.

At Clark's camp on the river, shortly alter Colter's departure on the night of the 24th, he and his men followed, experiencing much difficulty rounding the cliffs above camp. They had to swim the horses upstream, soaking their bedding. They camped, wrapping themselves in damp blankets and went to bed supperless.

On the evening of August 25th Clark's reconnsissance party camped below the Tower Creek bluff. Next day they returned by way of the forks of the Salmon and Lemhi River: probably to inspect the big fishing operation and possibly hoping to purchase some fish from the natives there. Arriving at the lower village near the weirs, they encamped there. The men, hungry and discouraged, complained continually. Clark kept them busy hunting but without success, except for one Salmon shot. The men complained that they would surely perish in this great mountain desert. The Indians gave them salmon eggs which they dried, pounded, and made into a soup. A native from the upper village arrived early on the 27th with news that Lewis would be there about noon.

Clark waited, but when Lewis failed to arrive he dispatched Gass the next day on horseback. Gass returned that evening with news that Clark was needed to help purchase horses. Clark left the next day, August 29, leaving Gass and one other man behind to watch the baggage and build pack saddles.

When he was delayed Clark went to join him. With the two captains now traveling together, the expedition, consisting of thirty horses and thirty-four people, departed the upper village at 2 p.m. on August 30, and the Indians left immediately afterwards. The party camped that night about a mile above the weirs, to take advantage of better grazing for the horses. The following day they began their exodus from the valley following the same trail Clark had pursued down the river as far as Tower Creek. Here they traveled up Tower Creek eastward, taking the north fork. They noted the peculiar rock formation to the left at the turn of the trail and so named the run Tower Creek. About two miles above where the trail leaves the creek for the high country, on August 31st, they spent the night in some abandoned brush lodges. The open areas of the valley were reported to be on fire that day for the purpose of attracting surrounding bands to assemble for the fall buffalo hunt. Snow could be seen on the peaks of the Beaverheads.

They left early, September 1st, climbing to the head of Kriley Gulch, where they drank from a spring and continued on to Fourth of July Creek. Crossing that stream and the next, Little Fourth of July Creek, and then Wagonhammer Creek, they pressed on, probably up Thompson Gulch, across the head of Burns Gulch, through the upper areas of Big Silverlead and Little Silverlead Creeks and down, in the vicinity of Trail Gulch to Fish Creek (Northfork). Moving north to about Hull Creek, they made camp during a rain storm, and two men were sent back to the mouth of Fish Creek to buy fish from the Indians there.

Next morning they proceeded to the forks of the Northfork River and Dahlonega Creek. Here the main Indian road went east up the Dahlonega drainage. Wishing to travel westward, they chose the left fork of these merging streams. This was a fateful decision. With no trail to follow, they soon found themselves thrashing through the thick brush bordering the stream in the narrow canyon. At other times they clambered over steep, talus slopes, into thick timber and over and around dead fall. Often the horses tumbled backwards, severely injuring themselves and damaging their cargo. Much controversy exists at this writing as to the exact route followed over the higher terraine. Hence the name, Lost Trail Pass. The exact locations of the camps those nights is still open to conjecture and may never be known. On September 3, they camped near the summit in two inches of snow and a rain which deteriorated into sleet. Toby was lost! The next morning they reported an inch of ice on the water containers. Their guide managed to locate the desired drainage that took them down to Ross's Hole, where they camped for two days with the Flathead Indians. They purchased and traded with these people for horses, upgrading their badly stressed herd.

In conclusion, Sacajawea opted to remain with the expedition, traveling with them to the Pacific. Upon their return in 1806, the captains separated at Lolo, Montana. Lewis traveled north ot explore the Marias River country and Clark went south to retrieve the caches and the canoes before returning by way of the Yellowstone River. He did not pass through the Salmon River Valley on his return, but went through the Big Hole Valley.

SACAJAWEA

by Richard M. Young

The most prominent individual to ever come from Lemhi County was a Lemhi Shoshoni Indian woman named Sacajawea (Sacagawea). Her fame and recognition for legendary accomplishments far exceeded those of her actual role. Without this Shoshone squaw, however, Lewis and Clark may never have accomplished the difficult task of getting to the Pacific Ocean and back. Very little is actually known of her real life, but a powerful mythology has grown concerning her accomplishments.

She was a Lemhi Shoshoni Indian born around 1788 between Kenney Creek and Agency Creek near Tendoy, Idaho. During the fall of 1800, while the Lemhi Indian tribe was wintering near the three forks of the Missouri River, in what is now Montana, they were attacked by a band of Minnetaree Indian raiders from the Hidatsa village. Several Shoshoni prisoners were taken, including Sacajawea. Between 1800 and 1804, she and one other Shoshoni captive were purchased by Toussaint Charbonneau. He was a French Canadian fur trader, living among the Hidatsa and Mandan Indians. Charbonneau was well established on the upper Missouri at the time Lewis and Clark arrived there on October 26, 1804.

In November 1804 Charbonneau and one of his two squaws were engaged by Lewis & Clark to accompany them and act as interpreter among the Indians. Sacajawea and Charbonneau represented vital links in an involved chain of interpretive measures that would be required to communicate with Indians on the westward journey. The interpretive process was complicated because of the limited language knowledge of the parties involved. The frenchman Charbonneau was conversant in French and Hidatsa, but spoke no English. Sacajawea spoke both Hidatsa and Shoshoni, but neither French nor English. This was resolved through a third person, Private Francois Labiche, a member of the expedition, of French and Omaha Indian extraction, who spoke French and some English. The process went as follows: "I spoke . . . to Labiche in English — he translated it to Charboneau in French — he to his wife in Minnetaree — she in Shoshoni to the Indians." Sacajawea gave birth to a son on February 11, 1805 and Charbonneau named him Jean Baptiste, but Sacajawea called him Pomp or Pompy. The infant member of their expedition was a delight to his exploring companions and held an affectionate place in all their hearts.

Sacajawea became very ill at the Great Falls of the Missouri and wasn't expected to live. There was great concern among the men as to the fate of the baby. The Captains also were very concerned because she was their vital link to the Shoshoni Indians. Captain Clark bled her three different times and Captain Lewis spent much time treating her with salves and ointments. It wasn't until they gave her mineral water from a spring close by, that she began to get better. The spring today bears the name "Sacagawea Spring".

From the Nicolas Biddle Journal published in 1914 we read the historical melodrama of the reunion of Sacajawea and her brother, Cameahwait, when the Lewis and Clark Expedition met his band of Shoshonis in the mountains of Montana. Sacajawea was called upon to be an interpreter at a meeting of the captains and the Chief:

> She came into the tent, sat down, and was beginning to interpret, when, in the person of Cameahwait, she recognized her brother. She immediately jumped up, and ran and embraced him, throwing over him her blanket, and weeping profusely. The Chief was himself moved, though not in the same degree. After some converstion between them she resumed her seat and attempted to interpret for us; but her new situation seemed to overpower her, and she was frequently interrupted by her tears.

Sacajawea spent several days with her Shoshone people while the expedition did portage their supplies over the Lemhi Pass into the Lemhi Valley.

The decision to take Sacajawea and her infant son on the mission into the unexplored Pacific Northwest proved to be a masterstroke of diplomacy. Indian groups encountered throughout journey, befriended the strange assembly of explorers when they sighted Sacajawea and her papoose, as no woman ever accompanied a war party of Indians. She aided the expedition in many other ways also. Her knowledge of edible berries, roots and plants, which she collected for food and medicinal use, contributed importantly to the diet and health of the men.

None of the members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition left us a physical description of Sacajawea, however, we can construct a profile of Sacagawea's behavioral and character traits by piecing together comments about her during the expedition. She emerges as a faithful, capable, patient and pleasant woman. In his journal in August 1806 Clark noted that she had been particularly useful among the Shoshones. He said that she had born the hardships of the long journey with admirable patience even though encumbered by an infant. Captain William Clark had a compelling fondness for Sacajawea's son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, that would endure until Clark's death in 1838. After paying Touisant Charbonneau for his services at the end of the expedition, Clark offered to take the child, whom he described as . . . " a butifull, promising child who is 19 months old" . . . , to raise in a proper manner. It was agreed that after a year the boy would be old enough to leave his mother, and Charbonneau would take him to Clark.

Although Sacajawea had little knowledge of the country covered by the westward expedition, she was able to identify some significant landmarks from her childhood. The most important guiding service credited to her by the captains was performed during the return trip when she recommended to Captain Clark certain mountain passes in today's Big Hole Divide and the Bridger Range.

There is controversy regarding Sacajawea and the place of her death. John E. Rees claims that she lived in Wind River, Wyoming, under the name of "Porivo" until her death in 1884. Statements by William Clark and trader John C. Luttig make it plain that Sacajawea died on December 23, 1812 at Fort Manuel in present day South Dakota. Most scholars now accept Clark's note on the cover of his Cash Book, that Sacajawea was dead by the 1825-28 period, and Luttig's note in his journal " . . . this evening the wife of Charbonneau, a Snake Squaw, died of a putrid fever she was a good and the best woman in the fort, aged abt 25 year. She left a fine infant girl". This should be substantial evidence of Sacajawea's early death.

In the spring of 1813 there was a massacre of the white men at Fort Manuel. A few escaped by boat and brought the infant girl to St. Louis to Captain Clark. William Clark thought that Charbonneau was killed at that time and he knew that Sacajawea was dead, so in the fall he legally adopted Baptiste and the infant girl, Lisette. Lisette must have died a short time later because there is no more written concerning her.

In 1816 Charbonneau did show up again in St. Louis. From that time until he died in 1843, he was a prominant guide and interpereter for many who traveled west.

On February 8, 1978, the Federal Government entered the Fort Manuel site into the National Register of Historic Places, in formal recognition of Sacajawea's death there.

References:

A Charbonneau Family Portrait by Erving W. Anderson

Lewis and Clark Among the Indians by James P. Ronda

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TRAPPERS AND FUR TRADERS

by Bob Loucks

After Lewis and Clark, fur traders were the next white men to reach Lemhi County. The Snake River Brigade of the Hudson's Bay Company traveled the upper Lemhi enroute to Bear River and Green River in the late teens and early 1820's. Finnan MacDonald had a notable battle with the Blackfeet Indians on the Lemhi River (near Seventeen Mile) in 1823. In 1824, the brigade was led by Alexander Ross. His party was the first to trap in much of Lemhi County. After entering over Lemhi Pass he went down the Lemhi to the Salmon River on down to the Panther Creek Country and back to the Pahsimeroi Valley. Jedediah Smith came to Lemhi County while supplying part of Ross's party who lost their horses and equipment in a fight with Indians. Thomas McKay wintered snowbound with a group of British trappers in the Pahsimeroi Valley in 1827- 28. In following years, the Lemhi Valley, near present day Salmon City, became a popular winter retreat for American trappers. In 1832, Captain Bonneville built a fort and wintered on Big Flat with a party of trappers.

French Canadian trapper, Joseph Cote trapped in the Birch Creek Valley in 1818. Early trappers called the Birch Creek Valley, Cote's Defile, in his honor. Other notable trappers and explorers were Donald MacKenzie and Michel Bourdon.

Following the fur traders, were the missionaries. The Reverend Samuel Parker was the first missionary in the county. In 1835 he accompanied a group of Nez Perce Indians from Pierre's Hole into Montana, then back into and down the Lemhi Valley, down the Salmon River, up Indian Creek and on to the Nez Perce country. That trail was known as the South Nez Perce Trail and has since been called the Parker Trail. The next significant event in Lemhi County history was Fort Lemhi.

FORT LEMHI

Fort Lemhi was founded in 1855 by twenty-seven Mormon missionaries, as a mission to the Bannock and Shoshone Indians of the Oregon Territory. The name has been corrupted from the name of King Limhi in *The Book of Mormon*. Elder Thomas S. Smith was in charge of the expedition and other members were: Ezra J. Barnard, Isaac Shepherd, Baldwin H. Watts, George R. Grant, Charles Dalton, Israel J. Clark, William H. Batchelor, Ira Ames, William L. Bundridge, Thomas Butterfield, William Burgess, Abraham Zundell, Everett Lish, Francillo Durfee, David Moore, Benjamin F. Cummiings, George W. Hill, Gilbert Belnap, Joseph Parry, Nathaniel Leavitt, P. G. Taylor, Charles McGary, John Gallagher, John W. Browning, William Burch, and David Stevens.

The missionaries were prohibited from trading arms and ammunition with the Indians, but were encouraged to live with, feed, and clothe them and to learn their language. They were advised to seek Indian wives, however only three eventually did so.

On June 18, 1855 the party moved to a site selected for a fort and began preparations for farming a tract of about eight acres that was later planted in corn, turnips, peas, beans, and potatoes. Twenty-five cabins were built and the fort. First a timber stockade, sixteen rods square, around the cabins and then a stock enclosure of the same size, surrounded by a spanish wall. The spanish wall was made by erecting a framework of planks into which was poured the native clay, mixed with water. When dry it formed a kind of cement that was very durable. A blacksmith shop and a sawmill were soon built.

In 1857 sixty additional settlers were sent to join those at Fort Lemhi. At this time individual plots were surveyed and a second settlement was established two miles from the Fort. This change led to problems with the Bannock Indians.

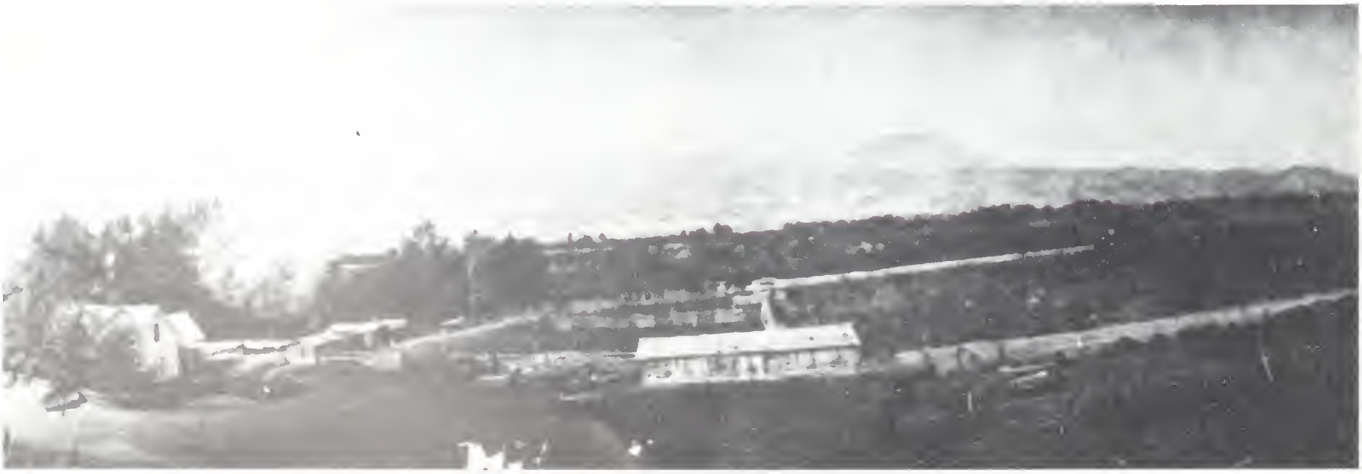
Shoo-woo-koo, The Big Rogue, the Bannock Chief, had welcomed the mission. He gave the missionaries land for farming and fishing and hunting privileges. They were not, however, to catch fish, kill game, or cut timber, if it was to be taken from the valley. Some of the settlers engaged in gold mining in the fall of 1855, and in 1857 eight wagon loads of dried salmon were exported to Salt Lake City.

Tensions between the Indians and missionaries increased. As a result of a war between the Nez Perce Indians on one side, and the Bannock and Shoshone Indians on the other, in which the missionaries tried to serve as peacemakers, tensions between the Indians and the missionaries came to a head.

On February 25, 1858 Bannock and Shoshone Indians raided Ft. Lemhi, driving off their livestock, and the missionaries were forced to abandoned the fort and return to Utah. Portions of the spanish wall survive today, a reminder of the drama that took place there so long ago.

Records show that a short time after the abandonment of Fort Lemhi, a man named Charles Catey occupied the land there and raised a garden. Since that time the farms the missionaries cultivated and the canal they dug in 1855 have been in continuous use.

The Salmon River Mission by Kate B. Carter 1963



Old Fort Lemhi as it appeared in 1900. The "spanish wall" can be seen and to the left of the wall is the home of Frank B. Sharkey who lived and ranched there after his marriage to Rebecca Catey in 1871. The house has recently been restored by the present owner of the property, now the Muleshoe Ranch.

Idaho Historical Society photo.

LEESBURG - THE STRIKE!

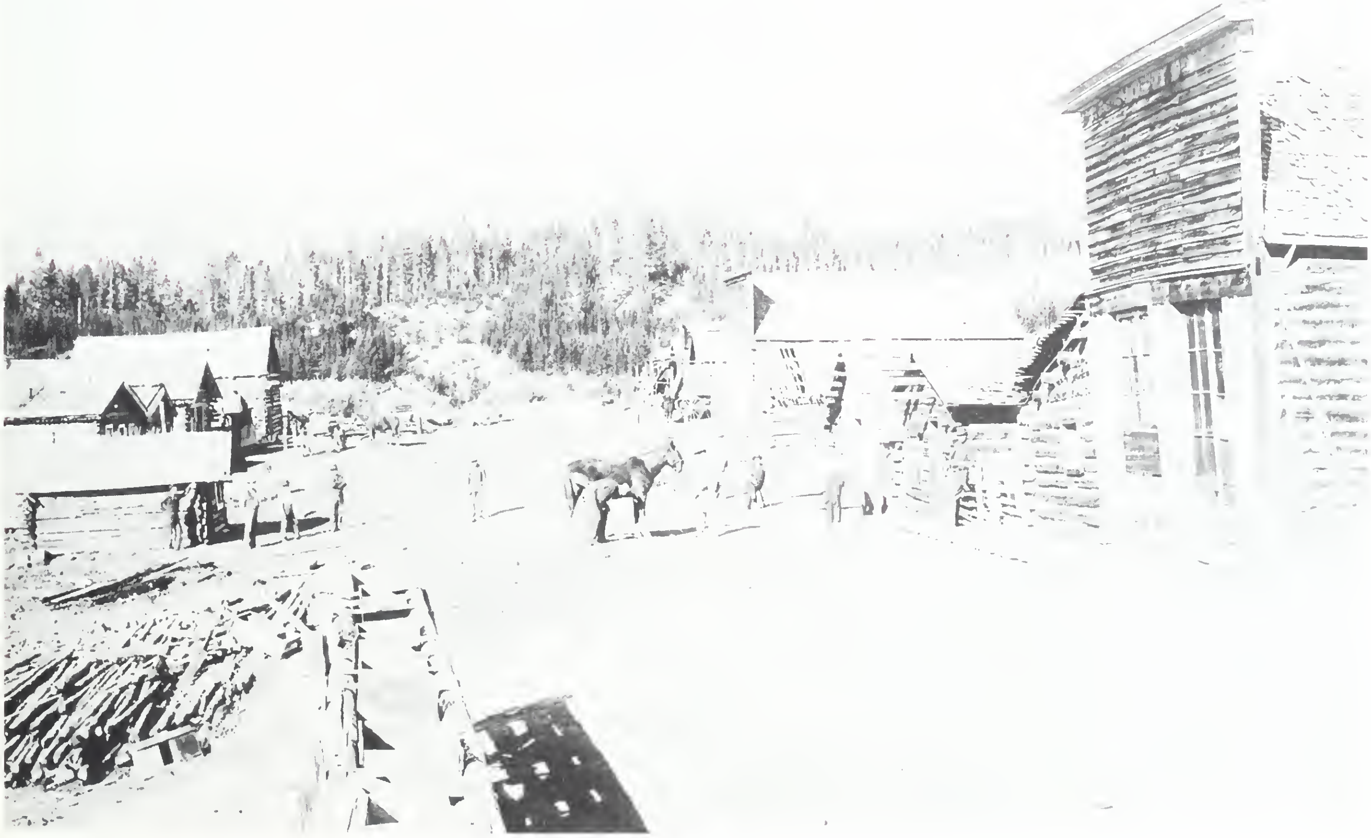
by Fay Coiner

Eleven miles west of Salmon, over a steep, forested ridge of mountains, lies the remains of Leesburg; once a bustling gold camp, and the foundation of Salmon and Lemhi County. The formidable Bitterroot Mountains proved an effective deterrent until 1866, when five determined miners braved the hardships, and the cry of, "Gold" echoed through these mountains.

Frank B. Sharkey, Elijah (Lige) Mulkey, William (Bill) Smith, Joe Rapp and Ward Girton left Elk City, Montana, outfitted with provisions on pack horses. They started toward the Lemhi River, through the Big Hole in Montana, then turned north on the crest of the Divide. Shoveling snow, they made a trail for their horses, descending to the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River.

The party prospected their way up the Salmon River, arriving on the east side, near the present site of Salmon, in July 1866. They camped and prospected while waiting for the flood waters to subside for crossing. Two men, Tripp and McGarvey, came to their camp; Tripp had a few boards for a sluice box. Sharkey bought the boards for a $20 gold piece and constructed a boat. Once the high water receded, none of his cohorts would venture across first in the boat. Sharkey volunteered, afterward taking men and supplies over while swimming the horses behind. They hid their boat in the willows and worked their way up the west side of the Salmon River to Lake Creek, up Lake Creek to Williams Lake, over the ridge, down onto Phelan Creek to its confluence with Napias Creek and up Napias Creek, prospecting all the way.

Pitching camp in the basin, they sank several holes to bedrock, a hard non-porous clay layer. The first hole at the mouth of Ward's Gulch yielded $1.25 in gold to a pan of dirt. Gold prices varied from $18 to $19.70 an ounce. Several more holes were dug, each produc-



LEESBURG IN 1890. At right is the Phillips-McNutt Store, later the site of the granite marker that immortalized the five discoverers of the Leesburg site.

Photo Courtesy of Marjorie Sims

ing gold and each man located two claims and found water for sluicing. Then they discreetly left; but not discreetly enough.

Word of the strike was out and people flocked to these new diggings. Some used the discoverers' trail, others made new trails, to arrive before all the "good ground" was taken and before winter set in with deep snow on the mountains, making travel impractical. Towns erupted: Leesburg, named by supporters of General Robert E. Lee; Grantsville named after General Grant, Summit City and Smithsville.

Smithsville, founded by Mr. Morgan, Charles Chamberlain and Gerome Pratt, was located two miles up Napias Creek at the mouth of Smith's Gulch. Five hundred people inhabited this town. French LaFevere, a merchant from California, opened a general store, supplying the dairy products from his own herd of dairy cows. A blacksmith and a restaurant operated in this village.

James Glendenning plotted and surveyed Summit City. He established the township with rules, offices and books for full administration. When Fred Phillips built another general store, Mr. Glendenning became clerk. Summit City, six miles east of Leesburg, had a population of four hundred. Grantsville, adjacent to Leesburg, was started in 1866 by the party of J. A. Cook. After two months of construction, forty buildings were completed, including five stores, one blacksmith shop, three butcher shops and one feed stable. By May 1867, Grantsville and Leesburg ran consecutively. Only the locals knew the boundaries. Animosities subsided and Leesburg emerged the dominant town.

Fred Phillips and David McNutt opened the first store, a general store, in the fall of 1866. The initial supplies came from a store in Helena, Montana. Later J. W. Wheeler, a freighter who owned several horse teams and ox teams, hauled merchandise from Utah.

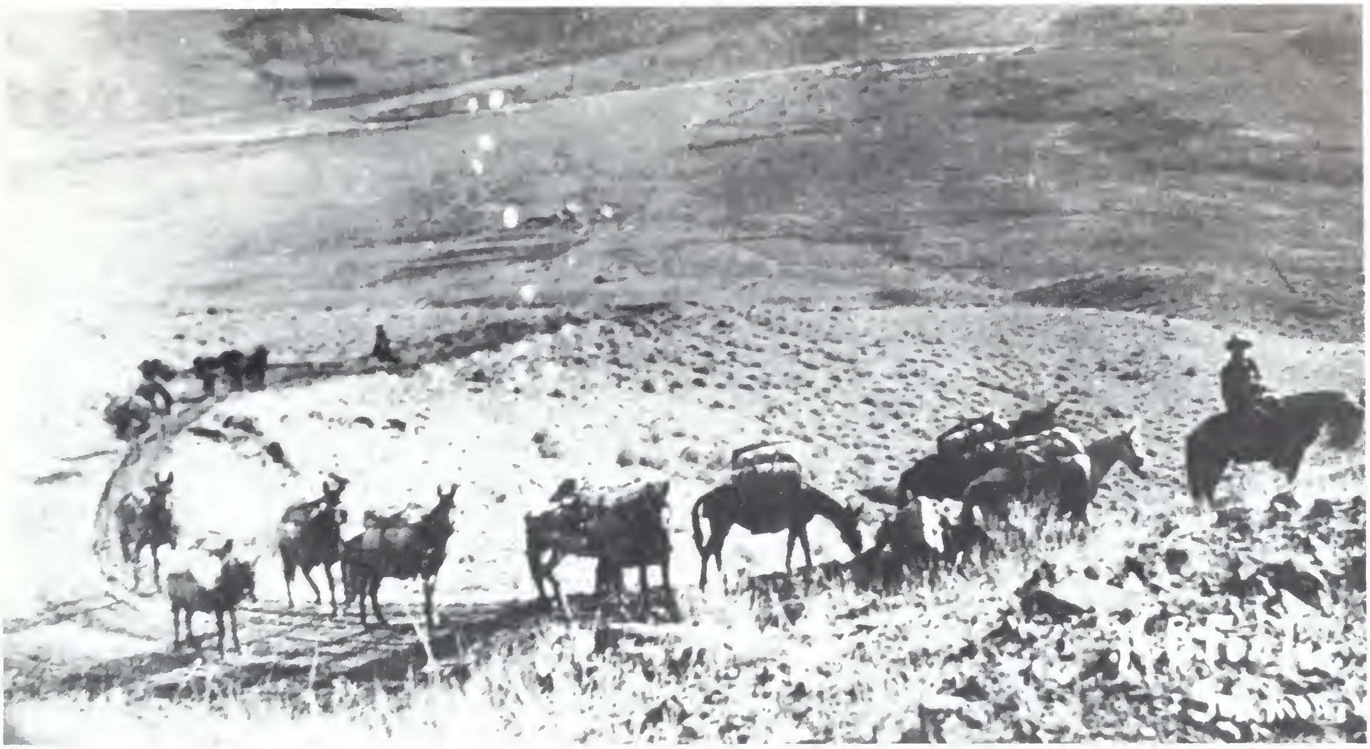
During the first two years prices for staples varied. Sugar was .60 to .80 a pound, salt was .50 to $1 a pound, flour was $15 to $30 per hundred pounds, bacon was .75 to .85 a pound, green coffee was .75 to $1 a pound, potatoes were .10 to .40 a pound. Shovels, $7 each, picks, $12 each, nails in size 4, 5, and 6 retailed at .75 per pound.

Buildings and businesses exploded that first winter. Jake Finster opened a livery and feed barn, charging .05 a pound for native hay. Jerry Slack opened a blacksmith shop and Mulkey a saloon. H. E. Moss operated the first hotel, serving one hundred people at a meal, charging $1 per person. Herman Kurry opened a bakery. A corner lot with a rough log house on it sold for $3000 in gold. A log house with firewood rented for up to $5 a day. Wages were $5 to $8 a day.

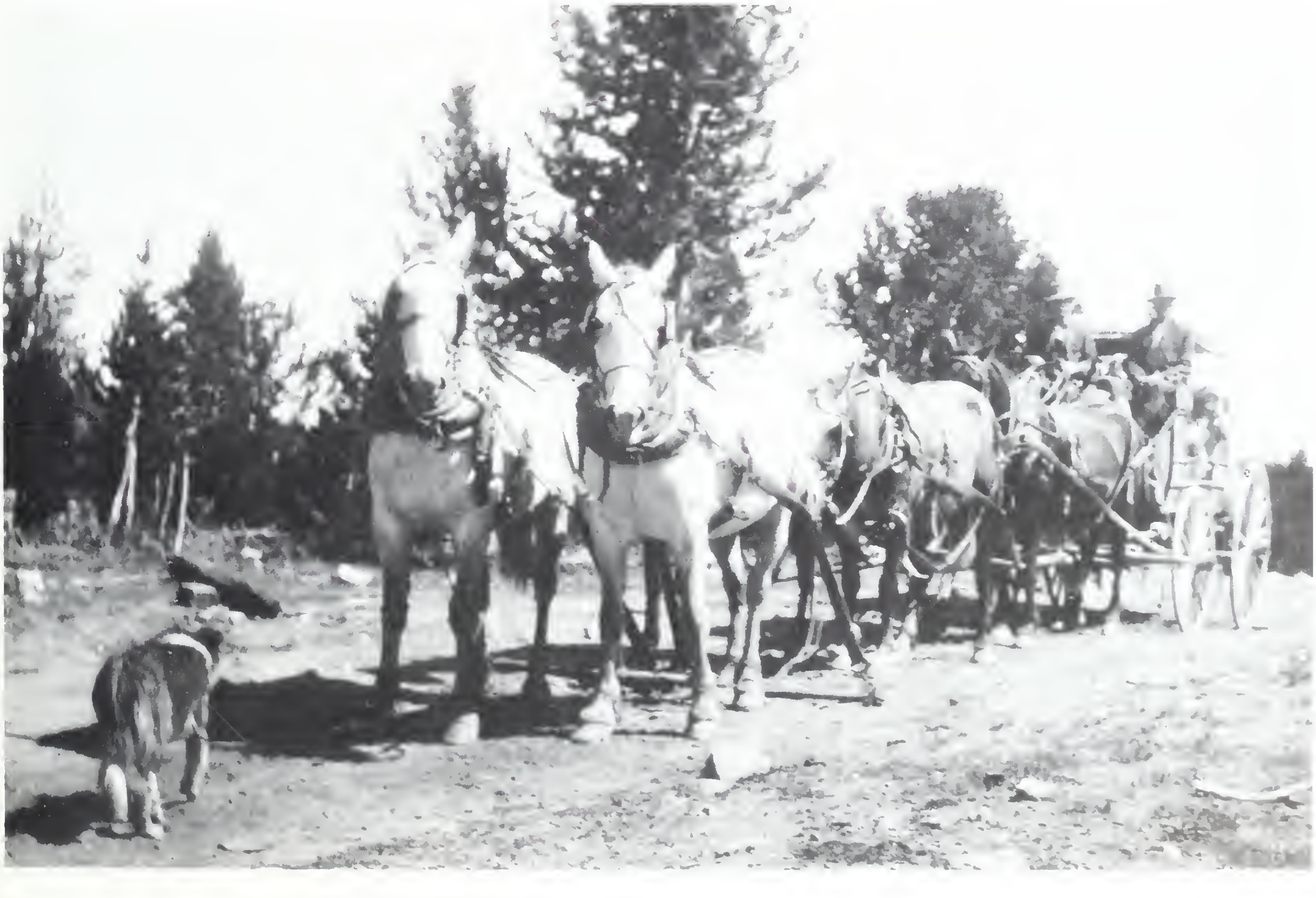
Moore's Express, later known as Oliver's Express, carried mail and express between Bannock, Montana and Leesburg. In 1869 Leesburg opened its first Post Office with Edward Shunk serving as Postmaster until 1900. The Post Office was then discontinued for a year, beginning again in 1901 with Mrs. Alice Mahoney as Postmaster. She remained until the Post Office closed.

Freight came from Boise Basin, Utah and Montana by teams of horses and oxen, to the Salmon River, where wagons were traded for mules and/or pack horses for traveling to the "Interior". The future site

Leesburg street scene 1871.



A pack train on the old Leesburg Trail. At the top right the new town of Salmon City can be seen in the distance.



The Leesburg Stage at the top of Leesburg summit.

of Salmon became a terminus for travelers and freighters before departing for Leesburg. Astute businessmen saw great opportunities and Salmon City was born.

In 1869, this little colony separated from Idaho County and Lemhi County was formed, with Salmon City as the county seat.

In December 1869, John L. Morgan and others organized Rocky Mountain Lodge #5, IOOF at Leesburg. They later moved the lodge to Salmon, taking the stands, podium and chairs that are still in use today.

Medical help was scarce in the mining camp. In 1867 the nearest doctor, Dr. Leavit, practiced in Bannock, Montana. Dr. Kenney became territorial doctor in 1874, serving the whole area for over thirty years. He owned a ranch at Seventeen Mile, on the Lemhi River.

Law and order in Leesburg, as in any early mining camp, was based on the strength of its leaders. With strong leadership, Leesburg remained a quiet camp. Because of its isolation, desperados from Montana tried to find refuge in and run Leesburg. A vigilante committee convinced them otherwise and they left. Under mining rules, disputes were settled by the Miners Committee; a group of impartial miners. A large group of claim jumpers, about a hundred of them, tried to take over the Committee and change the laws. One of the miners recognized one of the newcomers as one who had tried to jump his claim. He pointed him out and the committee quickly sent the bunch on their way.

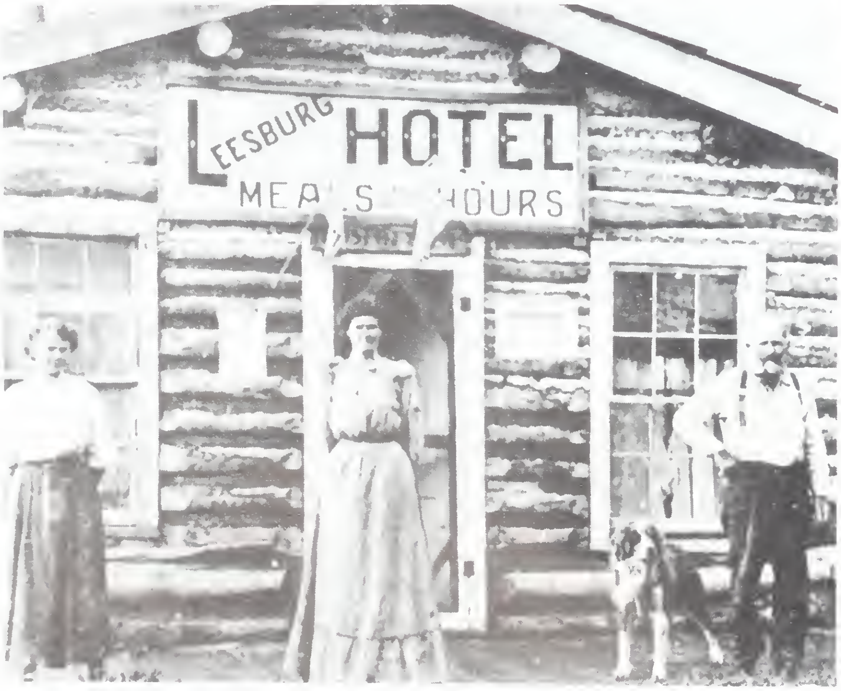
Entertainment came in many guises. Dances were popular, although in the winter of 1867-68 only four ladies were available in camp. A ticket cost a half ounce of gold dust. The camp had contests in ski jumping. When deep snows covered the roofs of some of the cabins, contestants would leap from the roofs to see who could make the longest jump. A nearby racetrack offered diversion for the racing spirits.

The Chinese lived in the basin in the 1890's. Most of them lived on mining claims, cleaning up after the white miners had deserted the diggings. They worshipped in a "Joss House" in Leesburg. The Chinese were not looked upon with much favor.

By the early 1900's all that remained in Leesburg was a Post Office and a boarding house, both managed by Mrs. Alice Mahoney; and a combination stage station, saloon, livery and feed barn, run by Barton and Kesl. A statement dated April 1904 recorded these charges: saddle horse and drinks $3.25, one gallon whiskey and drinks $5.15, freight from Salmon $28.80, and two pints of whiskey $1.25. Groceries and supplies came from Salmon. Wages paid were $3.50 a day, subtracting $1 a day for board and $1.60 a month for mail service.

On July 17, 1926 a group traveled to Leesburg to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the strike. Jasper Lyn, stage contractor for the Leesburg-Salmon Line, carried the visitors from Salmon in a Concord Coach.

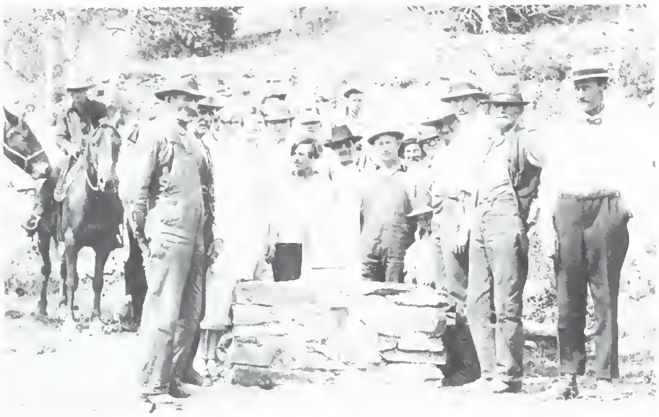
1887 - Wah Sing says that there are one hundred and fifty Chinamen at work in Leesburg and Moose Creek and that he has six thousand dollars stock of goods in his store.



The Leesburg Postoffice - Alice Mahoney - center.

The Leesburg Postoffice - Mrs. Mahoney, postmaster, and Clara Leacock at the gate.

Mrs. Alice Mahoney and her daughter, Mrs. Glennon served dinner to the group. In the afternoon the group dedicated a granite monument with bronze tablet, honoring the five discoverers. It stood on the north side of main street, east of the Leesburg Hotel. This monument disappeared and was later replaced with a wooden plaque by the Forest Service in the 1960's, which has also disappeared.



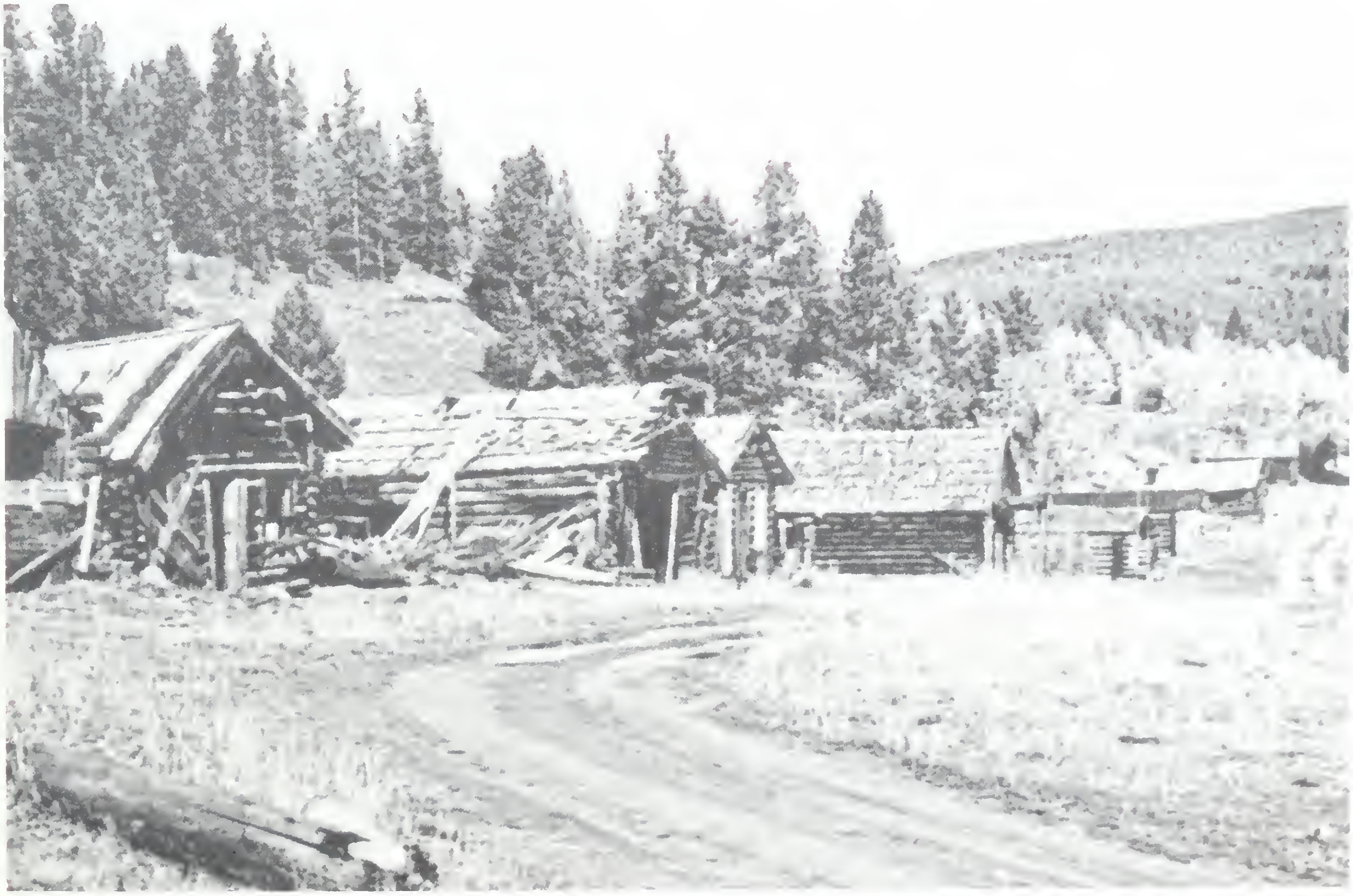
Dedication of the original monument - 1926. Curtis Roberts, Simon P. Weese, Jim Ketchum, Tom Hungate, Mrs. Mahoney & daughter Delia, Bob Edwards, Fred & Virginia Randolph, F. S. Wright, Jr., Frank Havemann, Jasper Lyon, Mr. Randolph & son, E. Briney, Al Scovel (stage driver), O. E. Kirkpatrick.

The "easy" gold gone, early pioneers left Leesburg as quickly as they came. Many of the die hard gold miners followed the next strike and continued to search for the "Mother Lode". Other, the majority, remained in the Salmon area, establishing Salmon City and Lemhi County as an agricultural community.

Today, a few broken buildings, rusted tools, vague memories handed down, notes and journals are all that remain as a symbol of the spirit of those early pioneers who broke the barrier for gold in the mountains, and stayed for the fertile land in the valleys.

Frank B. Sharkey Reminiscences, Salmon Public Library. *Leesburg Pioneers*, Orion E. Kirkpatrick. *Montana Post* May 1867, Idaho Historical Society. *History of Lemhi County* Col. George L. Shoup. *Early Medicine in Idaho*, Sam Allison. *Dr. Kenny* by J. A. Herndon, Salmon Public Library. Daniel Hanley's letters, found on Coiner Ranch on Phelan Creek. *Salmon Herald* July 19, 1926 and July 17, 1936, Salmon Public Library. *Idaho Hydraulic Miner*, various articles on the Chinese, microfilm at Salmon Public Library.

Editor's note: In 1991 the site of Leesburg, is still creating mining news as Meridian Gold and FMC consider mining the area. Perhaps another "boom" will be heard from this famous mining town.



In 1973 Leesburg lies in a state of decay with only the ghosts of its hectic past in residence.

FRANK BARNETT SHARKEY

Father of Lemhi County

by Fred Snook

Frank was one of the original discoverers of placer gold at Leesburg, which was the opening sentence in the story of the settlement of Lemhi County. The group of five became history makers in the West.

Frank Barnett (Burnett) Sharkey was born in Maine in 1838. When he was age fourteen he became a sailor for three years. His gold mining career started in 1855 in California. During the start of the Civil War he served in the military for a short time. He went from California to Oregon, and from Oregon on to Montana.

His group, Sharkey, Mulkey, Girton, Rapp and Smith, outfitted at Bear Gulch (or Cottonwood) near Deer Lodge, Montana in June 1866. They had washed for gold in Montana during 1864 and 1865. The group came through the Big Hole to North Fork, prospecting all the way. At Waggonhammer Creek they found the remains of wagons where hostile Indians had burned an emigrant wagon train in 1862.

When the group reached the mouth of the Lemhi River they met another group of men, McGarvey, Tripp, Vandreff and Welch, who had come to fish for salmon. The river was high and Tripp gave the prospectors five twelve foot boards. Sharkey built a boat which they used to cross the river. Tripp claimed that they had damaged his boards and charged them $25, which they paid.

The group continued on and reached the then unnamed creeks in the Leesburg vicinity. They tried Arnett's Creek, Camp Creek, Rapps Creek and Napias Creek. Their first good prospect on Napias Creek was above the mouth of Ward's Gulch where they hit $2 of gold to the pan. They kept working, making about $400 a day. Ward's Gulch gave them $1 a pan. The group went up the creek above the falls and located the richest claims. The discovery was made on July 18, 1866. They prospected in Smith's Gulch, getting six bits to a dollar a pan, and then Mulkey and Smith found Bear Track Gulch, which gave them as high as $5 a pan!

In the midst of these rich discoveries, Mulkey became sick with mountain fever. His illness caused the group alarm and they returned to the Salmon River. It was lucky for them that they did, for they later learned that the Sheepeater Indians were on their trail, and they said that they could have been massacred.

At the river they got medicine from Vandreff; Sharkey swimming the river to get it. Smith and Girton were sent back to Montana to notify friends of their success while the other three waited at the river for their return. The stampede started about August 10, 1866. During that fall there were thirty-seven claims opened up at Leesburg and it is said that the claims averaged better than $30 a day per man.

Frank B. Sharkey

When the stampede started, Sharkey returned to the river and bought Tripp's boat for $25, telling Tripp he intended to go down river to prospect. However, he started in the ferry business and on his first day he rowed until 10 o'clock at night. He charged $2.50 a head and took in $525 that day! He made $1800 that week, but when the business fell off to $80 a day he gave away the boat and returned to the diggings.

At Leesburg he met and married Rebecca Ann Catey on September 14, 1871. After mining very successfully for several years at Leesburg, Sharkey owned an operated a ranch near old Fort Lemhi for some time, today a part of the Muleshoe Ranch. On the ranch six children were born: Margaret, Frank, William, Mary, Charles and Edward. Frank's wife Rebecca passed away on December 3, 1881. He was married to Anna Belle Pyeatt the following year and to this union were born four daughters: Claire, Adele, Helen and Olive.

He also served as Postmaster. In his last years he sold the ranch and bought a home in San Diego, California. However, he still spent much of his time in

Lemhi County with his many children and grandchildren.

Frank Sharkey died in January, 1919 at his daughter, Margaret Kirkham's home near Tendoy. He was ninety-two years old and the last of the original five Leesburg prospectors to die. The headlines of the Salmon newspaper cried, "First Pioneer Crosses the Last Divide".

His pallbearers were from Salmon's Who's Who: Seth A. Ball, J. H. Wright, W. B. Pyeatt, James L. Kirtley, Frank H. Havemann, A. C. Ludwig, Eli Minert, E. S. Edwards, Thomas Pope, George Bryon, Richard Johnson, and N. I. Andrews.

Leesburg historian, O. E. Kirkpatrick, in his book *Leesburg Pioneers* described Sharkey as follows: "Mr. Sharkey was a modest, unassuming, generous-hearted man. During the year 1888 he was elected County Commissioner and performed his duties in an honest, conscientious manner. Frank Sharkey opened the way for others to follow and by his discovery of the deposits of placer gold at Leesburg, blazed the trail for civilization which brought into existence Leesburg, Salmon City, and Lemhi County."

Editor's note: There are still direct descendents of F. B. Sharkey residing in Lemhi County, but unfortunately, none with the proud name of Sharkey. Frank's half indian son Barney Sharkey, was raised by him and is buried in the Salmon Cemetery.

ELIJAH MULKEY

by O. E. Kirkpatrick

Elijah Mulkey, one of the five intrepid frontiersmen who made the discovery of gold at Leesburg, was born in LaFayette country, Missouri, December 24, 1828. During his boyhood days, Senator Thos. H. Benton of Missouri was a strong advocate of our citizens colonizing and settling on lands along the Missouri River upstream to Fort Benton, Montana. This resulted in a very great many, ambitious, adventurous men emigrating to Montana Territory and the northwestern territories. When gold was discovered, it caused still greater numbers to settle in Montana Territory. Mulkey was one of those Argonauts of the eighteenth century.

Mulkey joined the group of five that agreed to go on an exploring expedition to discover placer gold. They left a trading post called Cottonwood, now Deer Lodge City, after purchasing a complete outfit and provisions from Bense & Stewart. From Cottonwood they passed over French gulch into the Big Hole basin and on to the North Fork.

After the gold discovery, Mulkey mined around Leesburg for several years. The records state that on October 1, 1873, at Leesburg, Elijah Mulkey and Alcinda Engle were joined in wedlock by James Noble, J. P. in the presence of Lorton Prince and Joe Crain, witnesses.

Mr. Mulkey and wife soon afterwards moved to Salmon and went into the hotel business. After retiring from running the hotel they purchased a ranch on the Lemhi River, which he bought from G. B. "Bally" Martin. Mulkey improved the ranch and made it his home as long as he lived. There is a stream which empties into the Lemhi River near the ranch which is called Mulkey Creek, in his honor.

The Mulkeys had one son, Marion, who lived in Lemhi County and who was a good industrious citizen.

Elijah was a member of Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 5, I.O.O.F., having joined that lodge on May 10, 1873. His life-long friend, Barney Sharkey, also joined the lodge at the same time.

Elijah Mulkey was one of those courageous souls who defied danger and hardships to open up the way for civilization to follow . He died during the month of October, 1883 and is buried in the Salmon cemetery. Peace be to his ashes.

T. WARD GIRTON

by O. E. Kirkpatrick

T. Ward Girton was surely one of the earliest pioneers of the western coast, and a glance at his career is convincing proof that he was one of the enterprising and active men of the time. He was born in West Virginia in 1832, the son of Dickson Girton and Carrie Green Girton, natives of Virginia. They emigrated to Laharpe, Illinois where Girton was educated.

In 1852 he crossed the plains with oxen to Portland, Oregon; in 1854 he was mining in California; in 1857 he went to Dallas, Oregon, during the time of the Frazier river excitement, and in 1860 he worked for the U. S. Government. In 1861 Girton went to the Orofino excitement, the discoveries there having been made by Pierce J. Bull and Marion Moore. In 1862 he went to Florence and Camas Prairie where he worked for Crooks & Shumway, who were big livestock owners. In June 1863, Girton went to East Bannock, Montana, and discovered gold diggings.

Then in 1866 he participated with the other four in the discovery of Leesburg. Girton mined at Leesburg several years very successfully. One of the gulches which produced one million dollars of placer gold was named Ward's Gulch in his honor.

In 1868 he married Elizabeth Shipton of Corvallis, Oregon and one son, James Girton, was born to the marriage. On October 12, 1873, he married Miss Lena Hinkle of Oregon. Mrs. Girton died in August, 1901, leaving five children: Lottie, Wilson, Carrie, Elizabeth and Charles. After leaving Leesburg, Girton located near Grangeville, Idaho where he had a fine stock farm. He resided there until his death in 1899. He was an active Democrat all his life and served in the Eleventh Territorial legislature. He was also elected to the Second Idaho State legislature. He often spoke of voting for I. I. Stevens for territorial delegate in 1861, being then at Orofino.

Ward Girton was one of nature's noblemen, and the world is the better for his having lived in it.

JOSEPH RAPP

by O. E. Kirkpatrick

Joseph Rapp Was one of the party of five men who made the Leesburg strike. One of the gold bearing streams was named Rapp's Creek in his honor. Rapp served as mining recorder of the Rapp's Creek Mining District.

VANDREFF

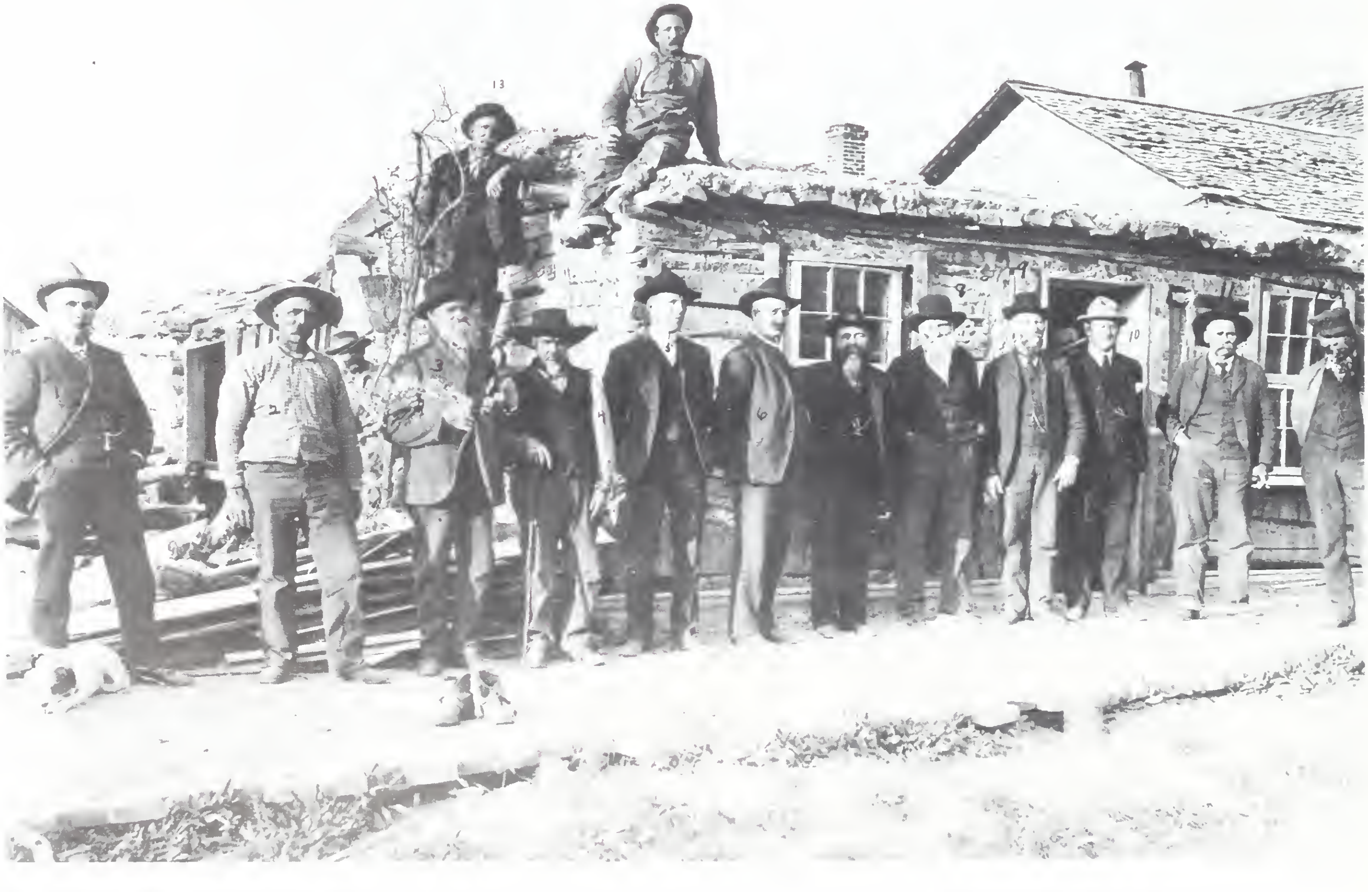
Little is known of the man that Vandreff Street in Salmon is named for; not even his first name.

We know from the account of the arrival of the first five goldseekers in 1866, that Vandreff was here even then, at the site that later became Salmon City, along with McGarvey, Welch and Tripp. To quote Allen C. Merritt, "Vandreff was a surveyor and he laid out a townsite with Main Street starting in front of his house." Vandreff's house, built in July of 1866, was the first building in the area that is now Salmon. It was on Main Street just east of N. Terrace Street, and was torn down in 1905.

In his *History of Lemhi County*, George E. Shoup says,

> In 1867 Mr. Vandreff, the first permanent settler in Salmon, induced the people on the west bank to tear down their buildings and move across to the east side of the Salmon River and he donated a townsite for their accomodation.

It is supposed that Vandreff left this area not long after, as he does not appear on the 1870 census of Lemhi County, and no mention of him has been found in newspapers or public records of the time. Some speculate that he moved on to Leesburg; others that he simply left when it became too crowded with the influx of miners and townspeople. Why then did he encourage people to move to the east side of the river? Will we ever know?



THE VANDREFF HOUSE - the first building in Salmon, built in 1866. According to the Salmon Herald, December 8, 1916, this picture was taken on the day they began to tear the building down in 1905. The stalwart citizens are: A. J. MacNab, W. J. Bryan, W. H. Andrews, Anthony Hornback, W. H. Shoup, M. M. McPherson, Peter Amonson, J. W. Davis, N. I. Andrews, W. C. Shoup, E. S. Edwards, Jacob Finstur. Leaning against roof: A. Barrack. Seated on roof: George A. (Bally) Martin, whose shoes are on the boardwalk.

FIRST ENTREPRENEUR EXPORTS VALLEY NAMESAKE

by Ramona Combs-Stauffer

One of the earliest entrepreneurs, a large man named Tom McGarvey, came to the Lemhi valley from Bannock, Montana before the gold rush. Around 1862 he built a cabin and his first fish trap near Seventeen mile on the Lemhi River. As he was the only white man in the area at this time he hired Indians to dry and pack the Salmon for sale at Bannock.

According the G.E. Shoup "McGarvey sometime later, moved down the valley and built another cabin and well constructed fish traps across the Lemhi, about one-half mile above its entrance into the Salmon River . . . McGarvey was at this place plying his fish business when in 1866 the Leesburg Basin discovery party came into the valley."

D.B. Hawley one of the early freighters helped export this first commercial product from the valley with his team of ten horses and two wagons. He hauled the dried Salmon for Tom McGarvey to Bannock, Virginia City, and Helena, Montana. The fish were sold for fifty cents apiece.

McGarvey's fish traps were so good that they not only caught Salmon, but occasionally trapped bears as well. In the article "Salmon Main Street Changes with Time" Allen Merritt says, "This was a very effective trap and Tom McGarvey built and owned it and brought the fresh Salmon up town and sold them. But it was not so easy as it sounds. That morning about daylight Tom heard a racket in the trap and went out to see the cause. There was a big grizzley bear trying to get one of the big fish out of the trap. Tom went back to his cabin, brought his rifle and as the bear started away shot him."

It was rumored that many of the fish weighed as much as fifty pounds apiece and that mules and horses would not cross the river because of all the splashing created by the migrating fish. Some have seen the demise of the Salmon this past century, it would be nice to see their return in the next.

The Recorder-Herald Diamond Anniversary ed. 1886-1961.
History of Lemhi County by George E. Shoup.

JOHN WELSH

Lemhi Herald, January 23, 1913

as related by Eli Minert

What is now the State of Washington was in those days a part of the Territory of Oregon. There was no Lemhi County yet this district had already arrived and was treated as a part of Idaho County, with Florence as the County seat and John Ramey as resident Sheriff.

It was the year 1867; Leesburg was then a very active camp and Salmon was a way station on the trail thereto. John Welsh had come over from Walla Walla, Washington Territory, with a pack train, packing a stock of general merchandise, which he unloaded at Arnett Creek, near Leesburg, and opened a store. His train was turned over to Eli Minert of Salmon, who was employed in the occupation of packing supplies between Salmon and Leesburg.

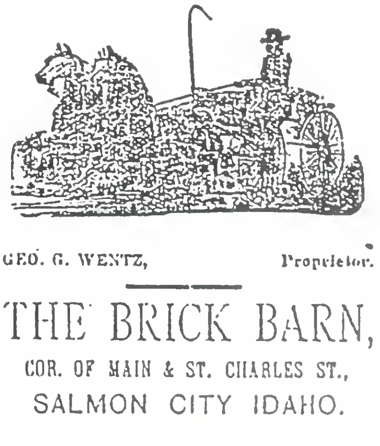
In December 1867, John Ramey and John Welsh each had business abroad. The former had the tax money, which had been collected in this district and was to be delivered to the treasurer of Idaho County in Florence — about $2,300 in gold dust. Welsh was going after another bill of goods to Walla Walla, and he had his money in gold dust. Mr. Minert weighed it out and found it to be $1,300.

The two Johns came out from Leesburg to Salmon. As they both had quite a sum of money they decided to travel together for safety from road agents, and so left Salmon in the night time, with the horses that Mr. Minert had ready and shod. They took one pack animal, besides their saddle horses and pulled out via Birch Creek.

No trouble was encountered until they were on Malad prairie (other accounts say Birch Creek). Here, one morning, a light snow had fallen and they discovered fresh horse tracks in the trail, indicating that a party had preceded them. They paused for a brief council, and both desired to abandon the trail for another course; but neither of them being familiar with the country, they decided not to undertake an uncertain route, but to post on and take their chances. They soon came upon the advance party, roadagents, and were held up. Welsh made a fight, was shot from his horse and killed. Ramey was forced to yield and both were robbed of their gold.

In the ensuing spring, William Welsh, a son of the ill fated merchant arrived from Walla Walla and spent the summer settling up his father's affairs. In that summer he took to wife a daughter of Cap Williams, a sister of Henry Williams, and together they returned to Walla Walla to live.

—research by Marjorie B. Sims



GEO. G. WENTZ, Proprietor.

THE BRICK BARN,
COR. OF MAIN & ST. CHARLES ST.,
SALMON CITY IDAHO.

WILLIAM SMITH and JIM HAYDEN

William Smith was one of the five men who made the first gold discovery in Leesburg. Smith was a native of South Carolina and had come west to prospect. The town of Smithville, located near Leesburg, was named in his honor. Smith was killed in Salmon in 1870 by his friend, Jim Hayden, in a quarrel during a card game.

Before his death in 1978, Charley Snook, had taped an interview with Lemhi County historian and author, Ethel Kimball. She provided the following information.

Hayden and Smith, and three or four others, were playing poker. All were crowded out of the game except for Hayden and Smith. Smith wanted to bet Hayden more money, but Hayden had no more.

Deputy Sheriff, John Wals Snook was standing against the wall, watching the game. Hayden showed John his hand of four aces, and asked if he would put some money into the game. Smith said he would give credit for Snook's team of black horses, and John said, "Okay, if we lose, I guess I won't have to worry about feeding them through the winter."

Smith said, "Well, I've got you Jim, I've got a royal flush," and reached for the pot. Hayden replied, "Yes, but that ace don't belong in this deck!" Smith reached for his six shooter, but Hayden was faster, and pulling his gun, shot Smith right between the eyes. Smith never even fell out of his chair, just slumped over to one side.

Deputy Snook placed his friend, Hayden, in custody, but no formal charges were pressed due to the circumstances.

Jim Hayden was a bullwhipper who drove oxen. He was described as a tough fellow. Hayden was killed in 1877 by the Nez Perce Indians near Blue Dome on Birch Creek. He was one of four freighters who were killed when attacked by Chief Joseph's band, a few days after the Big Hole Battle, and after the Salmon Indian scare. By coincidence, John Wals Snook was nearby when Hayden was killed.

Snook was freighting in from Corinne, Utah and was ahead of Hayden's group on Birch Creek. Snook saw four Indians on horses off in the distance on upper Birch Creek. He motioned to them by waving a blanket and displaying his rifle, and the Indians finally went out of sight behind a hill.

Snook and his herder had three wagons hitched together with a jerk line. They unhitched two horses and rode them up a side creek at the head of Birch Creek, where they found some men camped, getting out timber. They spent the night at the camp, and during the night, there was a terrible rainstorm lasting for several hours. The next morning, when they returned to the wagons, they found that one horse had been taken, the harness partially destroyed and some supplies had been stolen.

At Birch Creek, a large number of the Nez Perce had encountered the four freighters, and killed the white men. A monument now marks this spot, on Highway 28, beside Birch Creek, about a mile south of Blue Dome.

The four men were Jim Hayden, Albert Green, Daniel Combs, and an unknown stranger. The four bodies were returned to Salmon for burial and a large, four sided, joint monument was placed on their grave. The inscriptions read as follows:

East side: Massacred by Nez Perces Indians At Birch Creek Aug. 15, 1877 - Albert Green 46 - Honored and Respected by All That Knew Him - He Has Crossed to that Bourne from Where No Traveller Returns.

North side: James Hayden - Aged 44 Years.

West side: I was a stranger but they took me in and gave me a Christian burial.

South side: Daniel W. Combs - Aged 39 Years - A Fearless Man A Ready Champion A Heart Responsive To The Claims of Suffering Humanity.

Afterward, Snook met Colonel Shoup and a group from Salmon as they were going to Birch Creek. Colonel Shoup, who had extensive military experience, was in charge of the group that included a number of young men from Salmon. George Ellis and Charley Courier were members of the group. Also, with Shoup was Chief Tendoy and several warriors from his band.

This monument was erected in the Salmon City Cemetery by Salmon citizens to honor the four freighters killed by Nez Perce Indians at Birch Creek in 1877.

Even in troubled times, there was room for humor. The group stopped at a ranch up the Lemhi for lunch. Someone took Charley Courier's horse, took his saddle off and put it back on backwards. Charley came out, got on and said, "Jesus Christ, somebody shot my horse's head off."

The group stopped for the night. During the night, they heard horses coming and the sentry yelled for everyone to get up and get ready to fight. Instead of hostile Indians, it turned out to be Chief Tendoy's son, Jack Tendoy. The Nez Perce had stolen a large bunch of horses in the Leadore area, and Jack had slipped out during the night and stolen back a big bunch of these same horses from the Nez Perce.

The next morning, Colonel Shoup's group reached the freight wagons. They found the four dead men with the wagons burnt up. There was a big ham, that was still sizzling from the fire.

Jim Hayden always carried a black snake whip, and when Snook found his friend Hayden's body, the black snake was still in Hayden's hand. The end had been cut off, but the whip was still in his grip .

For some reason lost in history, the joint monument, which has glowing words of praise for Green and Combs, and a comment on the unknown stranger, simply states Hayden's name and age. However, one of the largest tributaries to the Lemhi River, Hayden Creek, is named after Jim Hayden.

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THE

INTERNATIONAL.

E. S. EDWARDS, - - - - Proprietor.

Board by Week or Month at Reasonable Rates.

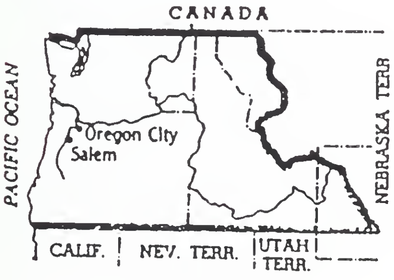
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

Passenger Headquarters for all Stage Lines Terminating at Salmon City.

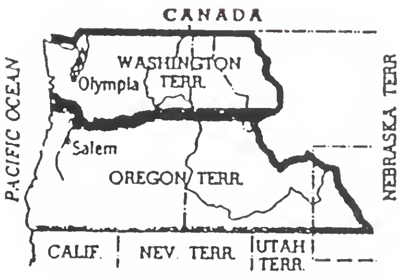
FROM OREGON TERRITORY TO THE STATE OF IDAHO

The State of Idaho began as part of the Oregon Territory, as the following maps demonstrate. Map 4 show that from March 4, 1863 until May 25, 1864 Idaho Territory was quite large. Map 5 covers the time period from May 26, 1864 to July 24, 1868 and Map 6 from July 25, 1868 to the present.

These dates were found in *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, V.40, #2, April 1949, "The Creation of the Territory of Idaho" by Merle W. Wells.


CANADA
PACIFIC OCEAN
Oregon City
Salem
NEBRASKA TERR
CALIF.
NEV. TERR.
UTAH TERR.

OREGON TERRITORY, 1848-1853


CANADA
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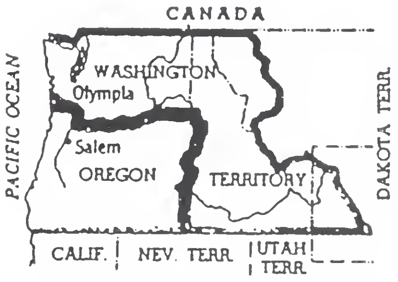
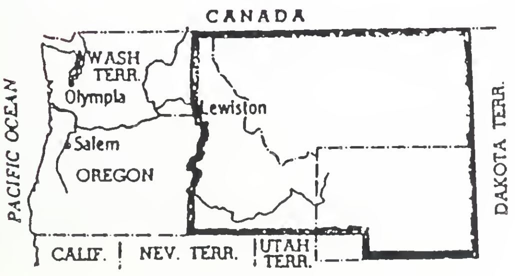
WASHINGTON TERR.
Olympia
Salem
OREGON TERR.
NEBRASKA TERR
CALIF.
NEV. TERR.
UTAH TERR.

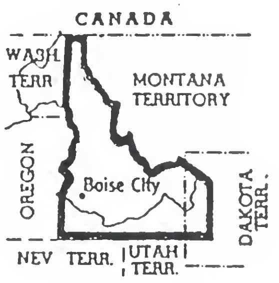
OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, 1853-9


CANADA
PACIFIC OCEAN
WASHINGTON
Olympia
Salem
OREGON
TERRITORY
DAKOTA TERR.
CALIF.
NEV. TERR.
UTAH TERR.

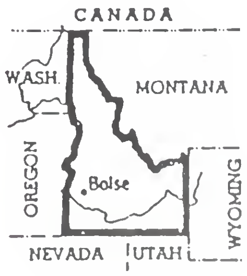
OREGON STATE AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY, 1859-63


CANADA
PACIFIC OCEAN
WASH TERR.
Olympia
Lewiston
Salem
OREGON
DAKOTA TERR.
CALIF.
NEV. TERR.
UTAH TERR.

IDAHO TERRITORY, 1863-4


CANADA
WASH TERR
MONTANA TERRITORY
OREGON
Boise City
DAKOTA TERR.
NEV TERR.
UTAH TERR.

IDAHO TERRITORY, 1864-8


CANADA
WASH.
MONTANA
OREGON
Boise
WYOMING
NEVADA
UTAH

IDAHO AFTER 1868

SALMON CITY, LEMHI COUNTY, IDAHO TERRITORY
February 22, 1869

Persuant to being appointed by the Legislature of said Territory in Legislative Act No.1, 5th Section, creating Lemhi County, the following met and proceeded to organize.

Present were George L. Shoup, Benjamin L. Heath and E. H. Tuttle. After their oath of office, George L. Shoup was elected chairman and appointed R. H. Johns as auditor and recorder until the next general election. Charles G. Chamberlain was appointed County Clerk, George L. Shoup appointed to act as treasurer, and Festus Butts was appointed as Sheriff. Wilson Ellis was appointed Justice of the Peace in Salmon City Precinct and W. J. Andrews, Constable for Salmon City Precinct. On April 3, 1869, Isaac Evans was appointed Assessor and Ex-officio Collector and E. C. Whitsett was appointed County Treasurer.

This information compiled under direction of Deputy County Clerk, Terri Morton from the records of Lemhi County.

ELECTION HELD JUNE 7, 1869

John S. Ramey	Sheriff
Jesse McCaleb	Auditor and Recorder
Isaac C. Evans	Assessor and Collector
A. C. Harris	Probate Judge
Charles G. Chamberlain	County Clerk
E. C. Whitsett	Treasurer
J. P. Jewell	Coroner
George L. Shoup	Commissioner District 1
E. H. Tuttle	Commissioner District 2
Fred Phillips	Commissioner District 3
James Kirtley	School Commissioner
Wilson Ellis	Justice of the Peace, Salmon City
David Potts	Constable, Salmon City
Leonard Johnson	Justice of the Peace, Smithville
Dickson	Constable, Smithville
E. Smith	Justice of the Peace, Leesburg
George Stuck	Constable, Leesburg
Newton Budd	Justice of the Peace, North Fork
E. A. Mathews	Constable, North Fork

GEORGE L. SHOUP
by Mike Crosby

George Laird Shoup, Lemhi County's most renowned citizen, was born in 1836 to farmers Henry and Jane McCain Shoup in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. In 1852 Shoup, his parents, five brothers and three sisters moved to Galesburg, Illinois. Shoup and his older brother Abraham went west to the Colorado gold mines in 1859 and engaged in various mining and mercantile enterprises until the Civil War began in 1861.

Shoup enlisted in an independent company of scouts which was eventually incorporated into the First Colorado Volunteer Cavalry Regiment. He served with the First Colorado for almost three years, rising to the rank of first lieutenant. Most of this time Shoup was engaged in scouting missions on the southern Great Plains in Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory. Shoup and his men were singularly successful in recovering stolen goods and livestock from Indians and capturing gangs of outlaws and Confederate guerillas.

In 1864 Shoup was promoted to Colonel and placed in charge of a ninety-day regiment of volunteer cavalry formed to deal with and outbreak of hostilities between white settlers and Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. The campaign against the Indians climaxed in late November at the Sand Creek Massacre. While Shoup commanded the largest unit at Sand Creek, responsibility for the massacre is generally assigned to his superior, Colonel John Chivington.

Shoup mustered out of the army and returned to mercantile pursuits at the end of 1864. Popular with war veterans, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of

George Laird Shoup, businessman, Idaho's last Territorial Governor, first Governor of the new state of Idaho, and United States Senator.

Colorado in 1865, but the bill admitting Colorado as a state was vetoed.

In 1866 Shoup put together a freight outfit with a large stock of goods, hired teamsters, and went west on the Oregon Trail. When he reached eastern Idaho, he turned north for Virginia City, Montana, where he established a general store. The same year he sent over a pack train of goods to the new community sprouting at the mouth of the Lemhi River in Idaho territory to serve the miners heading to Leesburg.

Shoup helped to lay out the town of Salmon City and built a log store on Main Street in the spring of 1867. Thus began what would become one of the largest business operations in eastern Idaho. Shoup and various partners, including his brothers James and Johnathan, established two more stores in the 1870's, one at Challis, and another at Bonanza City. They also traded in and developed mining claims and real estate, and built a large livestock operation.

On January 28, 1868 Shoup married Lena Darnutzer, a woman of Swiss heritage. George and Lena had six children over the next thirteen years; three boys and three girls. Another son died in infancy in 1880. The children, William, George, Walter, Lena, Laura and Margaret, attended grade school in Salmon and later spent school terms with relatives in Iowa because Salmon did not have a high school yet.

Shoup as a merchant developed a reputation for being both shrewd and generous. His experiences and character led him to accept many public offices throughout his life in Idaho, none of which benefitted him personally. In Lemhi County he served on the school board and cemetery association, and was one of the first county commissioners. He represented the county in the territorial legislature in 1874 and again in 1878.

From 1880 to 1884 and 1888 to 1892 he was a member of the Republican National Committee. In 1884 Shoup funded and sponsored Idaho's exhibit at a world's fair in New Orleans. Through the rest of the 1880's he bought and developed a ranch south of Salmon on Perreau and Williams Creeks and supervised the construction of the three-story, block-long brick store that still stands at the corner of Main and Center streets.

From 1889 on Shoup devoted his life to serving all Idaho citizens. That year Benjamin Harrison appointed Shoup Idaho's last Territorial Governor. In that position Shoup helped guide the constitutional convention, the successful statehood referendum, and the passage of legislation through congress creating Idaho the forty-third state in 1890. In October the state's voters chose him to be Idaho's first state Governor, a position he held until December when the first state legislature

Lena Darnutzer Shoup, wife of Colonel Shoup - 1900

Lena Shoup, daugher of Colonel Shoup. - 1897

elected Shoup as the first of Idaho's two U.S. Senators.

Re-elected in 1894, Shoup served in the Senate until 1901. During his tenure in office, Shoup and his family divided their time between home in Salmon, Boise, and Washington, D.C. Shoup died in Boise on December 21, 1904, of an apparent kidney failure. Lena Shoup died in 1927 and is buried beside her husband.

Shoup's place in the hearts of his fellow Idahoans was perhaps best indicated by their selection of him as the first of the two of the state's citizens to be enshrined in the U.S. Capitol's Statuary Hall in 1910.

Susie Edwards Shoup, wife of George E. Shoup.

George E. Shoup, son of Colonel Shoup.

With son, George, Colonel Shoup (center) starts for the last time on a family camping trip in 1905. Ill health forced him to abandon this trip and return home.

WILLIAM PETERSON

His reminiscences begin, "I was born on a farm on the Bornholm Islands, in the Baltic Sea, Denmark, on December 3, 1834." This was the beginning of an adventurous lifetime that led him all over the world and finally to the mountains of Idaho.

At the age of fourteen, William Peterson left his home and family and went to sea as a cabin boy, on a trading voyage to Iceland. This was the first of many such voyages that took him to Sicily, Hamburg, Cuba, and Odessa on the Black Sea, where he witnessed the British Fleet at the Dardenelles. From there he sailed to New Brunswick, Dublin, New York, Brazil, Calcutta, London, the Mediterranean ports, and Amsterdam. He signed on as Second Mate on a voyage to the Mediterranean and to South Africa. After many more such voyages Peterson decided that he wanted to go to California. He signed on as a sailor before the mast, on a ship sailing from New York, by way of Cape Horn, to San Francisco. He arrived there in the spring of 1861, and after hearing of the gold strikes in Idaho, he shipped aboard a vessel bound for Portland, Oregon, and from there, by river boat to the Dalles and Fort Walla Walla.

At Walla Walla they heard of the excitement over the discovery of gold in the Clearwater country in 1860. He said he was well acquainted with Captain Pierce, one of the discoverers of gold in the area that was later Pierce City. Pierce, later, was in Lemhi County around the Spring Mountain mining section during the 1880's.

Leaving Walla Walla, Peterson and his new partner headed for Pierce City and Oro Fino, but on the way, they heard about a new district at Elk City, and went there in the fall of 1861 and again in 1862. From there he followed the strikes at various places including Warren, the Boise Basin, Virginia City and finally to Wild Horse, B. C. He carried out a gold nugget that weighed $218.25 for Enos Watson, which Watson had taken out of his claim, and gave it back to Watson in Lemhi County in 1870.

In the fall of 1869 a party was organized to explore the headwaters of the Yellowstone River. It had been the talk among prospectors for years, and Peterson and two friends decided to go. They traveled through what is now Yellowstone National Park, and

> . . . got into all these natural curiosities and things that abound there which cannot be described and are too numerous if you could. We saw the geysers and then came to the falls of the Yellowstone. Then we went on up the river until we came to Yellowstone Lake, where we camped. Here Folsom engraved our names on a piece of lava rock and the date, September, 1869; then he cut a mortise in a pine tree and shoved the rock into it.

They returned to Three Forks and then to Diamond, Montana. Peterson says, "I left Diamond the spring of 1870. I came to Leesburg and Loon Creek by way of Whitehall, a stage station at that time, and on past where Dillon now stands, and stayed all night at Martin Barrett's on Horse Prairie, and as they did not charge me anything for my lodging I gave Mrs. Barrett two gold nuggets for her cabinet. I did not stay long at either Leesburg or Loon Creek. I went to Bannock to buy cows that were on sale, but the owner would not sell them - on to the Grasshopper and bought fourteen head of cows and yearlings that were just come up from Utah. Brought them back to Lemhi Valley and stayed all winter with Challis and Tom Blackburn on a ranch which is now the Spahn Ranch. (Today, 1960, it is the Snyder Ranch, Carl Spahn's step-son) Next year 1871, I located on what is now the Peter Amonson ranch and which I afterwards sold to him. I ran my cattle in the hills and used the range on a small creek which came to be called Peterson Creek. I later sold my ranch and moved the cattle to the Pahsimeroi and the Lost River country."

Excerpts from *Reminiscences of William Peterson* compiled by Marjorie B. Sims, Salmon Public Library.

1870 CENSUS OF LEMHI COUNTY

SALMON CITY: 86 dwellings, 69 families, 147 white males, 43 white females, 32 colored males (included Chinese and Blacks), 2 colored females.

LEESBURG: 290 dwellings, 269 families, 638 white males, 37 white females, 89 colored males, 0 colored females.

THE STOCKADE, THE JAIL AND THE GALLOWS

The old stockade has been gone from Salmon for many years now. It was built for the security of the inhabitants of Salmon who, in those early and uncertain days, were fearful of an attack by the Nez Perce, who were not far away, in the Big Hole country.

The stockade, in the vicinity of the present Andrews and Vandreff Streets, was built about 1876, with logs set in a trench that was four feet deep. The wall of logs was twelve feet high above the ground. A more detailed description of the stockade can be found in G. E. Shoup's *History of Lemhi County,* page 20.

In 1880, an enclosure was built in the same vicinity by A. M. (Grandpa) Stephenson of Junction with lumber he milled on Mill Creek and brought to Salmon. He also built the log jail which stood within the enclosure, and served the community for many years. It was in this enclosure that a gallows was built in the early 1880's for the execution of Tim Connor, convicted murderer and the only man to be executed in Salmon. It stood as a grim reminder for about nine years and was then removed.

For many years before it was torn down in 1926, the old enclosure served only as a pen for holding impounded livestock.

A LETTER REGARDING THE BIRCH CREEK MASSACRE OF 1877

The following is a letter written by a pioneer of Salmon City, describing events relating to the Nez Perce uprising of 1877-1878.

The early part of the letter is taken up with family deaths, marriages, letters home and similar trivia. The author of the letter says he wrote letters to everyone and told them all the news "except about our Indian Scare last summer there was some fun and a heap of fuss, I reserved that for you and will have to get another sheet to write it on."

Salmon City
Idaho Territory
January 24, 1878

Mrs. S. A. Groves
Milford, Indiana

Well to begin with about the first of July they got (the people) an Indian Scare or thought the Indians was coming into the valley to kill, burn and destroy every thing before them. So they went to work and built a Stockade (I don't know whether you know what this is or not, if you was to see this one, I don't think you would know what it is.) in Salmon City and all the families for twenty miles around about once a week would "Scare" to town. We was right in the midst of haying, and live ten miles from town. We kept a team either in the wagon or the stable that we could drive to town any time in an hour. I believe Sam's folk went to town four times and the longest stay they made was four day at any one time. I staid at home and between their runs we got our hay all up in good shape. They keept it up untill about 12th of August when we got the news of the "Big-Hole battle" that was fought about forty miles from here. I was away from home that day in the evening when I came home there was no body here but Sam. Well, says he, what are you going to do now. Says I they (the Indians) are getting rather close, I think I will Scout a little. We saddled a horse a piece and went to town that night got a company of twenty Scouts. Next morning started toward the battle field, Scouting our way as we went. During the day a courrier reached us that the Indian that morning came into the Valley fifty miles above Salmon City at the junction. We slept none that night and keept traveling for eight day, and nights you might say. I had but one square nights sleep in the time, the rest was a few minutes at a time or in the saddle as we rode along and that we know of was never nearer than twenty miles of an Indian. They were traveling all the time right away from us. They done no harm in the Valley of Laemhi, but on Horse Prairie they killed five men. Some old friends of mine one Old Partner, William Farnsworth . . . and on Birch Creek they killed five men and burned eight wagons a hundred miles from Salmon City loaded with freight for this place. There was three teamsters and two passengers. The teamsters were old friends of mine. Albert Green, Jas. Hayden and Dan Combs. All had lived here for ten years and very good men. We followed the Indians until we came to where the wagons was burned and one mule killed, hunted around and found the bodies. They were badly used up some shot, another stabed, another with his head mashed all to pieces. We buried them there, four in one grave and one by himself, where they laid until the 3rd of the month when I and three other men took two teams with four coffins went out, the coldest weather we have had. Got our three friends and one strange that was in one grave, brought them in a hundred miles, and two weeks ago to day gave them a Christian burial.

Such is our loss from the Indians but it is late and I must stop. Write again.

Love to all
W. H. Falkner

Letter courtesy of Dee Keirnes.

HORSE CREEK

There are two stories of how Horse Creek got its name: In the early days the Horse Creek drainage was known as Big Sheep Creek. A man by the name of Reynolds, who had a little store in Shoup, went into the area with a halfbreed Indian by the name of Allen in 1891. They packed in their supplies and traps . . . built a cabin, and prepared to spend the winter trapping, mostly marten. They turned a herd of horses out on the south slopes of Big Sheep Creek. In the early spring the men got "cabin fever" and decided to go out to civilization. On their way to the Bitterroot Valley on snowshoes, Allen saw his chance and put his rifle to Reynolds' ear and pulled the trigger. Allen took the pelts and other valuables, but was caught and hanged before he got out of the country. This left the horses on Big Sheep Creek. They wintered on the open hillsides for several years before they were caught or died, so people started calling the drainage Horse Creek.

The other story claims that the Gattin brothers, who had the ranch on what is now Horse Creek, were horse thieves operating out of Oregon, Idaho and Montana. They would steal horses in Oregon, bring them to their ranch on the creek, alter brands, and take them to Montana to sell. On the return trip they would steal horses in Montana, change brands at the ranch, and then sell them in Oregon. This all took place in 1863 and 1864.

Idaho Place Names, A Geographical Dictionary by Lalia Boone, 1988.

1887 - Work is progressing favorable on Col. Shoup's store. The entire structure running back from Main Street are more than 200 feet deep. The foundation for the house in the rear are dug and the stone and brick on the ground. It is a monster establishment and has no equal in Idaho.

UNTIMELY DEATH OF A PIONEER

Jesse McCaleb 1838-1878

by Andree Quarles

Jesse McCaleb came to Idaho from Tennessee. He had fought in the Civil War, seeing thirty-six skirmishes and battles, and attaining the rank of Captain before the war's end. In 1866 he went to Virginia City, Montana Territory, and from there to Salmon, where he was elected as the first Auditor and Recorder of Lemhi County. Later he was elected Sheriff and Deputy Assistant Recorder.

McCaleb had a ranch adjoining Cal Monasco's near the Beardsley Hot Springs. He sold the ranch and went into the mercantile business with Colonel Shoup and Glendenning at Challis. The store was to be in McCaleb's name, but was financed by Shoup. McCaleb had just started the new business when he was killed. His wife wrote, " . . . indeed my husband had not moved me and our two children to Challis for the reason that it was a new and small place, and there were no houses to rent and he was preparing to build a house for us." McCaleb lost his life August 11, 1878 at a place called Battle Ground, a location just above Mackay.

During 1877 and 1878 about a hundred fifty renegades from Chief Joseph's scattered band massed themselves, and in August 1878, attacked the supply caravan of food, arms and ammunition which the U. S. government, at the instigation of McCaleb, had sent to the people of Lemhi County for their defense against Indian attack. These early settlers had a problem in that they were scattered and could not afford to pay the cost of shipping in their own supplies.

Jesse McCaleb

Joe Skelton, a freighter, was persuaded to go after the provisions, although he was skeptical about the safety of such an undertaking. McCaleb was notified that the Indians were going to attack the supply train and knowing that Skelton was unaware of the imminent danger and was unprepared to put up a fight, he started getting men together to go to their defense. There were sixty United States soldiers in Challis at the time, but they refused to go as they said they were sent out to survey a road and not to fight Indians. The fourteen men who were willing to go included J. D. Woods, William Trebar, Joseph Rainey, Thomas Kierman, John Flynn and George Minchell. They had time to reach the caravan, a short distance above Mackay, and set up a barricade before the attack. Loopholes were made in the breastworks, which consisted of sacks of sugar, flour, etc., and by the time the Indians were within shooting range everyone had his loophole covered except for Jesse. He had just lain down, and an Indian, seeing no gun barrel in the hole, shot and hit him in the forehead, causing his immediate death. He was age forty at the time.

A friendly Indian sneaked back to the settlement, hiding his footprints by wading along the river bank. The group of U. S. soldiers who were in the area for the purpose of surveying, went to the aid of the defenders of the freighters. The Indians, seeing the approaching reinforcement, disappeared into the hills, and the freighters reached Challis without further incident.

On August 15, 1878 a mass meeting was called for the purpose of seeing what could be done to protect the settlers from unfriendly Indians. Jesse McCaleb, who had served as a Past Master of the Lemhi Masonic Lodge, #11 A.F. and A.M., was honored by a resolution regarding his untimely death. A similar resolution was passed by the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Idaho. As another memorial, Lodge #64, A.F. and A.M. was given the official name of Mt. McCaleb Lodge. Mount McCaleb near Mackay was also named after McCaleb, a man whose courage and manhood were as lofty as the peak itself.

J. A. Harrington, in the *The Mackay Miner* of September 3, 1924, wrote, "Time should never come when the memory of such men as Jesse McCaleb should cease to be venerated; the present security for life and property is to the credit of men of his caliber, his memory should be held in esteem as well as the soldier who defends his country. Their graves should be kept green and flower laden; for he and kind brought civilization to this rugged land".

Jesse left a widow, Anna Boyd Vernon McCaleb and two small children, Hugh and Hope McCaleb. He is buried in the Salmon cemetery.

EARLY DAY SALMON CITY DESCRIPTION

by Charley Snook 1880-1977

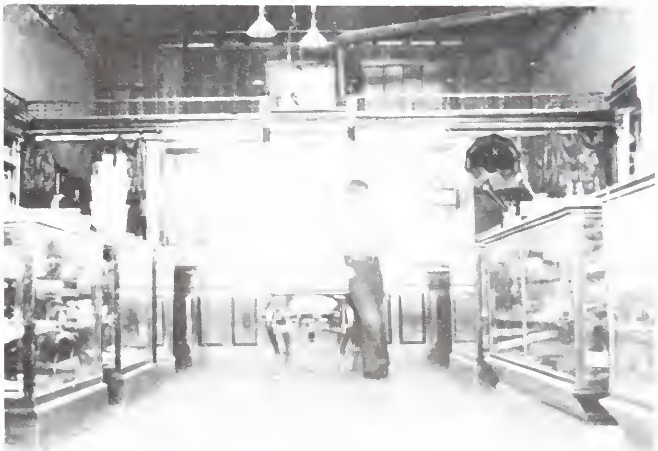
(from an interview with Ethel Kimball)

The building owned by Fred Phillips was where the Smokehouse is now. They tore that building down and old man Andrews had a store there for a long time. Then they tore that building down and built the present day Smokehouse building. Right next to Andrews, old Pete Amonson had an old log building there. He made boots in there and repaired shoes. Next to Amonson was French and Kenney's drugstore. Then there was the old Virgil place there, where they had the bands. Then there was nothing until the International Hotel, right there on the corner (north St. Charles Street and Main Street) where Havemann's is. The Hotel burned down. In 1881 and 1882 my Dad and Mother ran the Hotel. One day, somebody told Mother, "Your boy is settin' up in the window." I was sitting in the upstairs window, with my feet hanging out the window, just above the street. Mom said she was afraid to holler at me cause she didn't know if I would jump out or come back in.

Next to the International Hotel was a saloon owned by McDonald. Then Old Cap William's restaurant in a log building, afterwards it was put into a saloon. (This was near the corner of N. Center Street and Main Street, destroyed by fire in 1898). The next one across Center Street, Brough had a saloon, a building with a picket fence around it and a barn and a hotel. Next was Bill Brown's butcher shop, known as the Brown block. Then he moved the butcher shop across Main Street in one side of what was Anderson's Cafe, now Wally's Cafe (in the 500 block of Main Street).

Next was a building owned by John Brough, Fred's brother. He had a radio shop where he had a phonograph that he would give you earphones and let you listen to a story or songs —ten cents for three songs.

Next was the Odd Fellows Hall where Clinton's Shoe Store was (The Hallmark Store in the 500 Block) then it was vacant to where the Roxy Theater is. My Dad (John Wals Snook) built a livery stable there and sold it in 1878 for $2,500.



The name of this early Main Street business is unknown.

On the next corner was Bob Dunlap's residence where that service station is now (now J-D Tires, northwest corner of N. Andrews and Main Street). That's all there was on the north side of Main Street until you got to the Old Methodist Church on Church Street. Past the Church, there was nothing except a farm just behind the Church, which was farmed by the Snook family.

Across the bridge there was about nothing up on the bar then. There was a house right across the river where Mrs. McCaleb lived. Her house was Joe Herndon's place later. (Now KSRA on Hwy. 93 North) Right across from it, the Tingley's lived there. There was nothing then until up on the hill where the rock wall is, Tom Hubbard had an old log house. I used to herd milk cows for people over on the bar. So much per day.

On the South side of Main Street there was a saloon next to where Colvin's Jewelry Store is today (500 Block). Shoup's Store of course was on Main Street. (Corner of S. Center and Main Street) Next to it was a home built by my Dad that McPherson lived in for years. The home was later moved to another location in town.

The next building was Doc Kenney's office. Then Jim Shoup, Jim Fuller and John Wheeler and then where the hospital is. The Snook family home was where S. Andrews Street is today at the intersection of Main Street. On the corner of Main and Daisy was a building occupied by John Morgan. The next house on the south side was Joshua Brown, a two story house, then Frank Pollard, which was just west of Bill Hanmer's house. On the south side corner of Highway 93 and Main Street was where Mr. Phillips lived, and then Del Simons, then Tom Andrews. Kirtleys had a log house up in there. There was nothing on the north side in that area. Holbrook had a place up East Main where Silbaugh's place was. Then Cochrane's had a place out there, also. (The north side of E. Main just beyond the city limits)

Back of the Brough place was Davis and Birdsey Lumber Yard (on Shoup and Center Streets). They had a home there where Max Hemmert lives now (the brick home at the extension of No. Center Street). The home was built by Edwards. There were three brick homes in there built by Edwards.

And at one location in the downtown saloon area was "the house of negotiable affection."

Editor's note: Charley Snook was born in Salmon in 1880. He gave this interview to Ethel sometime in the 1970's. It was not a prepared interview, but during the interview he began remembering the different buildings in Salmon back in the 1880's. The list is not complete, but it does provide us a general idea of Salmon City, one hundred years ago.

SALMON CITY IN THE 1880'S

by Allen C. Merritt

Editors note: Allen C. Merritt arrived in Salmon, by stage, in August 1883, with his parents and sister Emma. His father, Henry Clay Merritt was to be superintendent of the Kentuck Mine. After Henry C. Merritt's untimely death, Allen's mother, Ada Merritt, became owner and editor of *The Idaho Recorder*, Salmon's newspaper. Allen later became an engineer, an architect, and Lemhi County Surveyor. The following excerpts are from his account of the buildings in Salmon City as they were in the 1880's.

Upon arrival at the International Hotel in Salmon, the Merritt family went for a stroll down N. St. Charles Street. "It was only a one-way wagon road lined with beautiful, tall cottonwood trees, from a short distance north of Shoup Street to the place now occupied by the oil company's tanks, where the main stream of the Lemhi river ran at that time." Beginning on the north side of Main Street at Church Street and moving toward the river: "The first building was the Methodist Church (north east corner of Church and Main), which was built about 1885 or 1886. In this building the first bricks made in Salmon were used. They were moulded and burned between the Joe Herndon (315 Highway 93 North) residence and the Shady Nook resort, between the highway and the river."

"Proceeding west on Main Street there was a vacant field from the Church to Andrews Street, as the Shenon Hotel Building was not built until 1895. . . . then from Andrews Street, Robert Dunlap's jewelry shop was on the corner . . . next was Jake Finstur's livery barn and corral (built and owned by John Wals Snook until 1878), which covered the ground now occupied by the . . . Roxy Theater, (and extending to the small frame building that was the original IOOF hall). The next building was built by W. F. Boxwell and Son, general store; then the IOOF property, which is still in the same ownership, and the frame building occupied by Clint Quesnel's store (516 Main) was the original IOOF hall. It stood about thirty-five feet west of its present location, and was moved there to make room for the present IOOF building.

"As I was the designer of this building, it seems appropriate that I give a little of the history and details of how it was financed and constructed. The plans were completed and approved in 1905, the basement and foundations were constructed in 1908 and 1909. The granite corner stone bears the date 1906. . . . This

Indians trail loose horses west on Main Street past the old IOOF Building (now the Hallmark Shop) in its original location.

The 500 block on the north side of Main Street held the Nashold's Hotel and Restaurant, the Brown Building, and the new IOOF Building which housed the Citizens National Bank, the Lemhi Valley Merc. and the Red Cross Pharmacy downstairs.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

building has a structural steel interior frame, is faced with the finest pressed brick, manufactured in Omaha, Nebraska, and shipped by rail to Red Rock, Montana, thence by wagon freight to Salmon. The structural steel was fabricated in Minneapolis.

"Some of the large beams are twenty-seven feet long and weigh 3000 pounds . . . They were hauled by wagon freight from the railroad, via Lewis and Clark Pass, and were delivered for $5.25 per hundred pounds. The brick for facing the front cost about thirteen cents apiece delivered. Over the entrance to the stairway is a terra-cotta cartouche designed especially for this building, modeled and fired in Chicago. The contractor for the mason work was William O. McConnell and for all other work, including the erection of the structural steel, was Jack Bundy. Total cost of the building was $33,000.

"The addition occupied by the Kane Dress Shop was constructed in 1913 and was built for the Pioneer bank." This space is now occupied by the Pioneer Bakery, part of B and B Foods, at 512 Main Street.

"The next building was built by W. F. Brown in 1897. I designed it and with Jack Bundy, built it. It is now called the Cavaness building. This was my first building of any consequence after the Shoup Building of 1886. . . . The bricks were manufactured on the bar just below the Oliver ranch and I personally made the moulds and moulded the special ornamental bricks over and around the second story windows — the brick contractor refused to mould any ornamental bricks because his contract called for plain bricks.

"On the lot on the corner (northeast corner of Center and Main) was the Nashold Hotel or boarding house. It was frame construction and was occupied by the Nashold family, Mr. E. Nashold was sheriff, his wife and two daughters who were popular leaders in social affairs.

"Egbert Nashold was a very large man and served several terms as sheriff on Lemhi County. He was 6 feet 7 inches tall and weighed around 300 pounds. It may be imagined that when "Nash" as he was affectionately known, went after his man he got him.

"The building was remodeled and enlarged and was occupied as the Brough Saloon until 1929 when it burned down." Across Center Street (the 400 block), the lot now occupied by the service station and the Masonic Temple was known as the "Williams Corner" and a log building housed a saloon which had a hectic record covering the period from 1879 to 1907 when

GEO. H. MONK & CO.

it was destroyed by fire. The lot was vacant for several years, being purchased by Langsdorf and Company, who built a beautiful two story bank building on the west part of the lot. Langsdorf and Company sold their bank to the First National Bank prior to completion of the building, but it was completed, and was later occupied by the Pioneer Bank, which later moved to the west part of the IOOF Building. When the First National Bank was liquidated, the building and the east part of the lot were sold to the Masonic Lodge, which occupied the second floor until the big fire of March, 1931. It burned out the entire block, down to St. Charles Street, with the exception of the service station now on the corner.

"The Lodge building was gutted by the fire and was remodeled to the present design of a one story building.

"From here west to St. Charles street the buildings were leveled. (Before the fire) the next building was a brick two story building, built by E. H. Jeanjaquet for a blacksmith shop, with offices on the second floor, which were occupied by Dr. Whitwell and R. P. Quarles, attorney and his younger brother, G. B. Quarles.

"After the fire the building was remodeled and was occupied by R. W. White's clothing store.

"The lumber yard was located where the Bradley Machine Shop now stands and lots east. Next door west was the Pope and McDonald saloon which at the time of the fire was occupied by R. M. Murdock's club. The next building was a part of the E. S. Edwards property and was built in the 1890's to close the gap between the Pope-McDonald building and the International Hotel, and was formerly a drive-way into the lot behind the hotel.

"This building was first occupied by F. J. Cowen, attorney, who was later district court judge, and later by John Brough barber and erstwhile Salmon's first fire chief. Later this building was occupied by McCardell and Rasor, Civil Engineers. This firm was dissolved when Clarence Rasor enlisted in the "Shoup Rangers" cavalry and went into the Spanish-American War. Harry Kelly, realtor, then R. W. and Fred White, barbers, then occupied the building.

"The International Hotel filled out the block to St.Charles Street. The building was a two story frame structure with bedrooms upstairs and lobby, dining room, kitchen and living quarters for the Edwards family of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and ten children, who grew to maturity there. On the ground floor was the "bridal suite" off the lobby.

A busy day on Main Street with the Nashold Hotel, Brown Building, and IOOF Building in the bachground.

"Across St. Charles Street (300 block on Main) was the Fred Philips Store, succeeded by Wm. H. Andrews. At the rear of the store was a cellar which was replaced about 1895 by a building as an extension to the store, later occupied by W. H. Craigue, assayer and mining engineer.

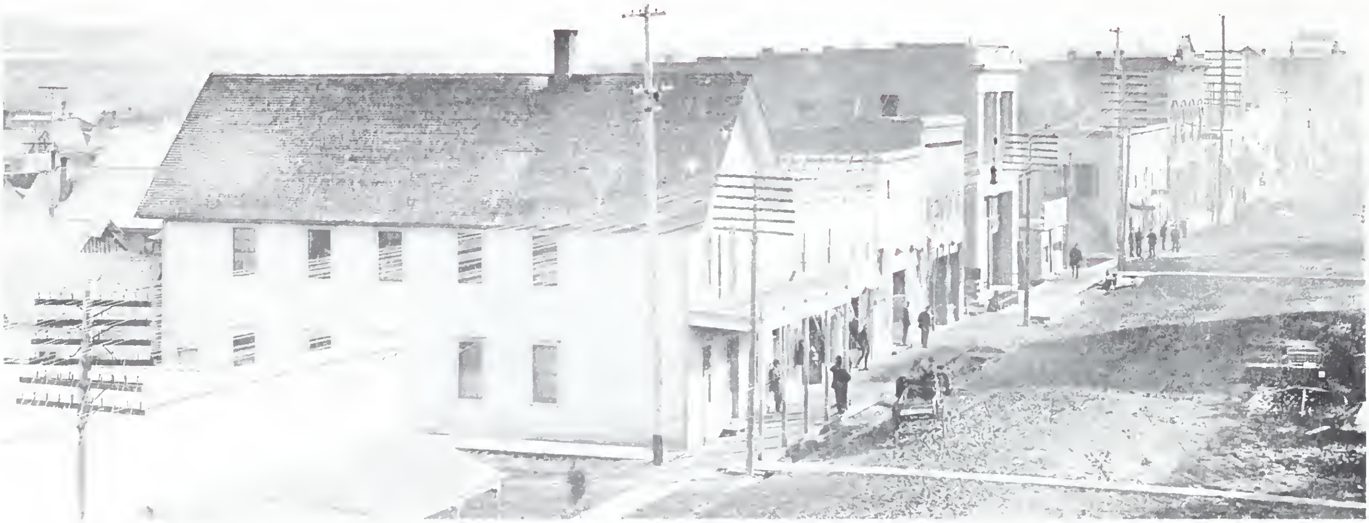
"Adjoining on the west was the harness shop of William L. Warner. About 1908, the assay office and the harness shop were taken over by Lemhi Engineering Company of which Allen C. Merritt, E. B. Thornhill and J. W. Caples were partners. This firm was dissolved in 1913.

"The buildings were razed and W. H. Burk built the concrete building and opened a dry goods and clothing store there. It is now occupied by the Smokehouse.

"Adjoining on the west was the French and Kenney Drugstore where Dr. George A. Kenney had his office and his associate, pharmacist French, dispensed the prescriptions. This was the only drug store and the only M. D. as well, in the early 80's.

"Dr. Kenney was a true country doctor. His team of black horses, and his covered buggy, were busy on the country roads and when there were only trails, he mounted a bay horse and went to relieve the sick or to bring a new future pioneer into the world. Rain or shine, day or night, distance or direction, were no obstacles.

"The building was later occupied by Dr. Wright as an



This picture shows the 400 block on the north side of Main Street. At the left is the International Hotel, next the office of F. J. Cowen, next the Pope-McDonald Saloon, next the Lumber yard (later the Bradley Machine Shop), next E. H. Jeanjaquet's two story building, next the Langsdorf Bank building.

J. J. Williams,

ARTISTIC

BARBER and

Hair Dresser.

Best Bathing Facilities.
Hair Cutting, Shaving,
and every service to be
found in a first-class, up-
to-date barber shop.

'COKE'S DANDRUFF CURE'
on sale.

Next door to International Hotel,
SALMON, IDAHO.

Was it a band concert or a parade? Main Street at Center with the Langsdorf Bank Building at left.

office and the drug store operated by Guy Edwards. It was razed about 1910.

"Next adjoining on the west was the boot and shoe shop of Peter Amonson and M. M. McPherson. About 1885 McPherson joined the mercantile firm of G. L. Shoup Co. Amonson maintained the shop until his death.

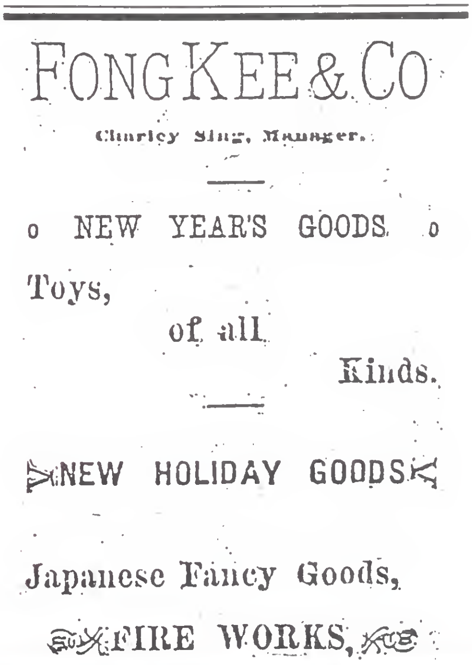
"During several years later the Salmon Post Office occupied part of the building. Next west stands the Dunlap jewelry shop built by Robert N. Dunlap and occupied by him as a goldsmith, watch repairer, gunsmith, of which his skill could not be excelled. As a goldsmith, his work was known across the nation. Handmade jewelry made from native gold from the diggings in Leesburg, Silver Creek, Bohannon, Geertson and Kirtley Creeks were prized by the early settlers of Salmon." Editors note: This may be an error as Merritt says earlier that the Dunlap shop was at Andrews Street on Main.)

"We are now down to the site of the first building (to be constructed) east of the river: The Vandreff house . . . Vandreff was a surveyor and he laid out a townsite with Main Street starting in front of his house and running south-east, straight for more than one mile which ran between the Benedict building and the Schultz residence on South Challis Street. This was later abandoned to the present location after the government land survey in 1879, and the Salmon City townsite was granted.

"The Vandreff building was occupied by J. W. Birdseye as a residence after several rooms (were added), and the building extended to N. Terrace Street. Mr. Birdseye was a surveyor and occupied the building until 1898, when he resigned as county surveyor and moved to the Davis & Birdseye ranch north of Carmen, now owned by David Schultz.

"Across N. Terrace Street (200 block) the site of the new historical building, the lot was occupied by a frame building, the residence of William Pollard and family. To the rear of this was Mr. Pollards blacksmith shop.

"Continuing west to the river was what was known as 'Chinatown', where in the early 80's about 200 or more Chinese lived in frame and log buildings.


FONG KEE & CO

Charley Sing, Manager.

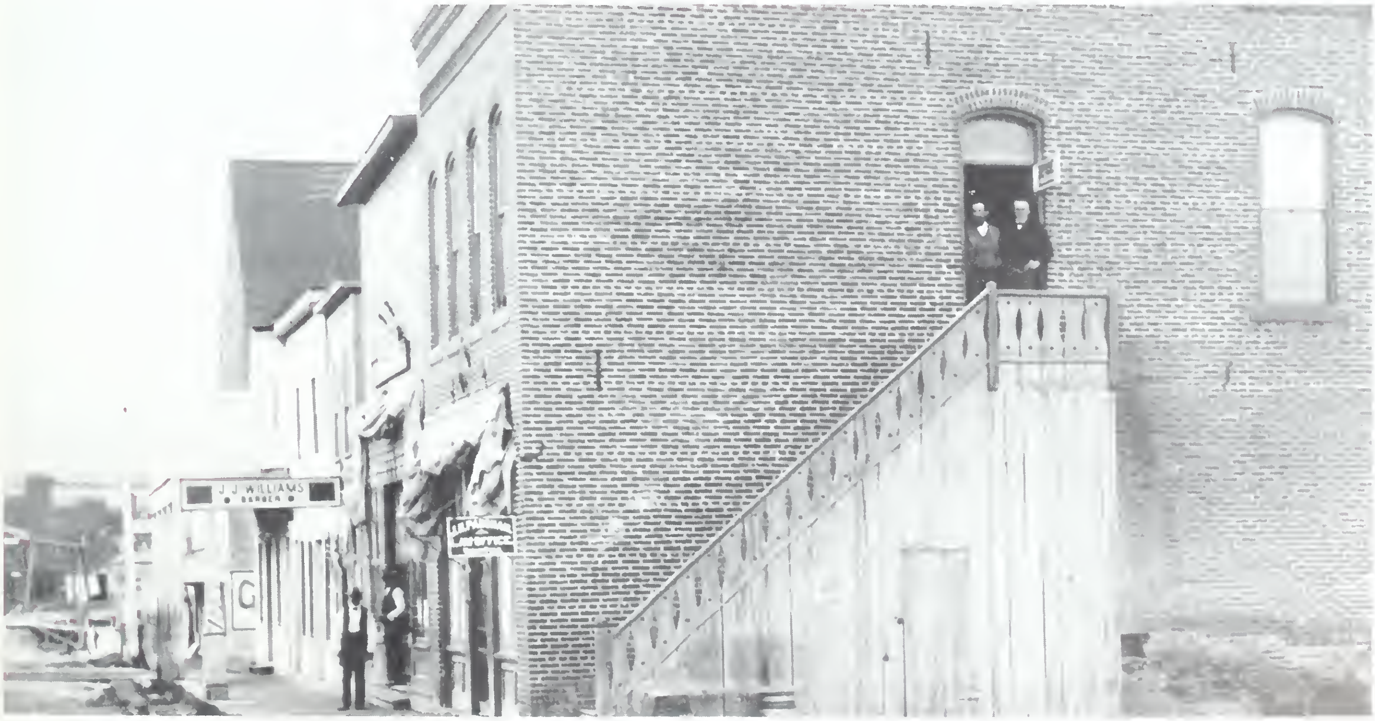
NEW YEAR'S GOODS

Toys,
of all
Kinds.

NEW HOLIDAY GOODS

Japanese Fancy Goods,

FIRE WORKS,



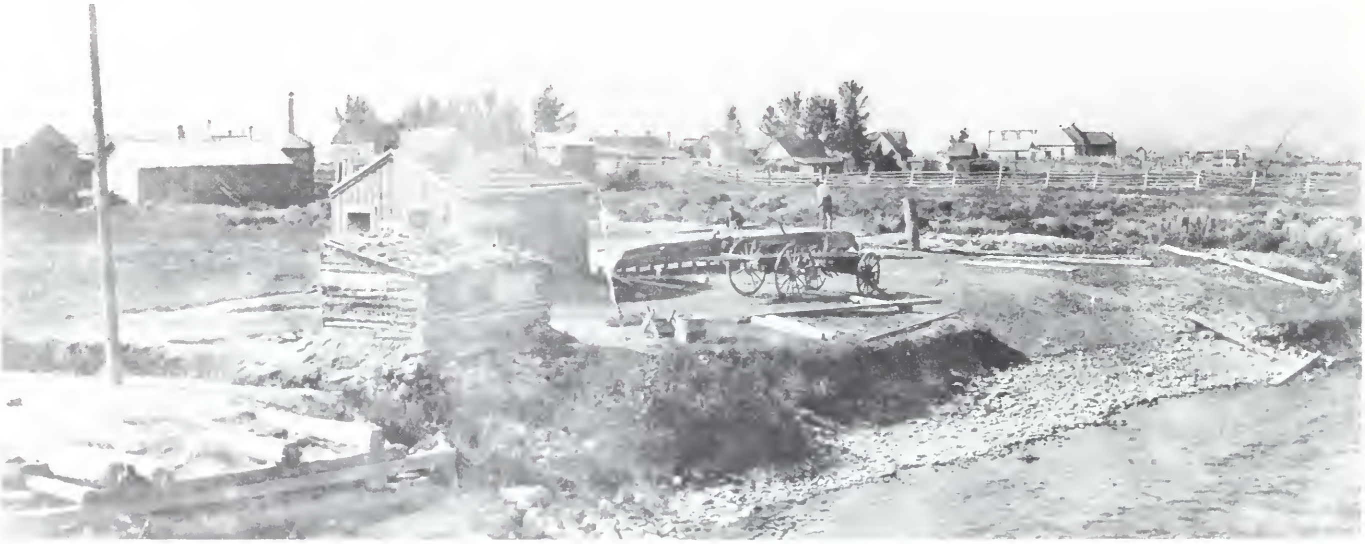
E.H. Jeanjaquet built this brick building for his blacksmith shop. The second floor offices were occupied by Dr. Whitwell and R.P. Quarles, and at the time of this photo by Judge Padgham.

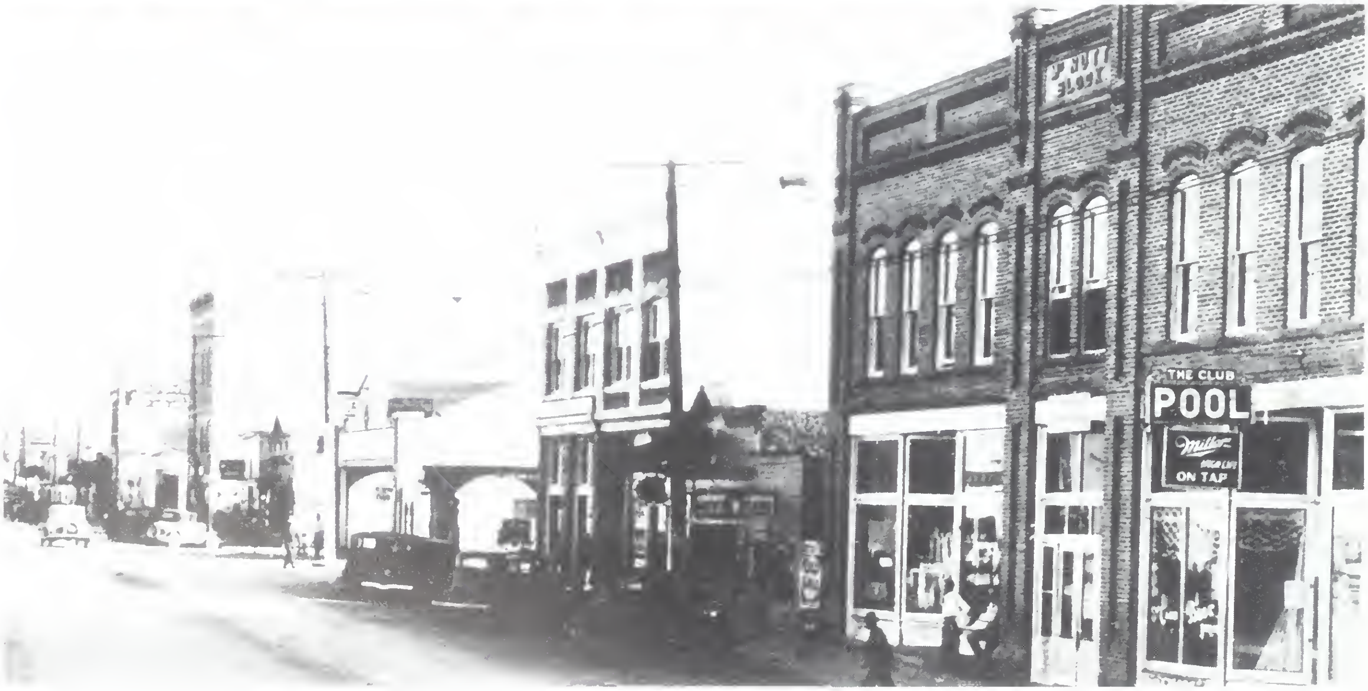
"Most of the frontage was covered first by Yan Kee laundry, the Wah Sing, Ah Yen, Wing Lee and Fong Kee. Many others lived back of these and several lived on the south side of the street. "Beginning at the river and proceeding east on the south side of Main Street: 'China Jack', Sing Lee, (was first) near the river, and then a building where the Valley Chevrolet garage stands (south east corner of Water Street and Main), belonged to Wah Sing and was a sort of Chinese gambling house and meeting place.

"Next continuing to the corner on S. Terrace Street was the L. P. Withington lot with a stable on the west and then the residence which later was a meat market operated by Jack Steel, followed by a restaurant (operated) by Mrs. Maggie Boyle. (On the corner of Terrace and Main) was Joe Proksch shoe shop, now the Standard Service Station.

"The next corner going east (300 block) was occupied by the Willis and Wheeler Saloon, which was razed when the present McNutt Building was built in 1899.

China Jack's little cabin and Capt. Harry Guleke's boat ramp at the east end of the Salmon bridge.





The McNutt Building, constructed of local Pollard brick, was completed in 1901. McNutt financed it with monies received from the sale of his placer claims and Leesburg mercantile business. He and his partner, Fred Phillips, advertised "free delivery service" to Leesburg customers —by pack burro. The purchaser would load and drive the burros to his place of residence, unload them and turn them toward home. Monk and Green occupied the ground floor and stocked groceries, hardware, dry goods, shoes, furniture, anything on demand. Since 1913 this building has been McPherson's Dry Goods with ownership passing from Myra McPherson to the Beller family.

The ground floor (of the McNutt Building) was occupied by George H. Monk and Company. The second floor was designed for, and occupied by Lemhi County offices and District Court rooms until moved to the present Court House. The entire building is now owned by Mrs. Myra McPherson and occupied by the McPherson store, Salmon's largest and most complete store.

"Adjoining on the east is the Sam Young property which was occupied by a saloon by that name from about 1885 to 1890. From then it has been used for various commercial purposes: Mack's shoe store, and Van Stratt's Newstand, among them.

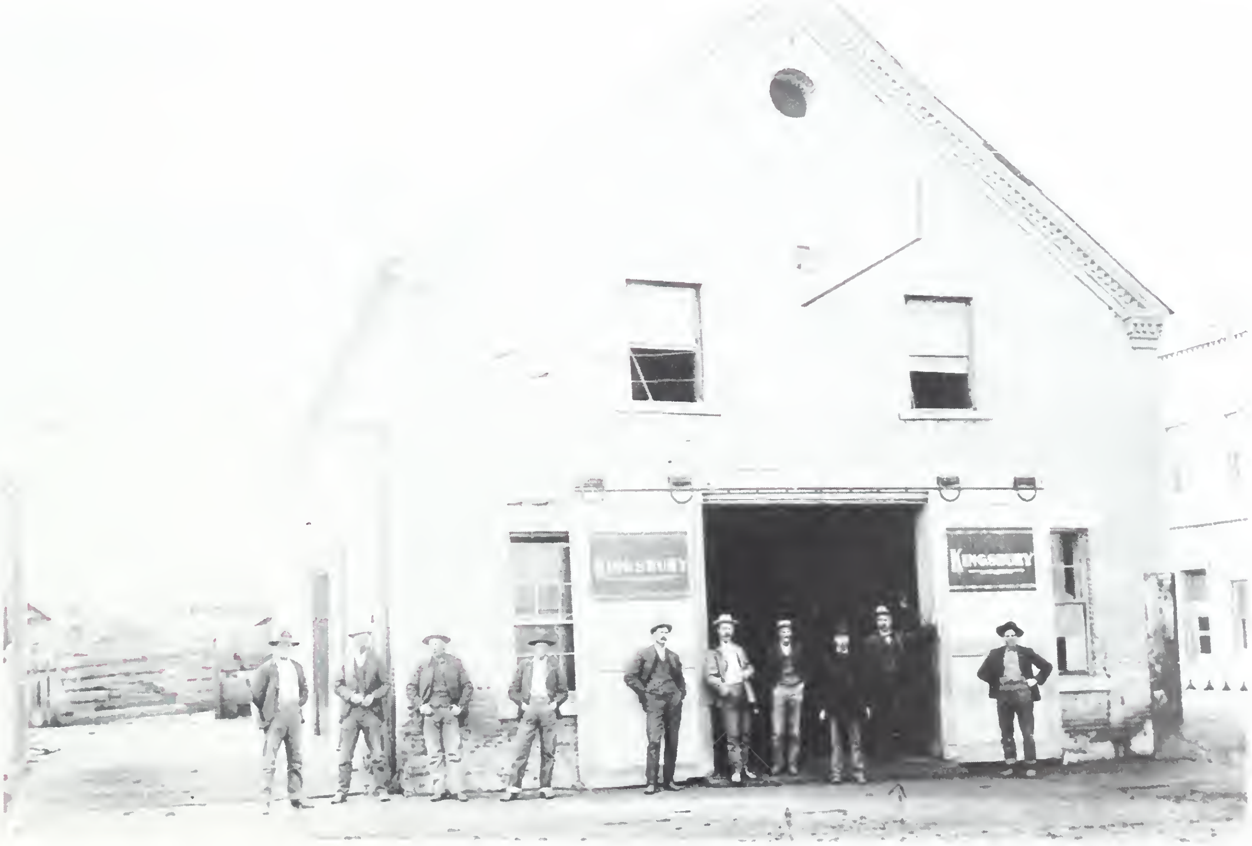
"Next door east was the Martinelly saloon which closed at the time of the demise of the proprietor, James C. Martinelly, a pioneer of the Leesburg gold rush days of 1866, a man highly respected and liked by everyone who knew him. The Stevens Drug Store occupies the ground which was purchased by William Anderson in 1899 and a building was erected which joined the Lemhi Hotel which was erected by Mr. Anderson in 1897, and occupied the ground that was the George L. Shoup and Co. Store where the Recorder was published from 1887 to 1897.

"At the rear of this building was a large cellar partly below and partly above the ground. It was in this cellar that the first meeting of Lemhi Lodge No. 11, A.F. & A.M. was held and there instituted in 1874.

"Crossing St. Charles Street (400 block) was the livery barn of George Z. Wentz. A brick building with iron roof. It was replaced by the automobile about 1910, when Dan O'Connell and Frank Bellamy opened the Pioneer Garage there, and built the business which constructed the building at Main and Andrews Streets.

"The next lot, about 40 feet front, occupied the ground which it now does, east of the building which is now occupied by Gwartney Equipment Company (401 Main Street). From this lot east was a Chinese laundry

The 400 block at Main Street. Dan Chase drives his team.



The Wentz Livery Barn, on the south east corner of Main and So. St. Charles Street, was built of local brick and had an iron roof. It was later the Kingsbury Livery, for many years Gwartney Equipment and now the Rivers Edge Building.

and later a restaurant owned an operated by George Smith, well known for his acts of charity and his deep interest in mining. He was the discoverer of the 'Queen of the Hills' mine, previous to its purchase by Emerson Hill, former merchant, stockman and state senator from Red Rock, Montana and later Probate Judge of Lemhi County. The building now is one of the group consisting of the Lantern Bar, Bells Barber Shop and the Mint Cafe. One eastern part of this group was a restaurant operated by R. R. Dodge and later was rebuilt by George Steel who owned and operated a meat market there until about 1895, when he sold and moved to the lot where the building formerly occupied by City Floral (stands).

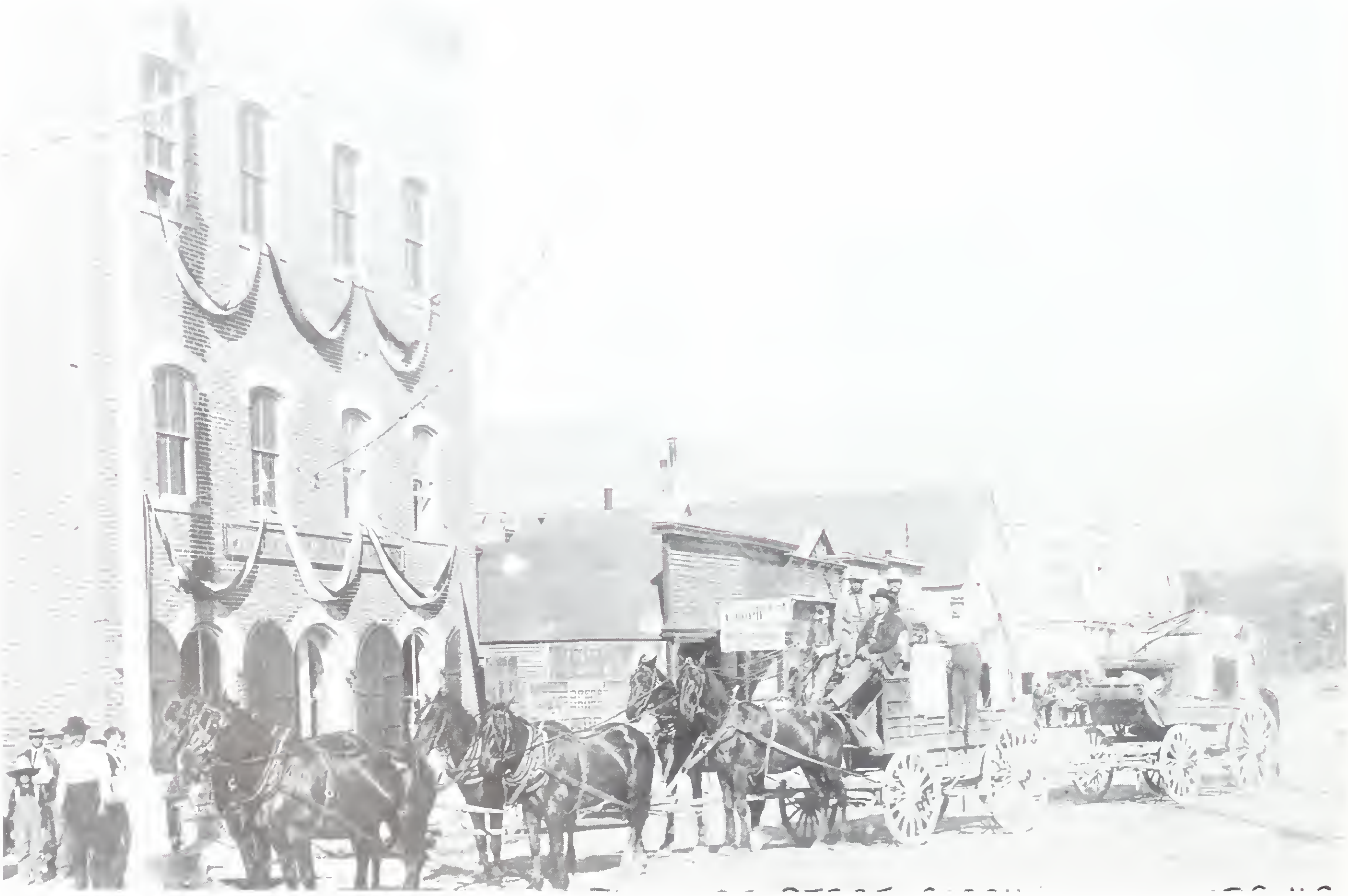
"From here to the Shoup Building is the vacant lot used by Evans Food Store for parking. Next is the Shoup building with its stone tablet on the front giving the date of its erection, 1886. It was first occupied by the store in September 1887. A grand ball was given here July 4, 1887, which was attended by more people than was ever before assembled in Lemhi County.

"The 'Big Store' always carried a large stock of general merchandise and provided employment for eight to ten clerks, freight and warehouse men, and several freight outfits on the road from the railroad at Red Rock, Montana.

"In the earlier days there were no banking facilities and the 'big store' handled this business for its customers more as an accommodation than a business, and it is obvious that the progress of the country in this area owes much to this institution for its part in its settlement and development. The second floor was occupied by offices and the third floor by the Masonic Lodge. Center Street was opened to the south of Main Street when the building was built for accommodation of freight to and from the store and its warehouse.

"Across Center Street (500 block) where the magnificent new building of the Idaho First National Bank stands, was occupied by a log building which was remodeled into the home of Col. Shoup and his family of three sons and three daughters. They occupied these premises until about 1881 when they moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where most of their children started their pre-college schooling. They did not return to Salmon until the new store was completed and then moved to their ranch south of Salmon where a new country home had been completed.

"Their town house was purchased by James Marti-



In 1886 George L. Shoup financed this building for his wholesale and retail business, at Main and Center Street. It was at one time the largest building in Eastern Idaho: three stories high and 281 feet long. Twenty foot deep footings were dug by hand and the total cost of the building was $100,000. Built of Pollard brick it has been in constant use for over 100 years.

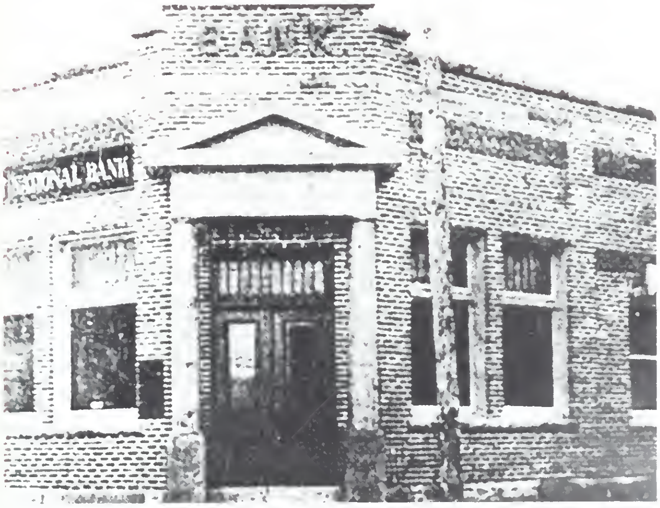
nelly who refurnished it and lived there with his bride until his death. After that the house was occupied by Salmon's first public library, where it remained until the property was sold to the First National Bank and this building was demolished to make way for the Idaho First National's new building. The present new building also covers the lot where the George L. Wentz family lived until 1882 when they moved into the Glendenning house on the next lot east.

"Next adjoining the bank is the Norton Building, now occupied by the Colvin Jewelry. This building was built by James L. Kirtley, Sr. and was occupied by the Post Office for several years, was remodeled for the Meitzler Drug Store, which occupied it until 1910 when they built and moved into the building adjoining, now occupied by the Owl Club.

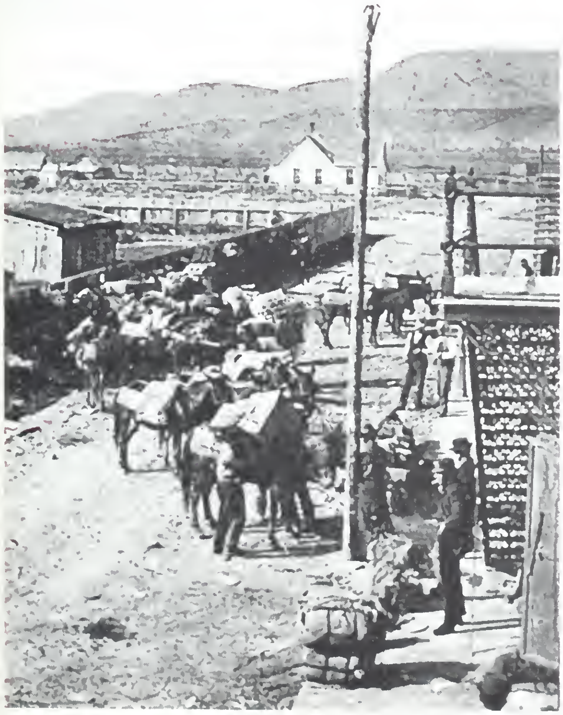
"East of the Owl Club is the Pelton building which houses the Sargent Cafe, the Recorder Herald and Dr. Hubbard's office. On this ground stood the Glendenning house and George Clemow house. The former was razed to make room for business buildings; The Palace Restaurant (Chinese), and the Norton Jewelry, where C. A. Norton opened his first store and watch repair shop. It was later occupied by Dr. E. L. Hubbard, dentist.

"The Clemow house, occupied by George Steel many years and later by Dr. C. F. Hanmer as an office and clinic. He purchased the property, moved the house to Vandreff Street, and built the theater which was destroyed by fire in 1939, remodeled for the Herndon Insurance, now the occupant.

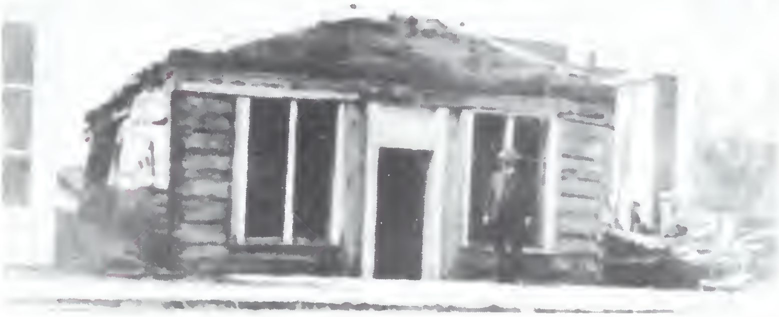
"East of this lot stood the blacksmith shop of John B. Fisher which was replaced with a frame building by George Steel's meat market. Later T. R. Benedict built the present building.



The First National Bank on the south east corner of Main and Center Streets. This building was built on ground where the old Shoup home had been located.



This old postcard shows the east side of the Shoup Building with its iron staircase, looking south down center street. A pack train is ready to go.



Tearing down the old Shoup home on Main St.

East side of the Shoup Building. Charlie Beers with freight wagon and team.

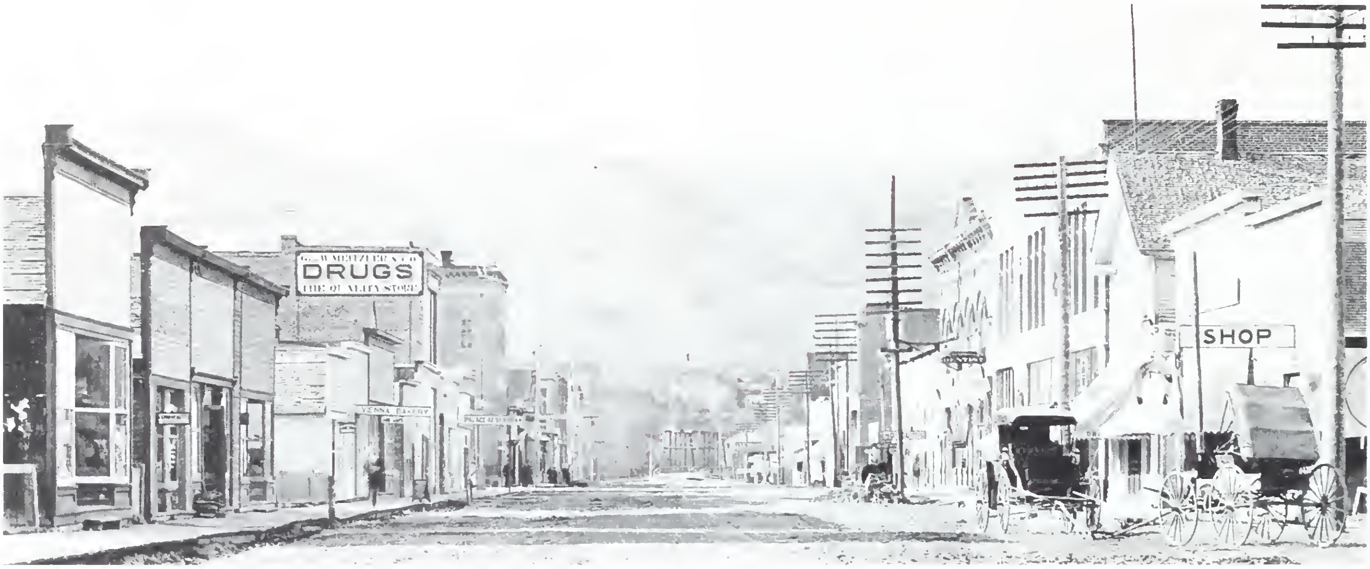
"Next building was built for a restaurant, remodeled for the law office of G. B. Quarles, later it was the office of the Lemhi Power and Light Co.

"The J. L Kirtley residence was on the lot now occupied on the east side by Fred Snook's law office and the office of Dr. Roy Sinclair. The Snook building is on the site of the store of Fong Kee and Company, Chinese merchants. This store carried some clothing, shoes, etc., as a part of their stock. The predominating merchandise was imported Chinese crockery, teas, spices, confectionery, silks, embroidered work, handkerchiefs, fireworks, and fire crackers.

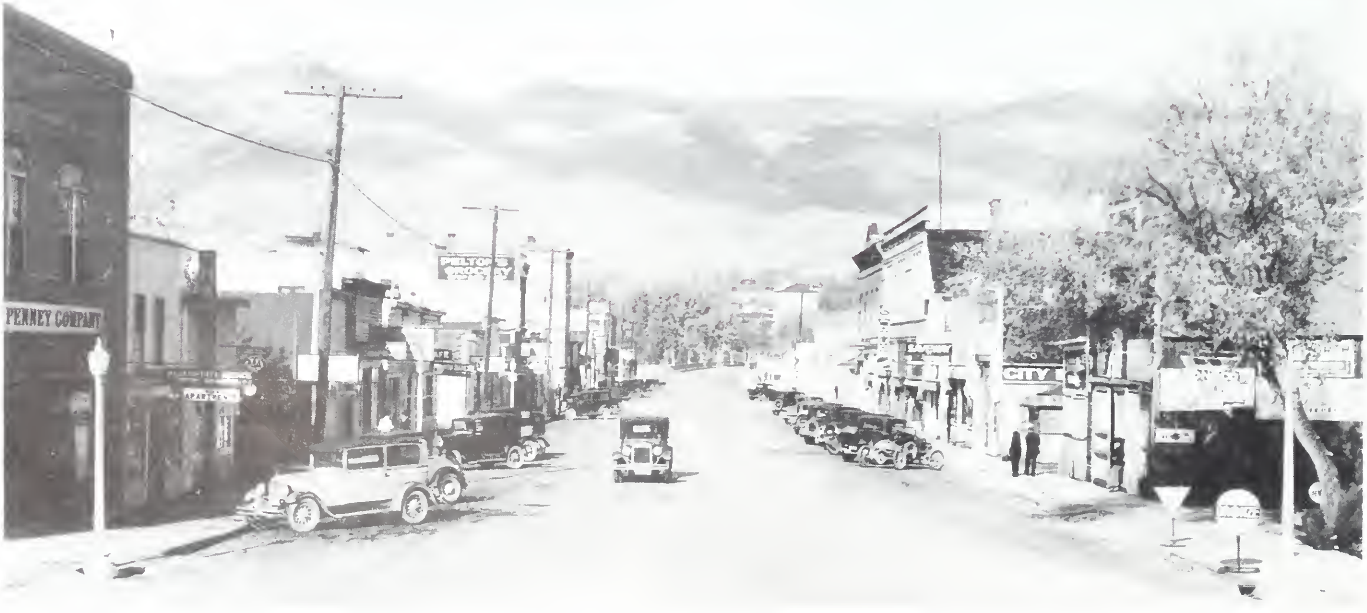
"They closed out the store about 1897 and left for their native land. On the east part of the lot was a log blacksmith shop built and occupied by Marmaduke Hewitson, who continued there until his demise.

"The building was remodeled by Bert Walker for a restaurant about 1906. The Miller store occupies the lot at the present.

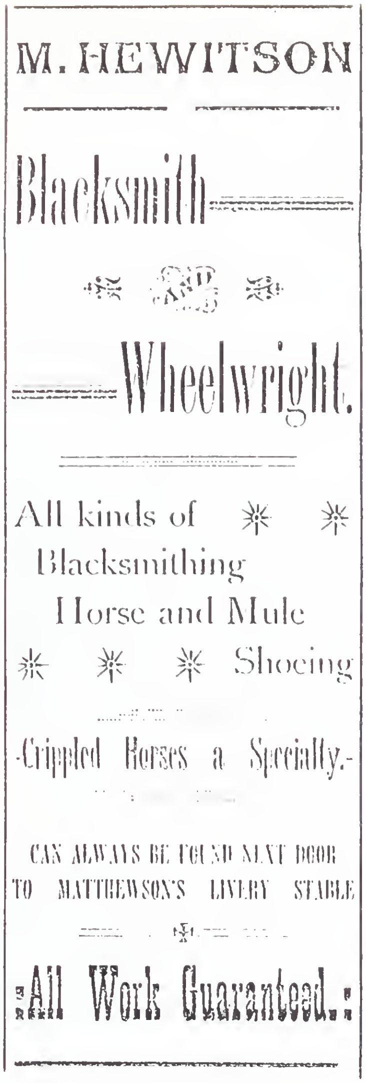
"The next building in the block was built on the corner of Main and Andrews Streets by H. G. Redwine, attorney. It replaced the little frame house of Wils. Smith and at the time it was constructed Andrews Street was not opened and the land belonged to William Peterson,



Main Street in the early 1900's. The present Dee Keirnes Barber Shop, on left was built in 1895 as a bar, and was later a jewelry store and then a restaurant. It has a false front, gabled roof and a 100 year old Box Elder tree.



Main Street about 1930. By now the Redwine Building on the left is occupied by J. C. Penney Co. and the auto has arrived.



M. HEWITSON

Blacksmith

AND

Wheelwright.

All kinds of
Blacksmithing
Horse and Mule
Shoeing

Crippled Horses a Specialty.

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND NEXT DOOR
TO MATTHEWSON'S LIVERY STABLE

All Work Guaranteed.

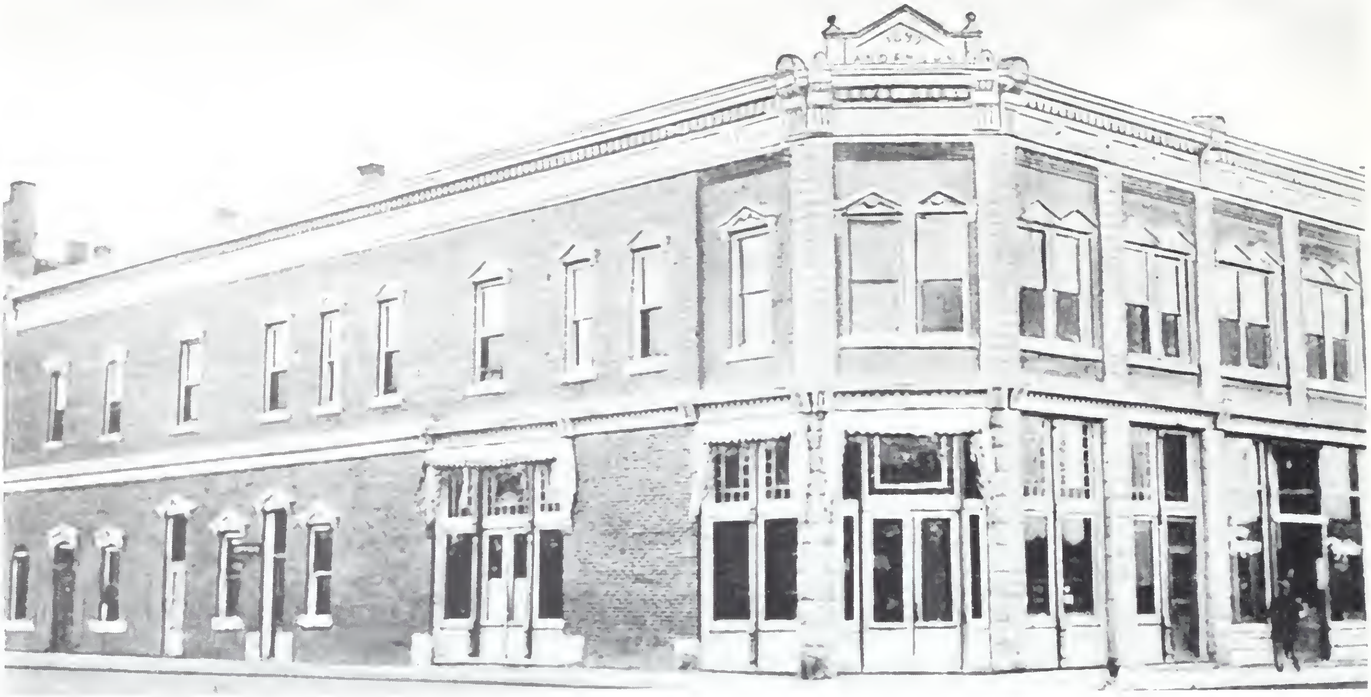
This old postcard, about 1900, is labled "Breaking Bronchos at Salmon, Idaho." Note the Brown Building standing in the background.

The 1928 Lemhi Creamery was located at the present site of Steele Memorial Hospital.

who purchased the tract which extended to the east line of Church Street and to Lena Street on the south and the southerly part of Vandreff street, extended to Daisy Street. This was purchased from John W. Snook, whose residence stood where the Pioneer Garage covers the site. (Now Kings) This tract aside from being the home of one of the oldest and most respected pioneers and the birthplace of his children, John W., Jr., Charles W., and Phoebe, now Mrs. Fred Pattee, is the site of the stockade which was built in 1876 to protect the community from Chief Joseph's outlaw band, which was in the nearby Big Hole valley, and were plundering and murdering the white settlers and were in fact headed toward the Lemhi Valley. In as late as 1887 some of the old stockade which was constructed of logs standing on end in a trench about four feet deep and about 12 feet above ground formed a fence with bastions at the corners. Continuing east on the south side of Main Street (700 block) across what it now S. Church Street, is the location of M. M. Mc Pherson's residence and the Dr. Kenney lot, now occupied by the Conoco Gas Station, then Dr Kenney's residence, Robert McNicoll residence and birthplace of our townsman M. M. McNicoll. Next is the James K. Fuller residence, the John Wheeler residence, later the A. J. McNab residence, then where the Steele Memorial Hospital stands was the O. W. Mintzer lot, later the Alexander Barrack planing mill, followed by the first garage opened in Salmon by M. M. McNicoll, which was later converted into the Lemhi Creamery and finally to the magnificent Memorial Hospital made possible by the Steele Memorial gift of Mrs. Reese.

"Across Daisy Street (900 block) was the John L. Morgan residence, then the Joshua Brown residence across the lot which was a garden and orchard where the Pelton residence stands. Beyond the Brown residence was the Frank Pollard residence and this was the last house until we cross Challis Street where Gomer Phillips built a house in the late 80's and next to this the Delos Simons home and adjoining this lot was the Thomas K. Andrews home, beyond this setting back from the street was the Frank Kirtley home.

"This winds up Main Street as it is remembered back in 1886."



THE ANDERSON BUILDING and THE OPERA HOUSE

This was the Anderson Building, the home of the Pyeatt Drug Store, the Anderson Saloon and the Lemhi Hotel. Built in 1897 at the corner of South St. Charles and Main Streets by William C. Anderson, the lavishly furnished hotel opened for business in December of 1901. The "Office" sign can be seen at the doorway on South St. Charles Street. On the corner was the entrance to the Saloon which boasted a large and beautiful old fashioned bar. Just around the corner on Main Street was the new W. B. Pyeatt drugstore.

The building, which covered the area that is now McPherson's parking lot, had many fine architectural features including quarried stone pillars and stained glass windows. During its lifetime the building housed other businesses and at the time of its demise the Pyeatt Drugstore was Stevens Drugs, the saloon was the Silver Spur Sport Shop and Lounge, and the Lemhi Hotel was still upstairs.

Just across the alley to the south was the building known for many years as the Opera House. Built in 1901, it had a theater stage and seating for live performances, and a dance hall that was well used during its lifetime. Later, in 1940, the Elks Lodge purchased the building and re-dedicated it as Pioneer Hall. The upper floor was the Elks Lodge and the lower floor was rented out, being occupied by the Fire House and a Geological Survey office. The building occupied the site of the current Fire House.

At three minutes past midnight on July 23, 1962 a fire broke out that was presumed to have started in the alley between the Anderson Building and Pioneer Hall. Arson was suspected, but never proven, and there were several explosions reported during the course of the terrible fire that lasted all through the night. By morning, all that was left of the once beautiful Anderson Building and the Pioneer Hall next to it, were the skeletal remains of the old brick walls.

This photo shows Pioneer Hall, or the Opera House, on the right, with Joe Bohney's Blacksmith Shop to the left of the archway entrance. The buildings were on the site now occupied by the Salmon Fire Department.

Thanks to the tireless work of firemen and citizens the blaze did not spread to other structures of the city, but the Anderson Building was no more.

Information taken from *The Recorder Herald,* July 26,1962

W. B. Pyeatt Druggist, on Main Street, occupied the west side of the Anderson Building.

Grand Newyear Ball,

given in

Anderson's Opera House,
Thursday, Jan. 1, 1903

by

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LODGE, NO. 5, I * O * O * F

COMMITTEES:

GEN'L ARRANGEMENTS: W. C. Smith, G. H Monk, G. F. Townsend, W. J. Brown, A. J. Quarles, Nellie Bryan, Mabel Ball, Mary Havemann, Eva Mullins, Emma Pattison.

RECEPTION: W. H. Mulkey, E S. Suydam, Fred Pattee, T. J. Stroud, W. L. Mulkey, I. M. Williams, C. W. Snook, Kittie Dore, Bertha Church, Mary Kane. Nora Geertson, Gertie Igou, Kate Spellman, Nellie Brown, Ella Ketchum

FLOOR: W. A. Warner, J. L. Kirtley, J A. Vaughn.

TICKETS, INCLUDING SUPPER, $2.50

Grand Ball

McPherson Post No. 3,

G. A. R.

Anderson's Opera House

July 4, 1906

RECEPTION:
- Messrs Wm. Andrews, Steve Manfull, Jas. Light. Mesdames Logan Igou, Truman Andrews, Theodore Ketchum, Frank Tingley.

ARRANGEMENTS:
- I. B. Giles, B. F. Russell, G. A. Martin.

PROMPTERS:
- Geo. A. Martin, Wm. J. Bryan.

TICKES, Without Supper, $1.50

On Sale at
Edwards' and Pyeatt's Drug Stores

Joe Bohney stares at the remains of his blacksmith shop on S. St. Charles Street, just south of the Opera House, after the 1962 fire which destroyed the Anderson Building and the Pioneer Hall next door. The wooden frame blacksmith shop was built about 1887 by Johnny McClaren and was occupied by Joe Bohney for over twenty-five years. Miraculously the blacksmith shop escaped the fire, but following the fire, a brick wall collapsed and flattened the old building.

ADA CHASE MERRITT
An Editor and Her Newspaper
by Doris Brown

Ada Chase Merritt was the first woman to edit an Idaho newspaper, for more than a few issues, when she and her partner O. W. Mintzer, purchased the Salmon *Idaho Recorder* in July of 1888. The publication had been founded on June 12, 1886 by J. E. Booth, "to encourage settlement and investment in Salmon and the county". O. W. Mintzer had been with the paper, and was staying on as their printer, however he sold his interest to Ada Merritt in October of 1888 and she ran the operation on her own until 1906.

The front page of the first issue, under new management, was half-filled with ads, but also contained a schedule of mail deliveries, a directory of county and state officials, and lists of county disbursements and license approvals. The second page featured a greeting from the new proprietors. Among other things, the editors said they expected the paper to be truly independent, because one of them was a Republican and the other a Democrat, "without a vote, being a lady". This first, four page issue set the pattern for the entire period of Ada Merritt's editorship. She continued to concentrate on local activities, paying particular attention to the comings and goings of the county's residents and commenting on county and state politics. Another quality that readers appreciated was Mrs. Merritt's sense of humor. In 1892 she adopted a motto also used by some other publications: "Here, Shall the Press, the People's Rights Maintain".

Ada Chase Merritt began life in Clinton, Louisiana where she was born on February 24, 1852, to Josiah and Emeline Steven Chase. The family made their home in Michigan during much of her childhood. The stock raising business brought the Chases to Austin, Nevada in 1864 and Ada married Henry Clay Merritt there in 1870. Their two children were born in Austin; Emma in 1871, and Allen in 1877.

Mining brought Henry and Ada Merritt to Lemhi County in 1883, and her parents, the Chases, moved to Salmon the same year. Henry's parents had settled in Shoup a year earlier. The young Merritt family settled in Salmon and Henry was the superintendent of the Kentuck Mine near Shoup. Only a year later, Henry Merritt drowned in the Salmon River, when he was knocked off one of the flatboats that carried supplies to the mine. Ada, left with two children to support, taught school for a time thereafter. Her career as an editor began with the purchase of the newspaper four years later.

By the beginning of 1889, Ada was stepping boldly into the political arena. She did not hesitate to call the Republicans to task under the headline "WHAT HAVE LEMHI'S REPUBLICANS DONE?", and criticized the county's representatives for their failure to get money for the county. Later in the year she advised voters to approve the proposed state constitution, but noted that, as a woman, she would be unable to follow her own advice, since she was not allowed to vote. Surprisingly, she was not a supporter of women's suffrage. She felt that women were not ready for the vote; that they had not become sufficiently interested in the matter. "But when they do, they will have their own way, just as they do in everything else which they undertake", she said.

Ada was married for a short time, to George Walsten, who had come to Salmon with a good recommendation from *The Salt Lake Herald*, and was hired as an assistant at *The Idaho Recorder*. George and Ada were married in Omaha, Nebraska in 1901, when they went there to purchase a power press and other machinery for the business. The marriage fell apart when Ada discovered that he had a prison record and that he had apparently stolen some of the county money entrusted to her care. A divorce was granted to her, but she was forced to make up the loss because of the lack of sufficient evidence against Walsten. It was a traumatic time during which she received many letters of support from readers and friends alike. She continued with the newspaper and her many other activities.

She had also taken an active role in church and community affairs. Ada participated in concerts by the Methodist Episcopal church choir; was elected vice president of the Salmon City Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; belonged to the Washington Reading Club; and was appointed secretary of the Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary of Salmon City's Grand Army of the Republic. She was elected Associate Conductress of Hugh Duncan Chapter #2, O. E. S. in 1893; and was elected Lemhi County Treasurer, on the Democratic ticket in 1900. As a delegate to the state's silver convention, she was probably the first lady to receive the honor of being elected as a delegate to a public convention in Idaho. She was an active member of the Idaho State Press Association and was elected its vice president in 1905.

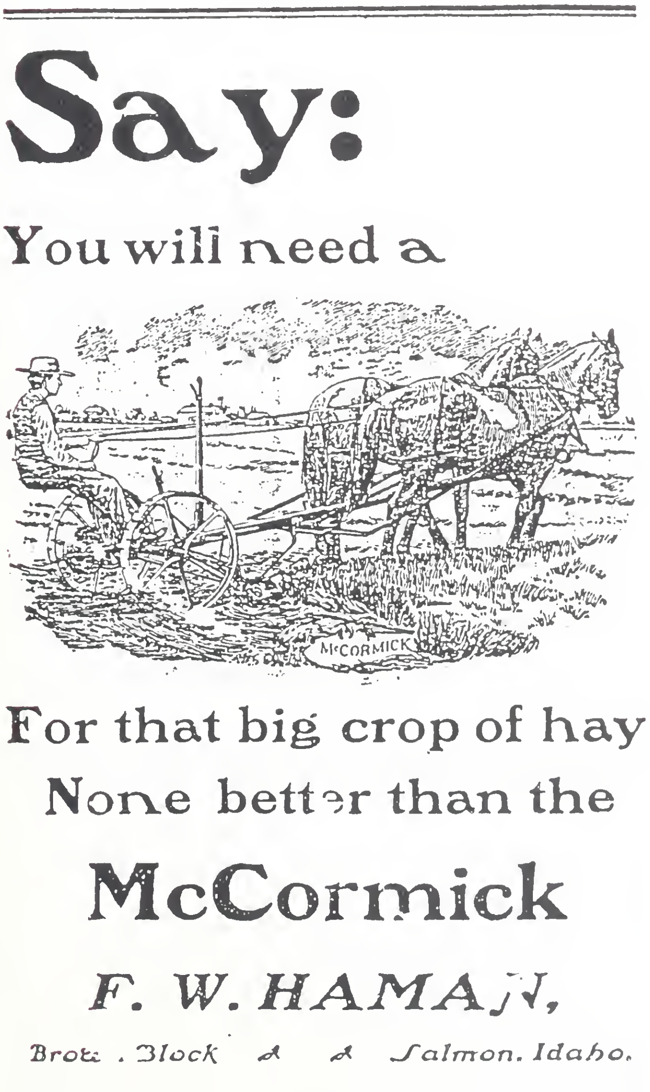
At the age of fifty-four she decided that a rest was in order, and H. E. Frost took over as Editor and proprietor in June, 1906. Mrs. Merritt had edited the paper with skill, enthusiasm, and a sure instinct for the interest of her community for eighteen years.

After selling the newspaper, Ada Merritt moved to Caldwell, Idaho, where she spent two years, and then moved to Salt Lake City. In 1912 she married Joseph Crain, who died seven years later. Between 1920 and 1928 she traveled extensively, part of the time as companion to a wealthy heiress. Eventually she moved to California where her daughter was living.

Ada Merritt died in November 1933 at Santa Monica, California, at the age of eighty-one. An obituary from the *Recorder Herald* called her "one of the city's most influential citizens, a woman of unusually brilliant intellect and a pleasing personality", who had lived "a remarkably active life, full of colorful incidents." A fitting epitaph for this enterprising Idaho pioneer woman.

Advertise in the
WEEKLY RECORDER

Entered Jan. 6, 1903, in the Post Office at Salmon, Idaho, as Second-class matter, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



Say:

You will need a

For that big crop of hay
None better than the

McCormick

F. W. HAMAN,

Brok. Block Salmon, Idaho.

Ad from the Idaho Recorder - January 6, 1903

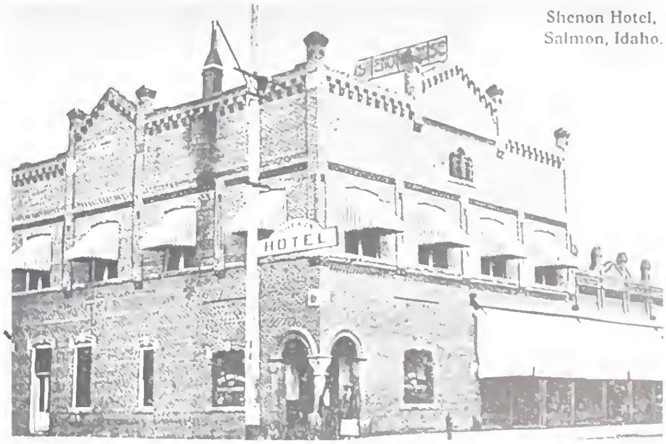
PHILIP SHENON
DIED DECEMBER 30, 1902.
McFARLA

PHILIP SHENON

This large monument marks the grave of Salmon Pioneer businessman and rancher, Philip Shenon, who died December 30, 1902. Shenon built the Shenon Block featuring the Shenon Hotel, in 1895 in the 600 block of Salmon's Main Street. It became a landmark in Eastern Idaho. He also developed the Shenon Land and Livestock Company, and owned a large ranch near Baker. (This was later the Nielson Ranch, then Emmett Reese's Pine Creek Ranch, now Stephenson Hereford Ranch.) Shenon also had Shenon Implement and Hardware Business.

Minnie McKinney was the only daughter of John and Mary McKinney who had five sons. Minnie came to Salmon in 1893 to visit her brother Peter McKinney. She met Philip Shenon and became his secretary and accountant. In 1894 they were married and to this union three sons were born, Kenneth, Philip J. and Fred.

Phil Shenon died in 1902, only eight years after his marriage . His death was a blow to the entire community. Minnie married Dr. W. B. Hart in 1916.



Shenon Hotel,
Salmon, Idaho.

SHENON HARDWARE IMPLEMENT CO.
IMPLEMENT CO.

Shenon Implement Company in the Shenon Building.

Tragedy struck this fine family again in 1926 when Kenneth Shenon died at age twenty-eight from appendicitis. Kenneth was born at the Shenon Ranch at Baker, educated in Salmon schools and then attended the University of California in Berkeley. He was bright, ambitious, industrious, honest, and possessed a most kind and obliging disposition, ever mindful of the happiness and well- being of those about him. Everybody liked Kenneth, whose life was full of promise. He was one of the best boys ever raised in Salmon. The entire community shared the pall of sadness that the Shenon and McKinney families felt with his death.

Dr. Hart died in 1929 and Minnie McKinney Shenon Hart died July 29, 1957 in Berkeley, California. Since 1946 she had divided her time between Salt Lake City and Berkeley to be with her two sons and their families. No Shenons live in Lemhi County at this time. But the Shenon name still stands tall on top of the old Hotel Building and faces out towards the Pope-Shenon mine, located across the valley above the Salmon Airport.

In the late 1800's this was what is now the 600 block on the north side of Main Street, with the new Shenon Building at the left. In the background note the bellfry of the old Methodist Church, at the corner of Main and Church Streets.

G. C. Hudlow,

PAINTER and
PAPER HANGER.

Paper hanging and hard
oil finishing a specialty.

SALMON, Idaho.

A. W. Pattison,

UNDERTAKER
AND
EMBALMER.

Calls attended to
day or night.

Residence opposite I O O F hall.

Main street - - - - Salmon

BIRCH CREEK AND THE VIOLA MINE

by Lyle Longhurst

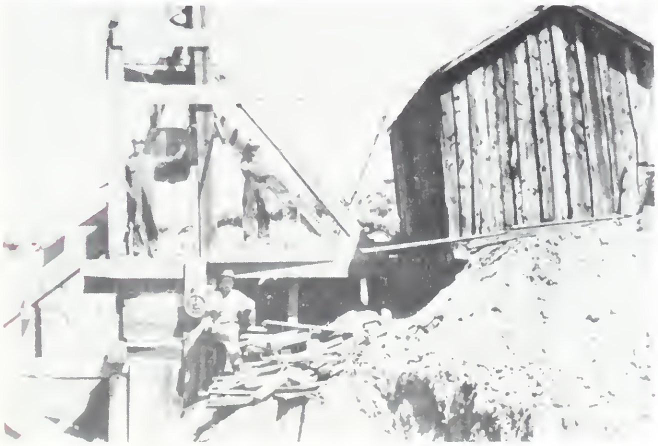
South on Highway 28, over Gilmore Summit is the Birch Creek Valley. In the latter part of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries, the Birch Creek Valley was a booming area. Estimates vary, to as high as five thousand people at one time in the valley, most of them working in the mining industry, although there was considerable ranching going on along Birch Creek at that time.

Lead was discovered, accidentally, in the valley in 1881. A young man by the name of William McKay was working as a stock tender for the Gilmer and Salsbury stage lines at their Willow Creek station. One day he was hunting for horses that that had wandered off, up in the Beaverhead Mountains overlooking the upper end of Birch Creek. While resting on the upturned roots of a fallen tree, he noticed some peculiar looking rock clinging to the roots. McKay picked some up and was surprised to find it to be very heavy. He continued on his search for the lost horses and forgot about the ore he had found.

A few months later, McKay was at Hailey, watching ore being loaded into railroad cars for shipment to Salt Lake. Suddenly he noticed that the ore looked like what he had seen clinging to the roots of that tree. He asked, "What kind of ore is that?" The answer, "Lead!"

Young McKay found a partner, headed back to Birch Creek, found the fallen tree, and filed a few claims. The mine was called "Viola" in honor of his girl friend, who later married another fella. McKay and his partner obtained financing and began digging. They ran out of ore at the six foot level. Discouraged, and thinking they had reached the end of the vein they offered to sell the claims for six thousand dollars cash. Captain Charles B. Rustin took them up on their offer.

Rustun spent seventeen thousand developing the Viola, then sold it to the La Plata Mining and Smelting Company of Leadville, Colorado for a hundred and seventeen thousand, a neat profit. This company organized the Viola Mining and Smelting Company.



Power house, hoist, and ore bucket at top of the main shaft of the Viola mine, shortly before the mine ceased operations in 1926.

For a time the Viola produced twenty-five percent of the lead being mined in the United States. The town of Nicholia was a bustling town of three to four thousand people. A mill was built in order to mill the ore before shipment to the railroad near Dubois. Charcoal was needed for the mill, but little timber grew on the east side of the valley where the mine was. The timber was on the west side, and that is where the charcoal kilns were built. From there the charcoal was hauled to the mill by team and wagon. Three of the charcoal kilns still stand today and are just a short drive off of Highway 28.

The Viola mine changed hands two or three times while in operation. Prior to the arrival of the railroad in Gilmore the ore was hauled by teams to the railroad. For a short time a steam powered train was used to haul ore, but it proved to hard to maintain under the extremely dusty conditions of the roads at that time.

The charcoal kilns when the mine was in operation. Stacks of wood can be seen behind the ovens.

The charcoal kilns as they appear today

In addition to Nicholia, there was another mining town, Hahn, on the west side of the valley. For a few years a mill and smelter were in operation there. There were several mines in that area; lead, gold, and silver. There was also the community of Kaufman, located a bit north of Lone Pine where the road crosses Birch Creek. North of Kaufman, about a mile, was another community called Reno.

Mining was a dangerous occupation in those days. There are no records of the number of men that died of lead poisoning from working in the Viola mine, but there were many.

There were many people in the Birch Creek valley when the Viola was operating at its peak. but today there are only a handful. Nicholia is no more. Reno and Kaufman are but a memory. The Viola mine has not produced any lead for years, and the charcoal ovens have not been hot for ages. There are three or four ranches in the Birch Creek valley and a small community at Blue Dome and Lone Pine.

There have been many great changes in Lemhi County since the boom days of Nicholia and Gilmore.

Main Street, Nicholia, in the 1880's.

The Lemhi
Realty Company

Real Estate
Insurance
Security Bonds
Conveyances
Abstracts of Title

P. J. DEMPSEY, Mgr.
Opera House Block
Salmon - - - Idaho.

LEMHI COUNTY PROBATES
filed before 1900
compiled by Patsy Stokes and committee

NAME	DEATHDATE
Agnew, Milton	12Aug1899
Beatty, Elwood T.	26Mar1883
Beckenbaugh, Peter	20Dec1878
Belcher, Byron	07Oct1893
Blackburn, Samuel E.	04Sep1880
Burns, Edward	10Aug1878
Carney, Patrick	09Nov1893
Cates, Charles	31Jan1889
Catey, Charles B.	24Aug1898
Colvin, Jerome	06Feb1882
Conation, Patrick	25Dec1892
Conrey, Charles	25Dec1872
Coy, Henry W.	28Aug1900
Cronk, John C.	25Jul1873
Davis, Adolph	04Jun1894
Davis, Caleb	23Sep1895
Deriar, W. H.	20May1892
Douglas, William N.	11Jan1888
Duray, John H.	13Mar1891
Freeman, James H.	28Feb1886
French, Joseph S.	17Jun1890
Green, Albert	15Aug1877
Gross, Otto B.	27Mar1895
Guinan, Mark D.	16Aug1899
Hagenbort, Frank	24Jul1870
Haley, Warren	09Mar1893
Halstead, Louis	20Jan1899
Hart, A. S.	02Jun1891
Hawthorne, Agnes E.	11Aug1880
Hayden, James	15Aug1877
Helen, Warren A.	09Mar1893
Hewlett, R. G.	16May1897
Heywood, Henry W.	25Apr1891
Highfill, John C.	24Apr1883
Hines (Hynes), Richard	27Mar1882
Holbrook, John L.	09Nov1896
Horn, Sarah A.	26Aug1897
Hull, John	25Dec1892
James, Samuel M.	04Jun1897
Jarvis, Joseph M.	11Aug1899
Jewell, Isaac P.	05May1875
Kamp, Christian Teoder	02Dec1899
Kirtchner, Robert	07Jun1899
Lamont, David	23Sep1892
Largey, Patrick A.	11Jan1898
Laughlin, Joseph	03Jun1900
Lee, John C.	03Aug1884

Ludeman, Willaim	07Feb1880
Martin, Cynthia	04Nov1885
Mayfield, Alexander A.	20Dec1895
McCaleb, Jessie (Jesse)	11Aug1878
McClain, W. W.	23Nov1895
McDaniels, Martin	10Oct1896
McElheny, James	06Apr1895
McGarvey, Thomas	17Feb1885
McGuire, Andrew	08Mar1880
McNevin, William	??Feb1894
Means, John A.	07Nov1883
Merritt, Henry C.	02Nov1884
Miller, John	13May1900
Miller, Joseph B.	07May1895
Mills, Charles	03Apr1900
Moore, Robert L.	15Oct1887
Mulkey, Elijah	24Oct1883
Murphy, Bat	28Mar1900
Murphy, Dennis	04Dec1894
Murray, John	28Apr1895
Musgrove, Elihu	03Mar1884
Nasholds, Egbert	09Mar1892
Neumayer, Joseph	07Apr1899
Nevill, W. H.	16Jun1892
Noteware, Asa B.	15Jul1898
Okerlund, E. G.	03Jul1890
Ostrander, Mary J.	31Oct1897
Perow, John	13May1878
Pope, Harry	01Oct1898
Potts, Daniel M.	26May1884
Ramey, John S.	19Feb1898
Reed, George	21Jan1880
Revoredo, Diego A.	01Apr1899
Schrader, Myron	15Dec1883
Shaver, George G.	07May1898
Sherman, D. V.	03Apr1891
Silvey, Samuel	01Dec1898
Simmons, James	19Aug1889
Smith, F. O.	21Jan1897
Smith, George H.	27May1885
Smith, William	09Dec1872
Snyder, Andrew	28May1885
Spahn, Michael O.	08Dec1899
Steel, E. J.	??Mar1880
Steel, John	10Mar1884
Tingley, Ira	03Sep1897
Tracey, Wallace	24Mar1879
VanSkiver, Andrew Jackson	25Jun1900
Walker, A. D.	18Nov1895
Wallace, William	02May1884
Wheeler, Henry	12May1875
Williams, Margaret	06May1896
Williams, Murray	07Jul1893
Williams, Richard	13May1895
Wills, Christopher	03Mar1881
Windover, Charles W.	16May1897
Wiseman, Fred J.	14Oct1890
Wolcott, Ella E.	22Feb1896
Wood, Charles A.	14Jun1889
Woodard, Joseph N.	19Jan1881
Wright, Joseph	19Jan1888
Yaw, William	26Oct1892
Yearian, George	22Aug1890
Yearian, J. B.	27May1876
Zeller, Henry	18Aug1880
Zumbrum, Cyrus L.	05Feb1895

VALLEY FORMATION

by Joseph E. Hoy

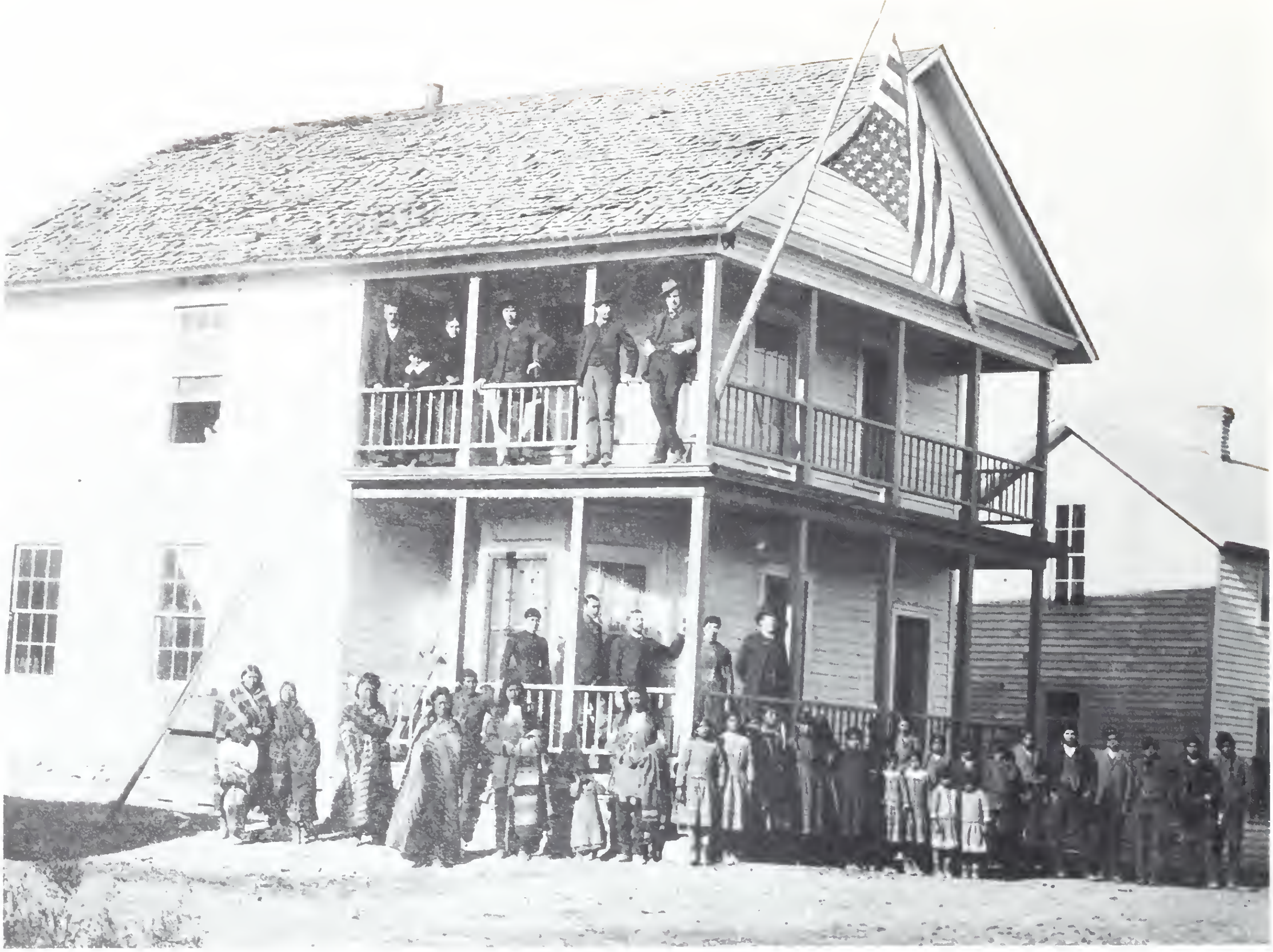
Lemhi Valley and the surrounding area is a treasure trove of visible geological activity, past and present. Unlike so much of the earth, most of the coverings have been removed. Before the Continental Divide was formed, formations were layers of sediment. When layers were buried thousands of feet down, heat from the earth's core, combined with pressure and subterranean movement, metamorphosed the sediment into varied types of rock. Now, eons later, these layers are now exposed to view. For example, the sandstone bluffs across the river, running toward Carmen, in which leaf (elm?) impressions can be found. This formation was formed under moderate conditions, whereas the slabs of rock at the mouth of the Pahsimeroi received extreme pressure and heat, resulting in part of the material becoming mica. Grandview Canyon, south of Challis, was formed from boggy ground. The darker strata contains much vegetable matter.

This valley has filled and emptied many times; once so thoroughly that traces of sediment remain in the Kirtley Creek area that haven't been found elsewhere in the valley. Formation of the Great Divide and subsequent block-faulting (such as just occurred in the Mount Borah upthrust) are probably responsible for the initial forming of the valley. The meandering of the river over the filled valley helps explain why wash-boulders are found most everywhere. It is conjectured that the Salmon once flowed out Tower Creek, and emptied into Hudson's Bay.

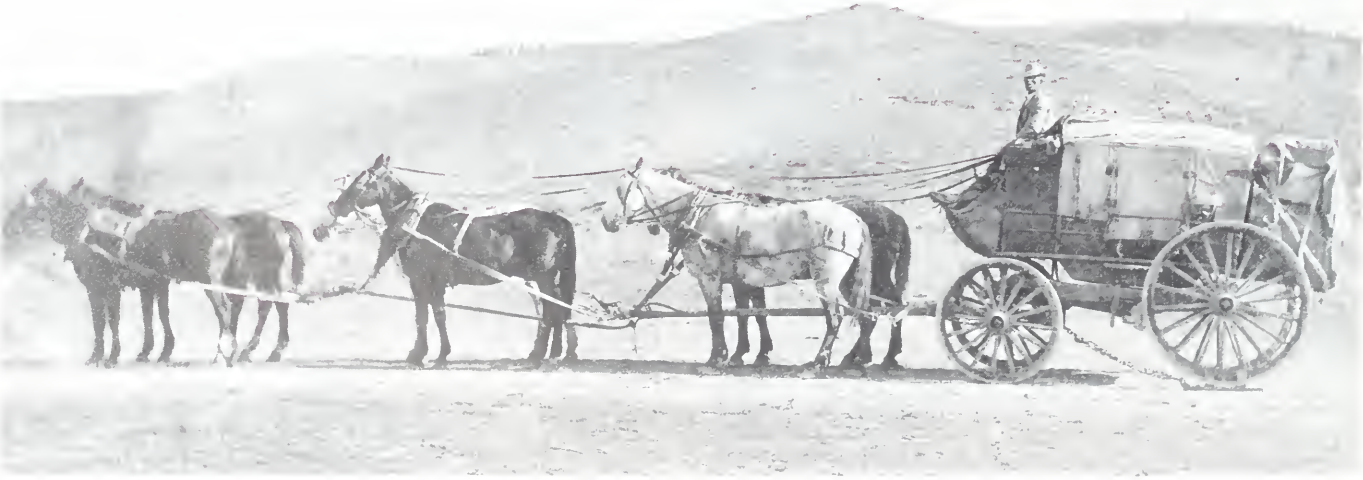
Petrified wood indicates tropical conditions existed, probably before formation of the Divide changed weather conditions. Glacial times are evident in the necklace of cirques along the divide, as well as the humps of terminal moraine along the highway beyond Gilmore. The massive Challis lava flow, which stopped at the southern end of the valley, created a temporary change in the valley by creating a lake.

Stratifications seen are synclines, anticlines, folds, and on edge. Inclusions such as the white quartz veining, some with offsets due to massive displacement, are commonplace below Pine Creek.

1874 - Al Jinegar opened the first barber shop in a dobe house at the northeast corner of Main and St. Charles Streets.



THE INDIAN AGENCY SCHOOL - HAYDEN CREEK. Top row: A. C. Porter (school superintendant), Irene Porter (daughter), Mrs. Porter, Will Kadletz, Bob Stalker, Ben Taylor. Bottom row: Mrs. Sarah Slater, Frank Baer, J. M. Needham (agent), Belle Carr, Dr. Whitwell.



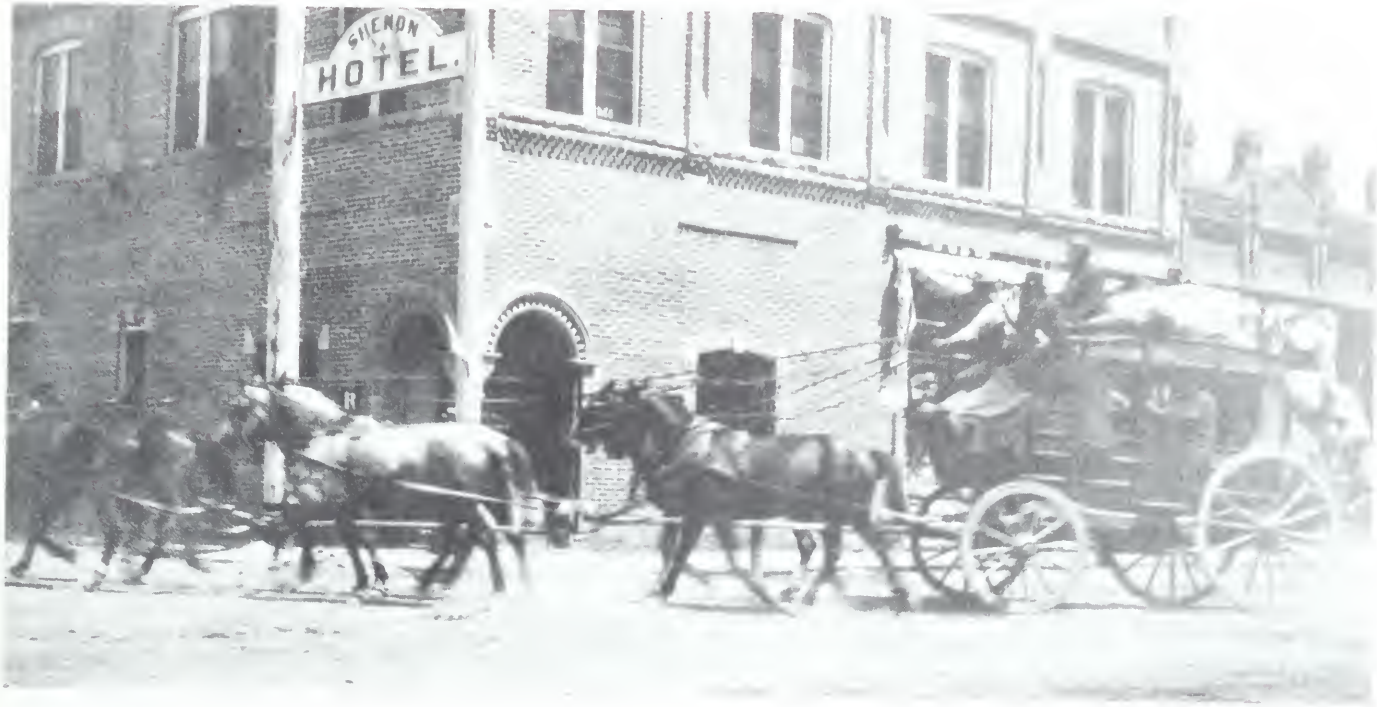
This postcard says, "The Stage Mother (Josi Petrowski) and we came to Idaho in - 1886 - from Minn".

1886 - Mrs. E. Nahsolds of this city has received at their Emporium of Fashion, an elegant stock of milinary goods direct from Paris. The stock consists of ladies hats, caps amd hoods of all kinds, merino underwear, hosiery, corsets, an elegant assortment of fancy ribbons and a thousand and one other unmentionable articles.

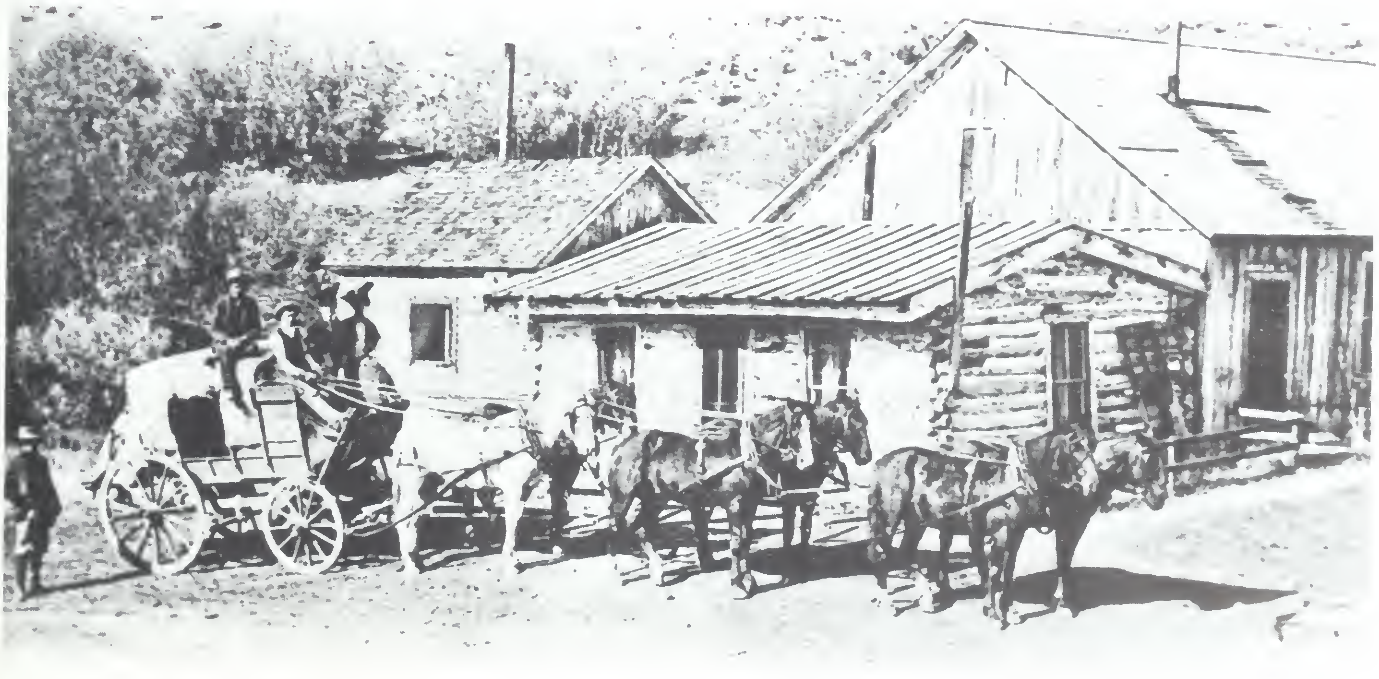
1892 - It is reported on good authority that there are no less than seventy-five cases of la grippe in the city at present.

1887 - A few days ago we purchased about forty feet of rope and used it to make a more secure picket fence by lashing a wagon box to it on the inside. Some thief has appropriated it to his own use. He is entirely welcome to the same if he will but hang himself with it.

1891 - W. H. Andrews has opened a general merchandising establishment — His terms are strictly cash. He says he has no pen or pencil and never learned to write.



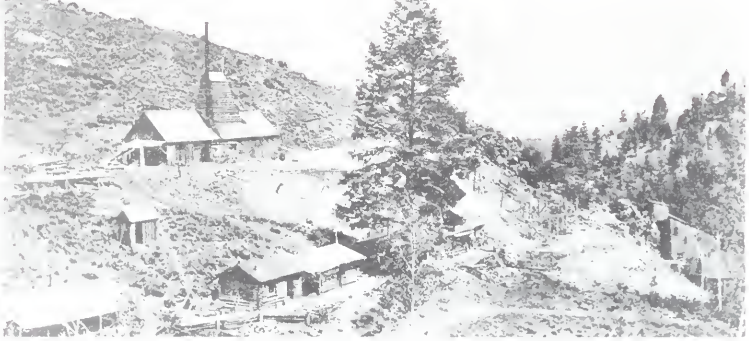
The U S Mail arrived daily by stage in the late 1890's. Here the Stage rounds the corner at the Shenon Hotel on Main and Andrews Streets.



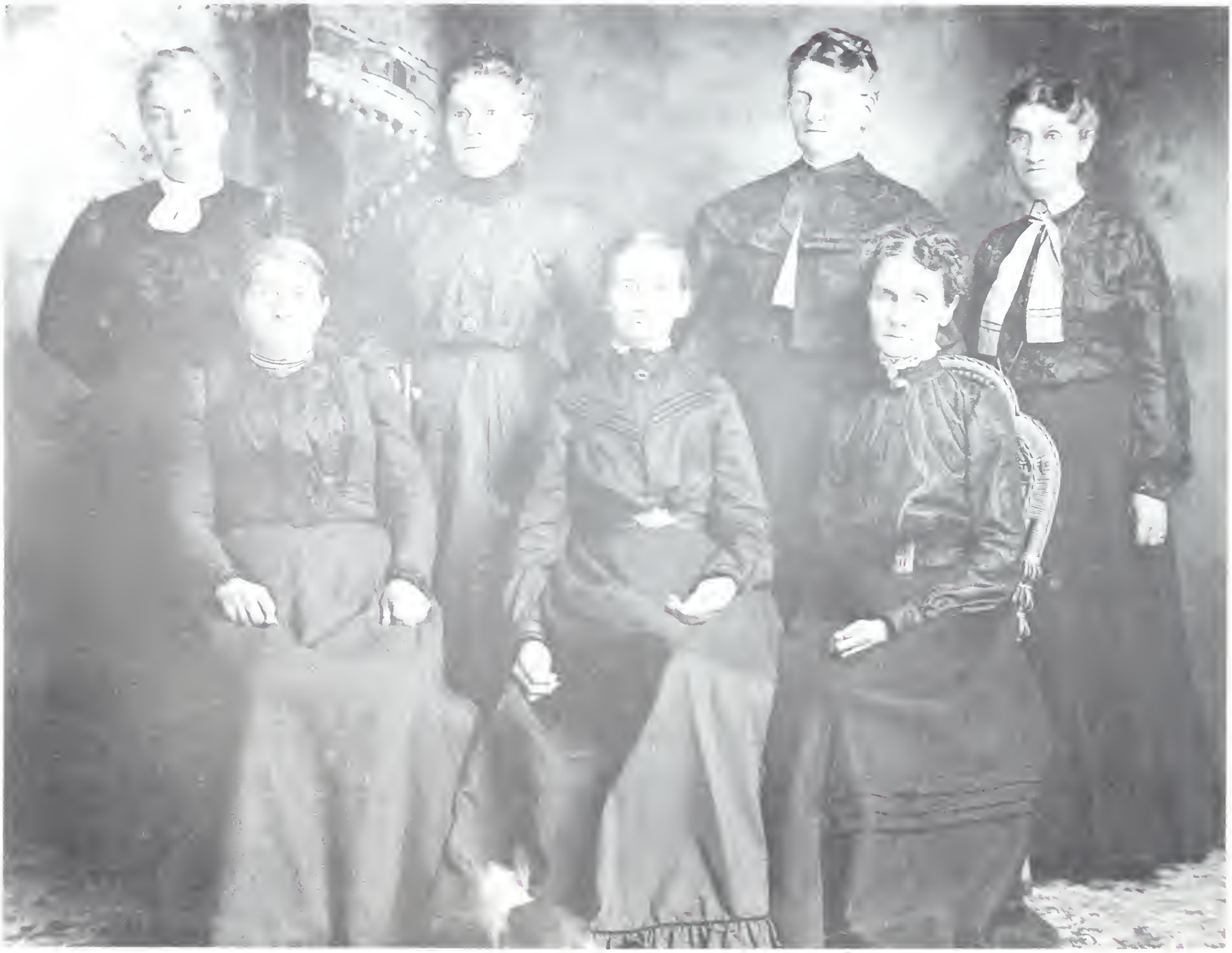
The Redrock and Salmon Stage line stops at Midway Station in this photo at about the turn of the century.

Ed Lyon in 1886, handsome youngster of mystery, was turned into a scar-faced avenger by gunmen who killed his only friend Red Magee, with whom he had staked gold claims at Dynamo Camp. Information and photo courtesy of Ethel kimbell and Frank Rood.

"Queen of the Hills" Mine near [illegible]

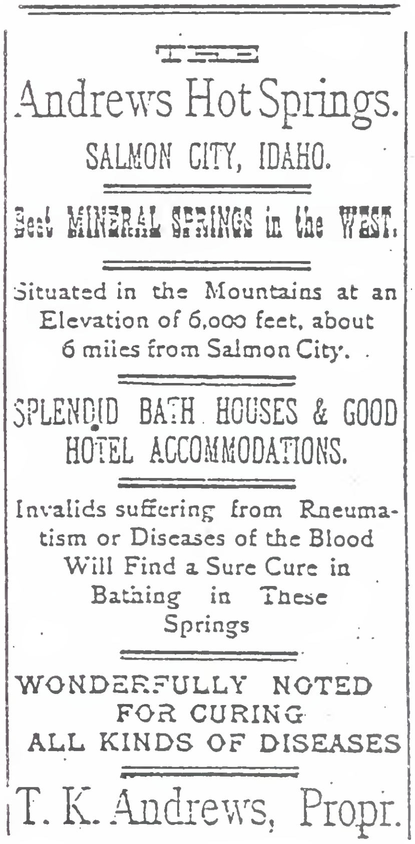


DISTINGUISHED LADIES OF THE COMMUNITY - Front: Mrs. Holbrook Crawford, Mrs. Yearian, Mrs. John Snook. Back: Mrs. E. S. Edwards, Mrs. Spahn, Mrs. George L. Shoup, Mrs. Pattee.



old Boomer camp

THE BOOMER CAMP - 1893 - near the head of Kirtley Creek. H. H. Boomer was an early day construction contractor who tried, largely in vain, to ditch water around almost perpendicular slopes from upper Carmen Creek to Kirtley Creek for placer mining ventures.
Photo courtesy of Rose Bolton



THE

Andrews Hot Springs.

SALMON CITY, IDAHO.

Best MINERAL SPRINGS in the WEST.

Situated in the Mountains at an Elevation of 6,000 feet, about 6 miles from Salmon City.

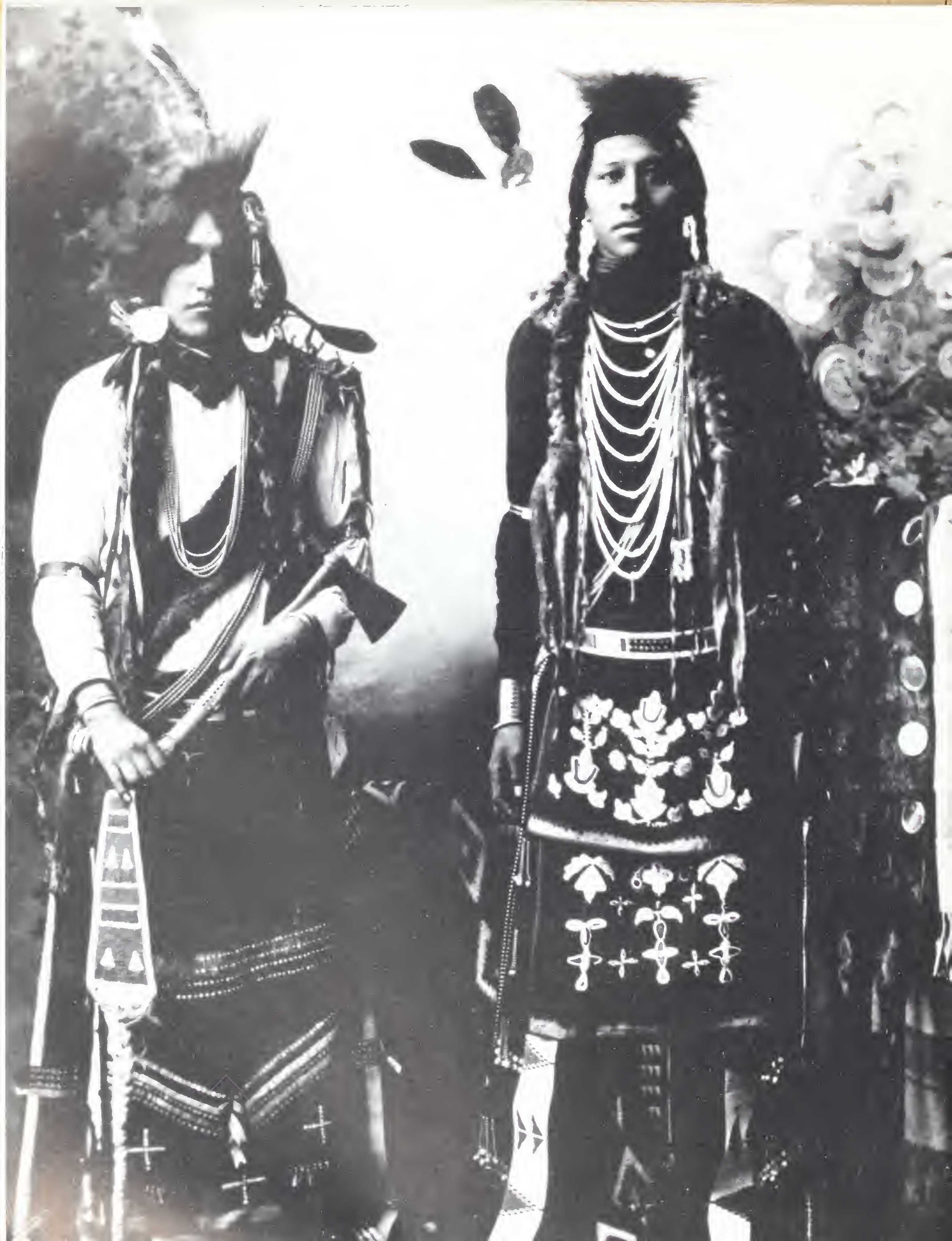
SPLENDID BATH HOUSES & GOOD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Invalids suffering from Rheumatism or Diseases of the Blood Will Find a Sure Cure in Bathing in These Springs

WONDERFULLY NOTED FOR CURING ALL KINDS OF DISEASES

T. K. Andrews, Propr.

Charles Washington Cockrell came to Lemhi County as a freighter after the Civil War and homesteaded a ranch on what is now Highway 28 near the City Park.



NATIVE AMERICANS

They came long ago

Shoshone braves in picture at Fort Hall about 1870. Note otter hides with mirrors, on right.

Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson

Two Lemhis are pictured in full dress regalia in this early day photo taken at Salmon, Idaho.

Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson

Chief Tendoy of the Lemhis in full ceremonial dress including the ceremonial pipe.

photo courtesy of Heye Foundation

THE LEMHI BAND OF THE SHOSHONE INDIANS

by Fred Snook, Jed Wilson and Teri Wilson Dinnell

The predominant band of Indians in Lemhi County History were appropriately named, the Lemhi Band. This group lived along the Lemhi River for generations before Lewis and Clark arrived in 1805. This feature displays a wide variety of the history and lifestyles of this band of Indians whose peacefulness made the settling of Lemhi County by the white man possible.

Familiar Indian names are Sacajawea, Cameahwaite, Chief Snag, Buttermilk Jim, Willie George, Crow Old Man, Chicken Nose and many others; but the Indian who did the most to shape the history of Lemhi County is Chief Tendoy.

Chief Tendoy, also known as Tin Doi, was one of the most respected and honored of Idaho Indians. He was born in the Boise River Valley about 1834. Tendoy was the nephew of Snag, who was the chief of the Lemhis when the Mormons settled at Fort Lemhi. Tendoy was also related to Cameahwait, chief of the Shoshones when Lewis and Clark entered Idaho in 1805.

Chief Snag was killed by the notorious highwayman, Buck Stinson of the Plummer Gang of Bannock, who was later hung by vigilantes in 1863 near Bannock, Montana. Stinson shot Chief Snag, while Snag was bathing in Grasshopper Creek, just to add another notch to his gun. Other accounts say that Stinson shot Snag and two other Indians as they were peaceably sitting on the street in Bannock. In any case, Tendoy prevented the Indians from taking the warpath upon the white settlers and became Chief of the Lemhis. Many people referred to the Lemhis as "Tendoy's Band".

Later, in both the Nez Perce and Bannock Indian Wars, Tendoy refused to join the hostile Indians and remained at peace. Tendoy's friendship for the whites saved many lives of Idaho settlers. In about 1880, Chief Tendoy went to Washington, D. C. to meet with the Federal Government about treaty relations with the Lemhis and about a reservation. In appreciation, the U.S. Government granted Tendoy a pension of $15.00 per month which he received for about the last ten years of his life.

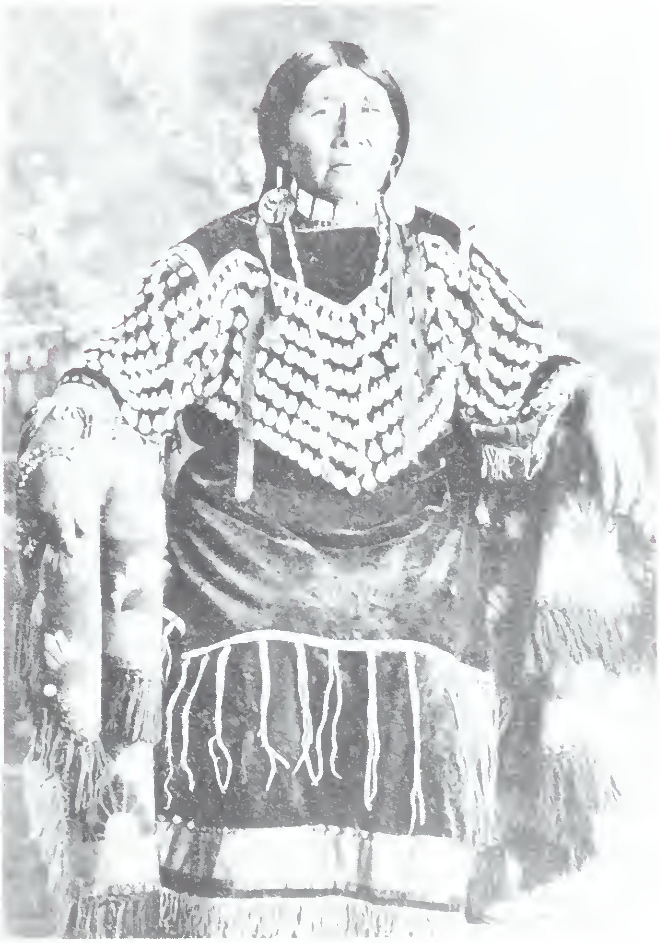
Tendoy travelled with members of his band throughout the region. The band was always destitute and without food. They frequently went to the Yellowstone Park area and throughout southwestern Montana. The Government continued its efforts to close the Lemhi Reservation and move the Lemhis to Fort Hall. (The first time Tendoy met with the three commissioners from the Indian Service in 1873 the officials tried to get him to agree to move his tribe to the Fort Hall Reservation.)

LEFT: Lemhi Indian Council in Salmon about 1900, at Island Park. John Tyler, Johnson Keni-botts, Frank Wahtomy, Jack Grouse aka Queena Moby (Chicken Nose). He was Fannie Silver's uncle and a champion wrestler.

Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson

Chief Tendoy was well known by many influential white men. Tendoy liked to play poker and was considered an excellent card player. He had a likeable personality and enjoyed life even while he struggled against insurmountable obstacles. Chief Tendoy is quoted as saying, "Life is hard," and life was very hard for his band of Indians.

The number of Indians in the Lemhi Tribe varied. Government reports list different numbers over the thirty plus years of the reservation; from a high of 1,200 to a low of 474, in 1907.



Chief Tendoy's third wife, Ta Gwah Wee, in dress ornamented with elk's teeth.

Chief Tendoy died May 10, 1907, at age 73 near the Narrows on Agency Creek. There are many versions of how he died. Some say he was murdered, others that he was drunk and fell while bathing in Agency Creek then drowned, others that he was drunk and fell from his horse into Agency Creek, others that he may have suffered a heart attack and died of old age and a broken heart, as his band was just beginning the final move to Fort Hall. In Salmon the *Idaho Recorder* of May 16, 1907 reported that on May 9 Chief Tendoy, his son Toopompey, and a white man, Joseph Jeffries were up Agency Creek, and that the two Indians were given whiskey. Toopompy left Chief Tendoy near the Narrows commenting, "Tin Doi tough, he come in all right". A search party found the Chief's body beside Agency Creek near the Narrows.

The same newspaper editorialized, "While the closing chapter of his career was not what his white friends and admirers would have it, yet it does not lessen their regard for his nobleness of character, his life-long friendship for his white brother. He died as a victim of his inordinate longing for the white man's broth of hell. As he has seen his tribe dwindle away as a result of the avarice of the whites, so can his death be attributed to the avarice of his white brother."

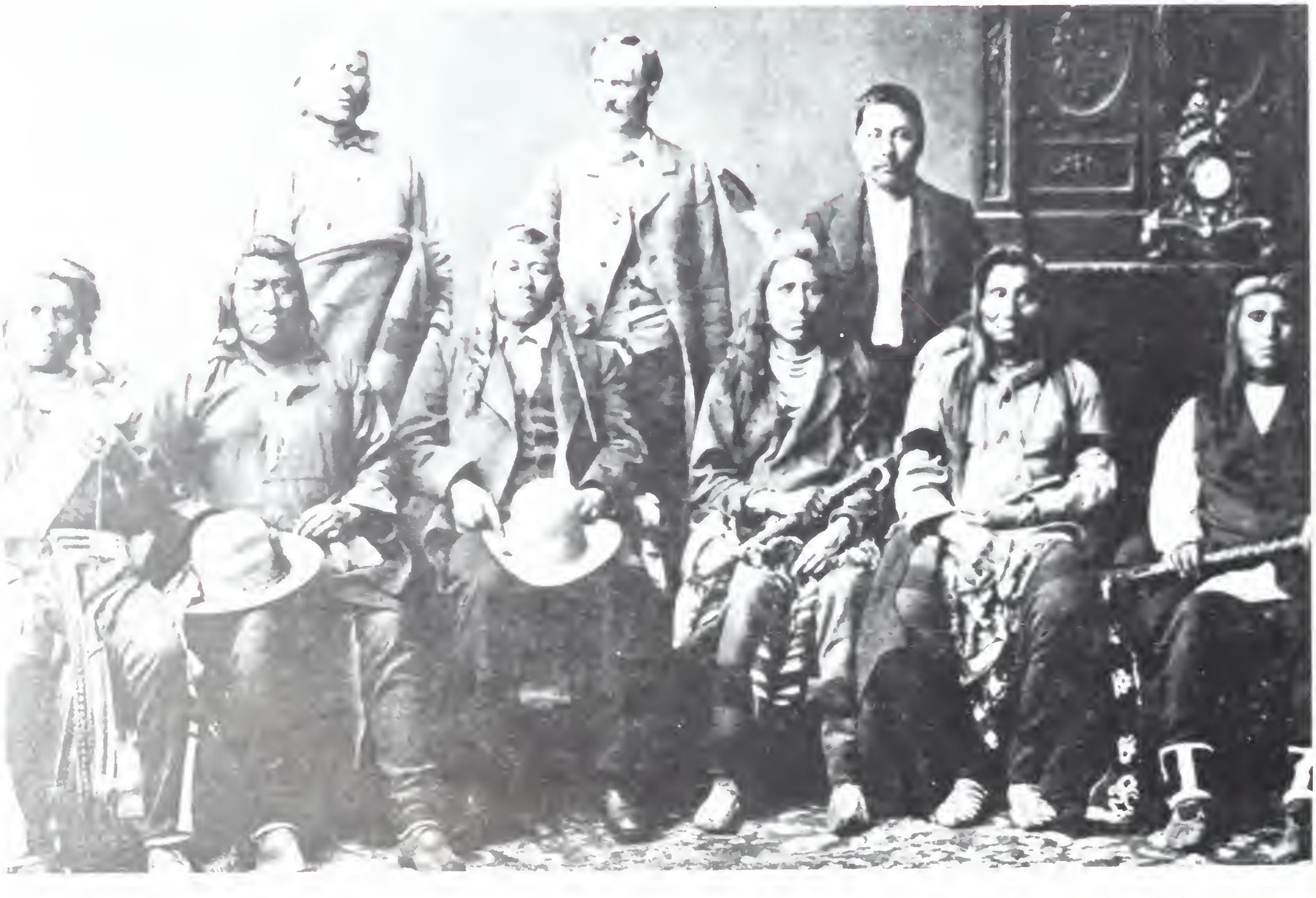
His funeral services were held near Tendoy. Most of the white settlers in the Lemhi Valley attended. Chief Tendoy was sitting upright and his friends filed by, shaking hands with the old friend. After the public funeral, an Indian burial was held. Chief Tendoy was buried on the hillside at the base of the mountains a short distance south of Agency Creek. His resting spot is just above the old Indian racetrack which is now productive farm ground. A monument was paid for and erected by his white friends. The monument of native sandstone reads:

Chief Tendoy
Died May 10, 1907, aged 73 years
Erected by his White Friends

Soon after Tendoy's death the Lemhi Reservation was closed and the Lemhis were placed on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in June of 1907.

The Lemhi Reservation was created by Executive Order of the President in 1875. The reservation was the smallest Indian reservation in the United States, one hundred square miles on the Lemhi River; so small that it was impossible for the Tendoy band to produce a living for the tribe. The reservation was located between Tendoy and Lemhi, Idaho. Many present day names are related to the reservation. Napo Canyon, Agency Creek, the Post Office, store, school, and community of Tendoy.

The first years of the reservation were disrupted by the Nez Perce War of 1877, the Bannock War of 1878 and the Sheepeater War of 1879. All three created resentment and distrust of Indians among the white settlers.



The Indian delegation in Washington D. C. in 1880. BACK: Tihee, Agent W. H. Danilson, an interpreter. FRONT: Jack Tendoy, Captain Jim, Chief Tendoy, Grouse Pete, Jack Gibson, and Tissidimit.

Photo courtesy Bureau of American Ethnology.

Throughout the reservation history many hardships were endured by Tendoy's band. Many Indians died during the winters due to inadequate provisions. Four of Chief Tendoy's own children died within a two year period, including his fourteen year old daughter. Several times efforts to increase their government rations resulted in the rations being reduced the next year. (For a complete history of the Lemhi Reservation, see *The Lemhi: Sacajawea's People*, by Brigham D. Madsen.)

When the reservation was closed the band trailed their way to Fort Hall, going in wagons with their livestock and possessions. Many Lemhi Valley old-timers remembered the Indians leaving in their own "trail of tears" with much grieving and sorrow. One of those who made the trip to their new home, was Fannie Silver.

FANNIE SILVER was born in 1897, the daughter of Charles and Grace Grouse Pandoah. She was born at Hayden Creek on the Lemhi Reservation. She had an older brother, Daniel and two younger sisters who died when young.

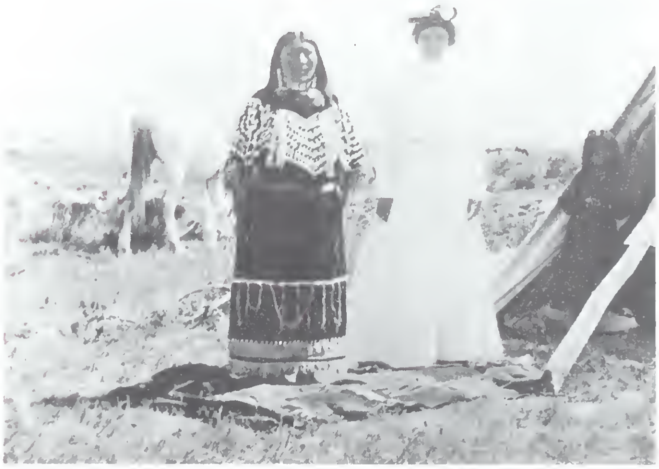
When she was a young girl, she and three or four other Indian girls were sent to Fort Shaw, Montana where she learned to speak English. While she was at Fort Shaw in 1907, the band of Lemhis were moved off the reservation to the Fort Hall Reservation.

After she returned to the family in Fort Hall the family would often return to the Lemhi country. She recalled leaving the Fort Hall Reservation with her family and others, traveling across the Arco dessert in wagons, down the Pahsimeroi Valley, crossing the Salmon River. They would leave the wagons and ride horses to Camas Creek, where they would spend the summer hunting and fishing. They would return to Fort Hall in the fall.

Fannie's uncle was Jack Grouse, also known as Queena Moby (Chicken Nose). He was very strong and a good wrestler. He was very wealthy in horses, but when they moved to Fort Hall he left most of his horses in the Lemhi Valley.

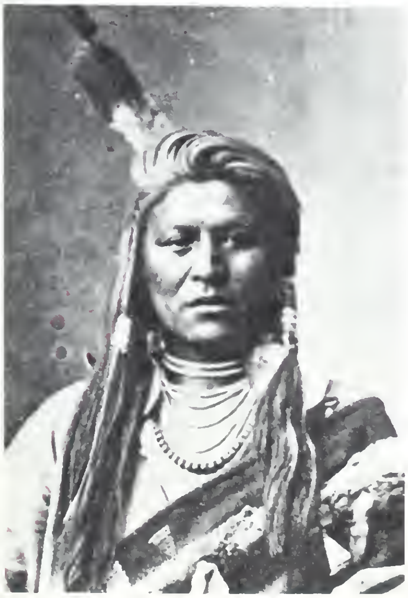
Fannie married Fred Fisher. Following his death she married Toenip Silver. Toenip was the son of Tom Silver and Beatle. Toenip and Fannie returned to live in Salmon at the Indian Camp. They were some of the last people to occupy the camp on Highway 93 South adjacent to Bean Lane.

Fannie had one son Archie, who predeceased her, a daughter Nessie Sheepskin and an adopted son, Jed Wilson. She enjoyed tanning hides and did beautiful beadwork.

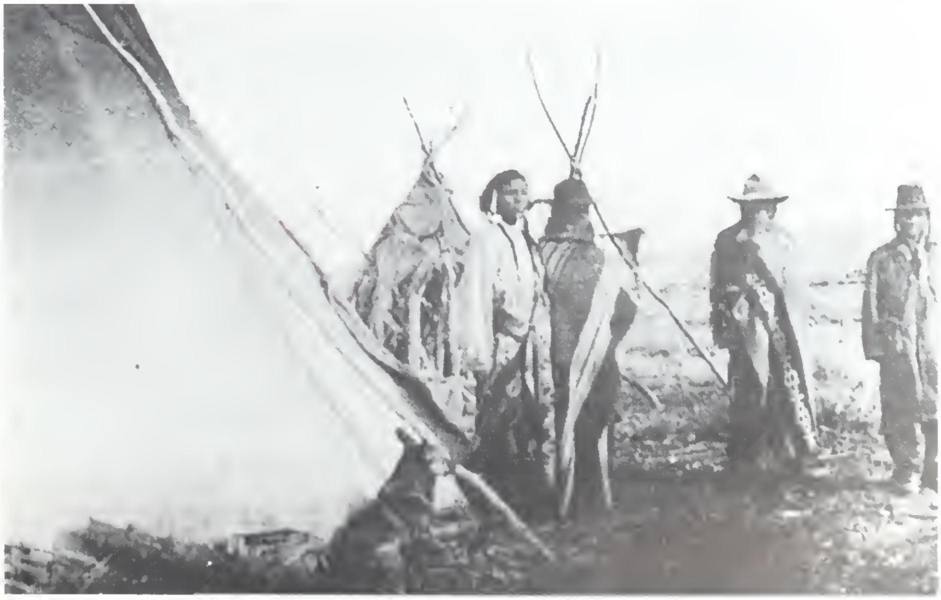


Chief Tendoy's wife and Mabel Rand

Jack Tendoy, son of Chief Tendoy, accompanied his father to Washington in 1880. Photo courtesy Bureau of American Ethnology.



Early day Indian Camp on the bar beside Jesse Creek in Salmon. Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson



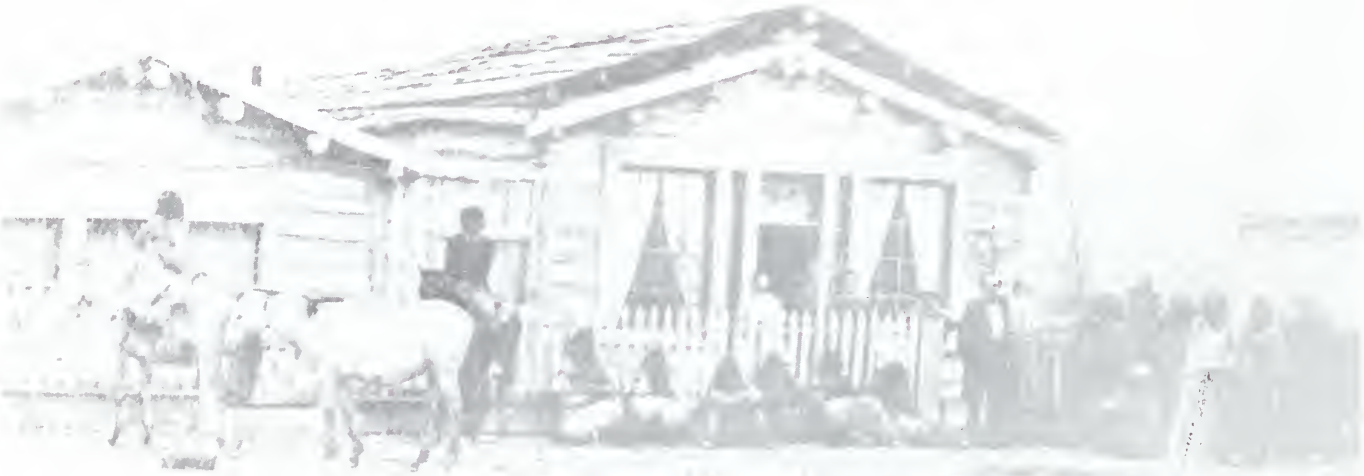
Fannie silver and her adopted son, Jed Wilson, at Salmon River Days, 1981.

Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson

Toenip died in 1972 and Fannie lived alone at the camp. When Jed Wilson became Salmon City Chief of Police Fannie said, "Fannie's son is now Chief".

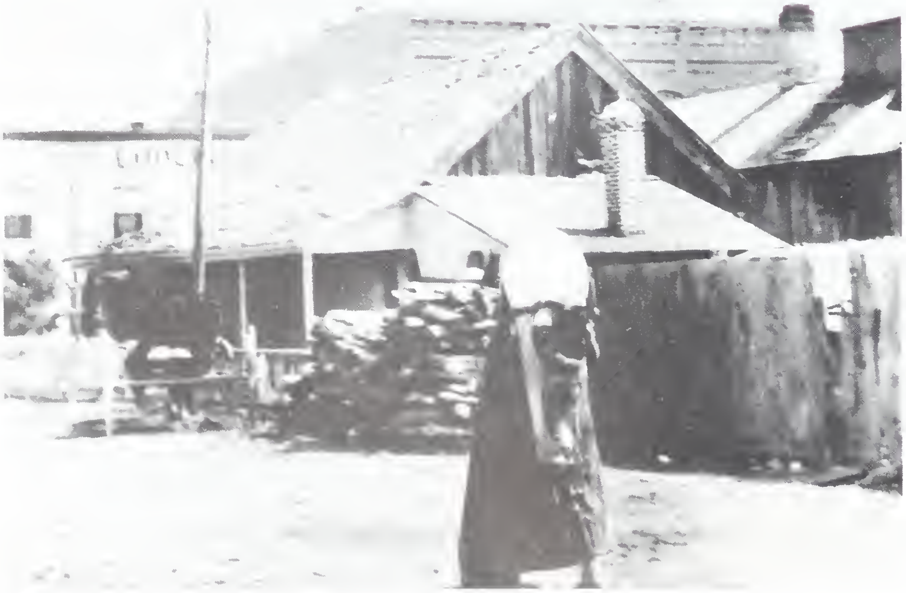
Fannie died February 9, 1985 in Pocatello at age eighty- eight. Her adopted son, Jed Wilson, commented, "Fannie had the courage to accept changes; and she saw many. I was awed by the way she faced the future and her trip through the Sand Hills, to a life which has no sorrow — a life of plenty."

In the years after the Reservation closed many of the Lemhis would return to either the Lemhi Valley or to the Camas Creek area of the backcountry of Lemhi County to hunt and fish for salmon. On their return to Fort Hall, the Indians would sometimes trail up Hawley Creek and cross the Continental Divide near Teepee Mountain into the Montana Medicine Lodge Creek area. They would then go north, down the Medicine Lodge to Armstead, the current site of Clark Canyon Dam, then turn south through Dell, Lima and Monida Pass.



Friendly Indians cluster around the home of Colonel Shoup, a familiar sight in the early days of Salmon City. Colonel Shoup and his first son, William, are in the gateway, and Mrs. Shoup is in the background near the house, which was located on Main Street.

Photo courtesy of George L. Shoup, grandson of Col. Shoup, and Ethel Kimball.



Heading for Main Street is the title of this old time photo of a Lemhi squaw with her papoose walking down Center Street. The Brown Block building is in the background.

Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson

MEDICINE CASES COMPACT COMPLETE
For Accidents or Sickness, for Klondiker, Traveler, Rancher or Family
Price $5.55. WOODARD-CLARKE & CO., Portland, Or.

Jim and Roy Tendoy had small bands of about twenty adults plus children and would alternate years passing through the Medicine Lodge area on their return trip in the fall. Roy Tendoy died as a result of a beating from a railroad worker near Dell in the early 1930's and that was the last time the bands travelled through the Medicine Lodge.

Some Indian families moved back to Salmon settling in the Indian Camp. Their children attended local schools. As time passed, most of this next generation, moved out of the Salmon area, leaving fewer and fewer of the Lemhis in Salmon. Here is an example of one family that returned to Salmon.

ZUNI WHITE BEAR NAVO. She was born in 1886 in the Pocatello area, the daughter of White Bear and May Hammer, members of the Shoshone- Bannock tribe. She was the only girl in a family of three boys, Yellow Bear, Spotted Bear and Young White Bear. Zuni married Charlie Navo about 1910. They made their home in Fort Hall where they had a farm. Her husband died in 1934 at Licking Creek on the Reservation.

Zuni and her family came to Salmon about 1940. She was a good story teller and family and friends delighted in listening to her tell stories and legends of the old days.

Zuni Navo, with Irene Nappo Arriwite. She was Alfred Navo and Camile George's mother. Photo taken in 1943 at Indian Camp in Salmon.

Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson.

Zuni passed away in Salmon at age eighty-seven on January 17, 1973. She was survived by her children Camille George, Lilie Sawyer, Alfred Navo, Richard Navo and Bill Navo. All of her family have since moved from the Salmon area.

Another Lemhi tribe member, Cora George recalls, the Lemhis called themselves Sheepeaters, Salmoneaters or Meateaters, depending on how they chose to get their food. The local Indians often crossed the Continental Divide into Montana to hunt buffalo.

Cora George married Willie George Senior. Willie George, also known as Running Bear, was born on the Fort Hall Reservation about 1888. His father was Breechcloth, widely known as Billie George. His mother was Weeto Watsi.

Willie George in a photo taken while he was with "The Wild West Show".

Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson

Willie attended schools on the Reservation and was one of the first students of the old "mud house" school located at Lincoln Creek. Horses were always his greatest love and he took part in many wild horse roundups on the reservation as a boy.

At age seventeen he joined the Miller Brothers' 101 Ranch Wild West Show as a horse wrangler. He was soon performing as a bronc rider, and played parts in the Indians' attack of the Wagon Train. He learned trick roping and performed in the arena as a trick and fancy roper. A nine-horse running catch was his special trick.

He acted in Hollywood. The movie "Covered Wagon" was the most prominent movie that he appeared in. He was a movie stunt man and during his career worked with such celebrities as Buffalo Bill, Will Rogers, and Tom Mix.

Willie traveled throughout the United States and Canada and in Europe. During World War I, he returned to Idaho at his father's request. His father was concerned that Willie's entry into the Army would violate the tribe's promise in their treaty not to bear arms in battle.

Willie married Emma Tendoy, granddaughter of Chief Tendoy, in 1918. Emma died and Willie then married Cora Pegoga in Logan, Utah, on January 20, 1939.

Willie was very proud of his Indian heritage and continued to wear his hair in braids until his death. He became very influential in Indian affairs and served in numerous positions. He helped establish Idaho Indian Day, which was the last Friday in September. Willie and Cora were paid a high honor in 1968 when they were chosen to serve as Grand Marshals for the Eastern Idaho State Fair in Blackfoot.

Willie had seven children. The most well known in Lemhi County was his son, Wilford George, also known as Willie George.

Willie George Sr. died on January 1, 1971, age eighty-three, at the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Willie George shown in a Wild Horse Race at Blackfoot State Fair.

Willie George is shown here with Buffalo Bill and "The Wild West Show". Willie is in the front row, left, and Buffalo Bill, front row, right.

Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson

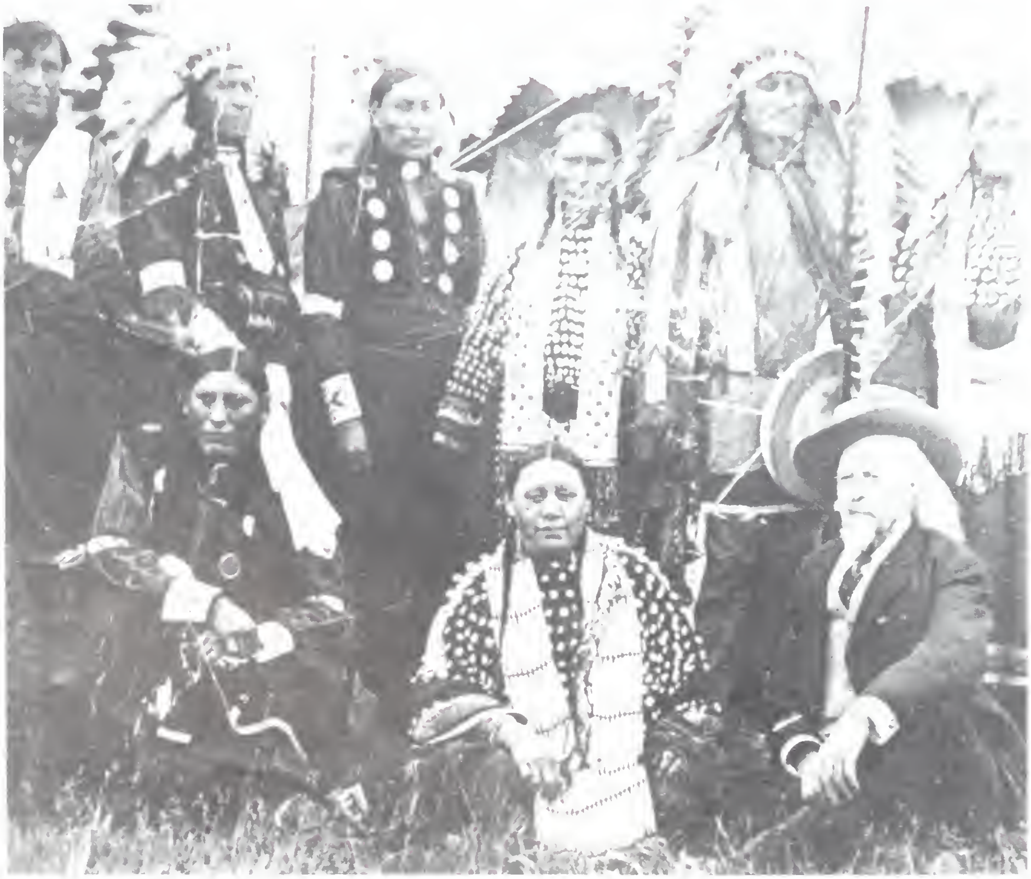
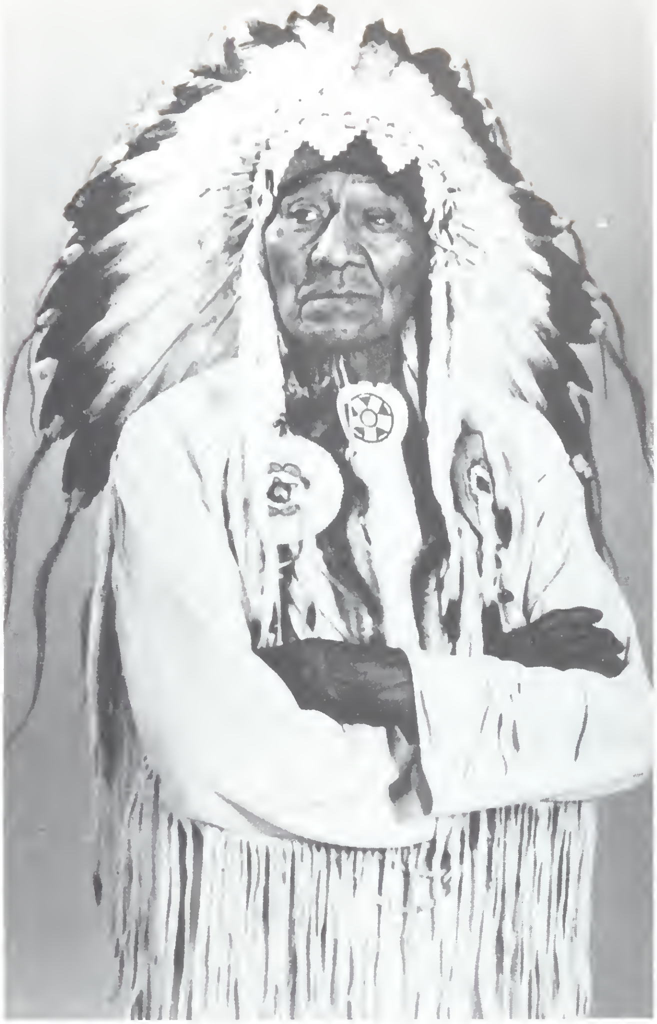


Photo courtesy of Ethel Kimnball.

Buffalo Bill on horse, talks to Willie George, middle front with arms crossed. This is one of several pictures he had sewn to a length of cloth, making reproduction difficult.
Photo courtesy of Ethel Kimball.



Last of the Chiefs: Chief Running Bear (Willie George), shown in 1969 at Fort Hall.
Photograph by Jed Wilson

WILLIE GEORGE JUNIOR: The best known Lemhi Indian in the past forty years was Willie George, Jr. He was the son of Willie George Sr. and Emma George. Emma was the daughter of TooPompy, a son of Chief Tendoy. Willie came to Salmon from Fort Hall in 1955. He worked as a guide and packer and also worked for several ranchers. In those days, many ranchers would give the Indians summertime jobs. Willie remembered the oldtimers in the Pahsimeroi Valley, who would help the Indians by giving them a job.

Willie served in the Navy from 1943 to 1946 in the Pacific Theater and received the Bronze Star Medal for valor. He served aboard an Aircraft Carrier and shot down a Japanese suicide plane. Following his discharge from the Navy he served in the Army from 1946 to 1949.

Willie was a showman and loved to participate in Indian ceremonies, fairs and parades. He also liked to participate in Indian traditional dances.

He and his wife, Camille Navo, raised a fine family who were very committed to preserving their traditional Indian heritage including their Indian language. Willie would often say, "I'm a Lemhi Indian. I am the great grandson of Chief Tendoy, the son of Willie George, a descendent of Sacajawea, the Shoshone."

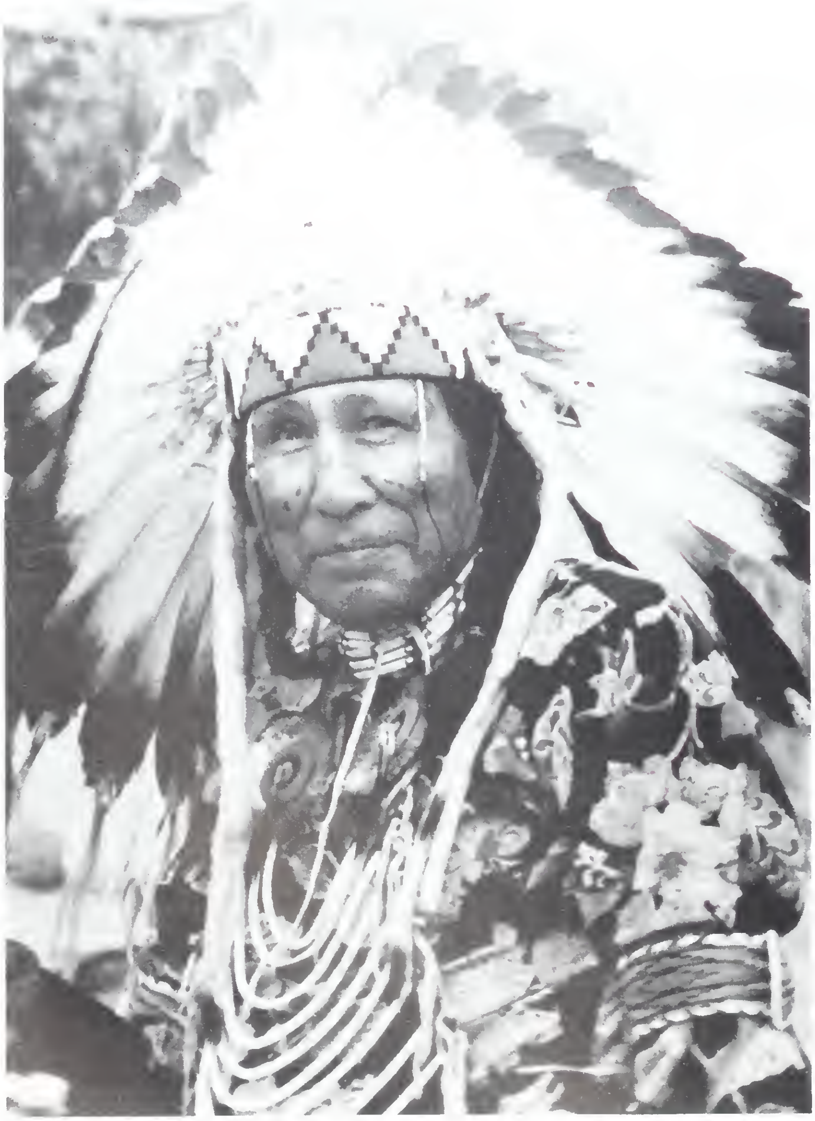
Willie George had unmeasured talent and ability but he also had weakness. He had developed a drinking problem that began in his service days. With his natural charm, he was a social mixer among people and that often put him into contact with alcohol. Willie died February 2, 1981, age 56, on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, freezing to death a short distance from his home, a victim of alcoholism. His passing was the final break in the link between the Lemhi Indians and Lemhi County.

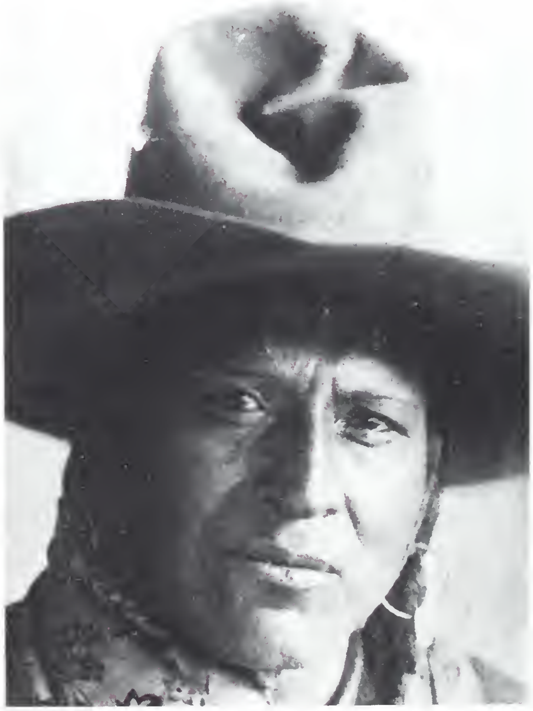
Today all of the Indian people have moved from Lemhi County. The old Indian camp, located on an acre of ground owned by the late Howard Sims, near Highway 93 South, is being developed into a waterfowl, wetland park area. The Lemhis are no more a physical presence in their beautiful valley, but it is still the home of the spirit of Chief Tendoy and many other members of the Lemhis who are buried on the sloping hills near Tendoy, Idaho.

Editor's comment: Former Salmon Chief of Police, Jed Wilson has many spent years collecting Lemhi Indian information, and is the adopted son of Lemhi Indian tribe member Fannie Silver. Fred Snook's grand-uncle, Charley Snook, and Fred's grandad, John W. Snook, grew up beside the reservation in the 1880's. Both men spoke Shoshone and always had deep respect for Chief Tendoy. Charley was extremely fluent in Shoshone and spent much time with his Indian friends. Charley and John were always considered good friends by the local Indians. Fred Snook undertook this article, out of his respect for his forefathers' respect and friendship for the Lemhis. Jed Wilson supplied many photos and much of the individual family histories used in the article.

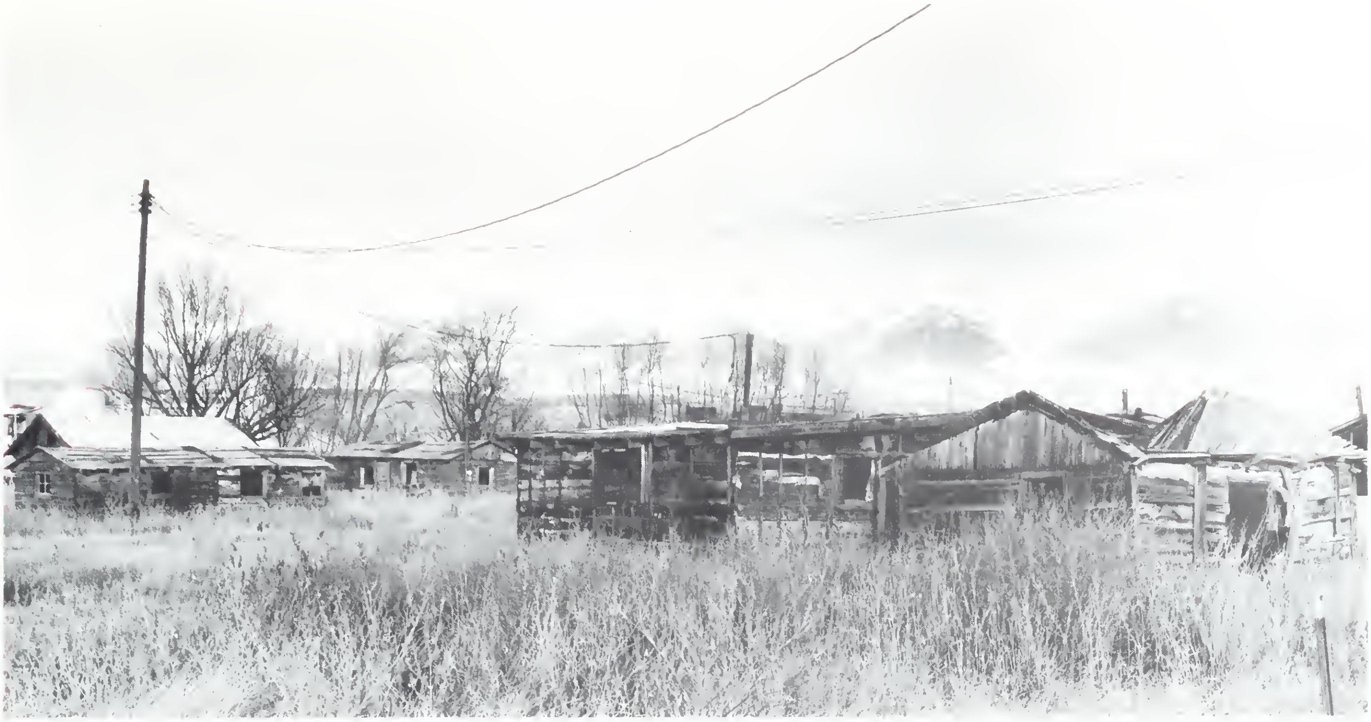
Willie George Jr. was well known to his Salmon friends. He is shown at Fort Hall, August 1980.
Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson

"Crow Old Man" of the Lemhis, was the Indian name of Ben Ariwite, father of Bill, Coburn, Leo, Sadie, Elvina, and Lillian Ariwite.
Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson





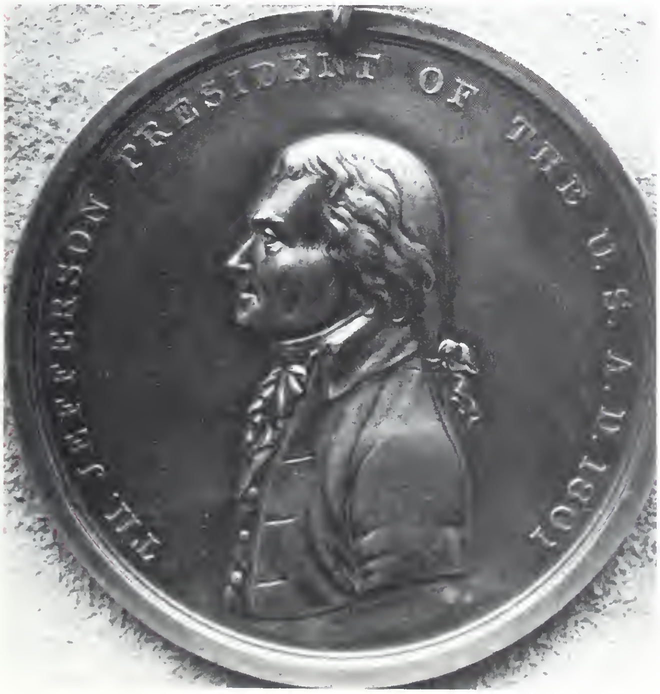
Right: Lewis and Clark Medallion that was give to Chief Cameahwaite in August 1805. It has been passed down over the past 180 years and is now in possession of Jed Wilson.
Jed Wilson photo

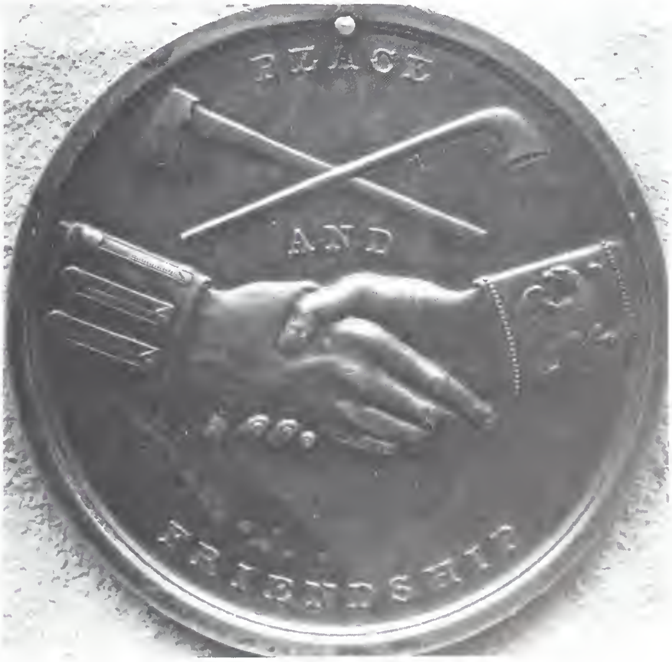


The abondoned Indian Camp on Highway 93 South and Bean lane at Salmon

LEWIS AND CLARK MEDALLIONS

Lewis and Clark brought with them two dozen Peace and Friendship Medallions which they distributed to Indians during their expedition throughout the West. Six of these Medallions had been recovered as of 1964. The Medallion bears the likeness of Thomas Jefferson, who, as President, authorized the Expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase. One medallion is in a vault at Washington State University and one is now in possession of former Salmon Chief of Police, Jed Wilson. Lewis and Clark gave at least one of the Medallion's to Chief Cameahwaite. That Medallion was passed down from Chief to Chief.





Reverse side of the same medallion.

Jed Wilson photo

INDIAN BELIEFS, MEDICINES AND FOODS

by Jed Wilson

The old Indian people believed taking photographs of them would take their spirit away. I used to ask an old lady, Elmira Beaversack, if I could take her picture, but she always refused. After the death of a family member, though, the sons or daughters would ask me to come and take pictures of the dead, dressed in their burial finery.

Joe Mink of Fort Hall used to come to Salmon to visit his relatives at the Indian Camp. He was in his late seventies, but had hardly a wrinkle. I asked him about this, and he said he always washed his face in cold water.

Cedar needles on the fire, or on top of the stove, will purify the air, and keep evil spirits away, and allow you to sleep well, and have good dreams.

The old ones had the gift of knowing when something was going to happen. In 1983, one Sunday morning I decided, on the spur of the moment, to go to Fort Hall to see my Indian Mother, Fannie Silver. Her health wasn't very good. She had to walk with a walker, and Rosetta Eagle, who lived next door, would come over each morning and help Fannie out of bed. When I walked in, I asked Fannie if she was surprised to see me. She said, "No, I knew you would be here today." Later, I asked Rosetta about this, and she said, "Yes, that was the first thing Fannie said this morning when she opened her eyes—that her son would be here today." A few weeks later I went to Fort Hall again and asked her if she had expected me that day. She replied, "No, I thought you would be here yesterday." She had missed it by a day, but she always knew when to expect me.

In 1985 I decided to go see Fannie, who was now in a nursing home, before I went to the gun show in Las Vegas. When I got ready to leave, she said she wouldn't be here when I came back. I thought she was joking, laughed and asked, "What are you going to do, run away?" She answered that she was going to Salmon. When I got back from the gun show, I received a call telling me that she had passed away. She had been trying to tell me this when I saw her. I had always promised to see that she was buried in Salmon, next to her husband, Toenip. I had been keeping her burial clothes for her for fifteen years. She didn't trust any of her family with them. All their lives, the Indian people save the best raiment for their trip to the "Happy Hunting Ground". Fannie had lovely Pendleton blankets and shawls, a beautiful, beaded belt, beaded high top moccasins, and a pretty flowered dress that she had saved for this occasion, and had never worn. Fannie had a pair of burial moccasins, made for her by Martha Warjack, that she let me hang on the wall in my home. It was a standing joke for her to ask me if I would put them on her when she died. I would laugh and answer that they looked good on my wall. She knew I liked them, and one day, she gave them to me. She had already had another pair made for her burial.

I was asked to take pictures at the funeral of Hattie Ariwite. She was one who didn't want her picture taken while she was alive. At the end of the funeral, everyone was going by the casket and bidding her farewell. I was standing back, having taken the requested pictures. One of her sons called to me, "You were her friend. Come and tell her goodbye." I did so, then her son, Leo, arranged the Pendleton blankets a certain way, and before the casket was closed, he lay a rose branch on top of the blankets. Placed this way, a rose thorn branch on a body being buried will keep evil spirits away. The funeral director waited for everyone to leave, so he could finish his work, but they stayed on. He finally asked if they would like to see the casket lowered. They nodded, "Yes," and afterward, still sat there. Finally the flustered undertaker motioned for the dump truck to come, and after a load of dirt was dumped on the casket, the mourners were ready to leave. They have seen too many Indian graves desecrated by the white man, and were taking no chances with this burial.

Willie George Jr. was a friend for many years. When his daughter, Emma Lou, was born in the winter time, Willie told me that to do it right, so that the baby would be strong and not be lazy throughout its life, the father should run for a time, with no clothes on, then jump in a creek, or the river. Willie said, jokingly, that he wasn't a very good Indian, and perhaps he would just take a white man's bath instead, since it was so cold.

Smoke cleanses bad spirits off a person or an object, such as an arrowhead, or a brave, before going hunting or to war. Also it takes the man scent away. This could also tie in with the pine needles on the fire. I was also told that catching some of the smoke in a bag and releasing it in your place of work will also cleanse the area of bad spirits. Sagebrush tea is used to treat a cold or to pack around wounds, and the sage that grows in the mountains is a healing substance. It is used in their most sacred ceremony, the Sun Dance.

Grouse or sage hen entrails packed around a wound will draw out the infection. I can remember my Grandmother making poultices of substances, such as soap, for the same purpose. Tee-um-bump is believed to be a cure for venereal diseases. (This is a lichen that grows on the rocks at high altitudes, and can be made into a tea.) Many years ago, I was helping some of the Indians digging bitterroots, and I noticed Fannie picking these lichens, and she told me what they were for. I laughed, and said, "Why are (you) gathering them?" She told me that when a person gets old, if brewed in a tea, it will bring back one's strength. Later, when Fannie was in the nursing home, she would have me gather it for her, and a lady at the nursing home made a tea out of it for her to drink.

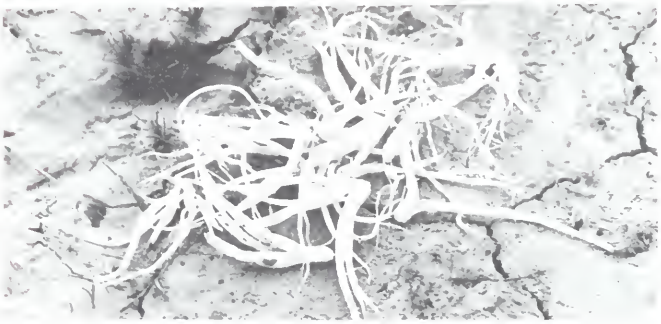
If a person drinks badger blood when they are young, they will have good health and live a long life.

Headaches are relieved by cutting the scalp with a sharp implement such as obsidian, flint, glass, even sack needles, and now they use razor blades to puncture the skin near the hairline in three or four places to allow the blood to flow and relieve the pressure from the bad blood causing the headache. I have seen this procedure performed.

It is bad medicine to have a woman around when she is having her menstrual period. When I was young, every Indian home had a "moon house" (a small cabin just big enough for a bed and a stove) where the women in the family would stay once a month. Now, on the reservation, only a few "moon houses" still exist.

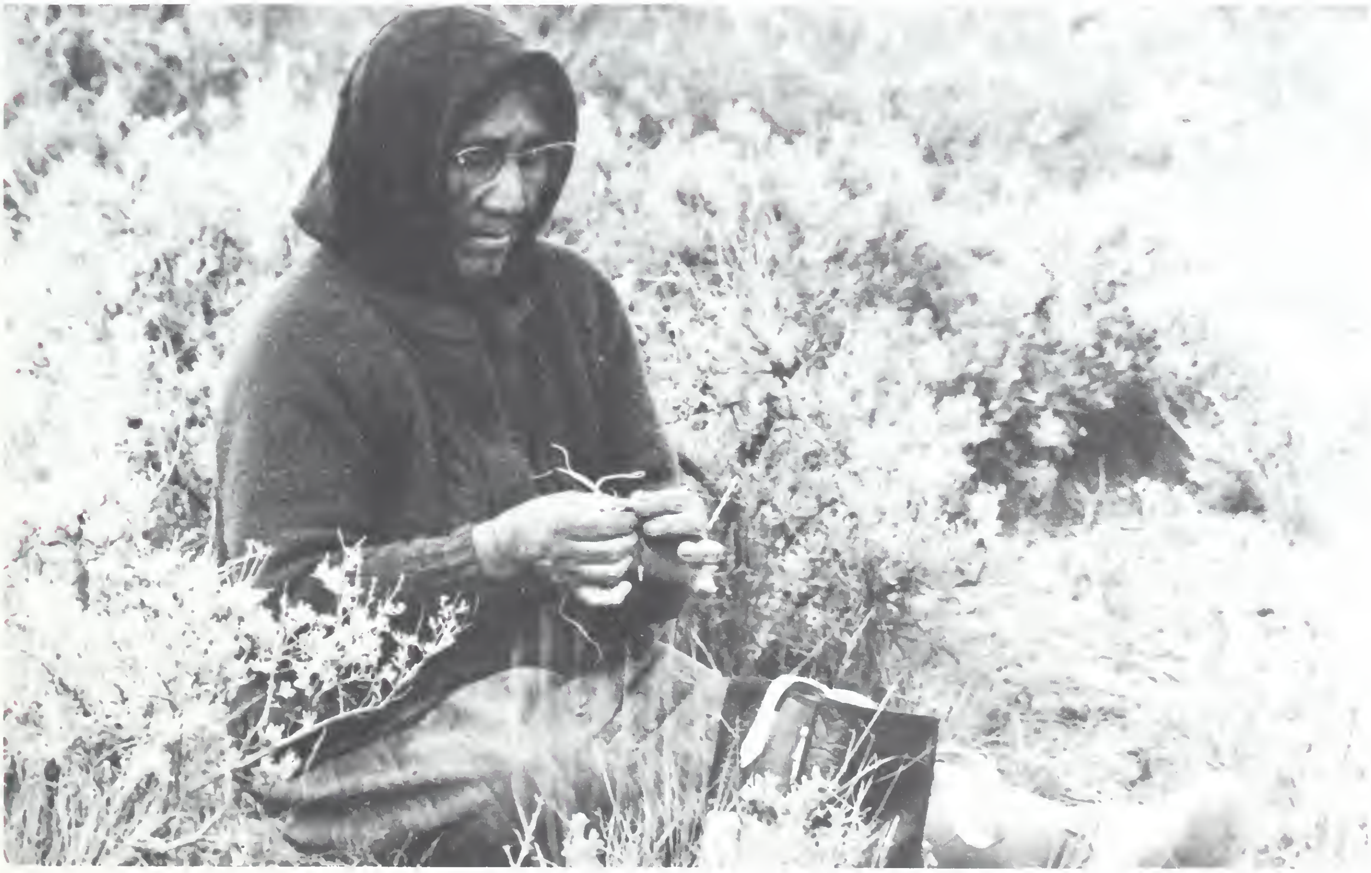
Years ago I shot a steelhead fish and took it to my Indian mother, Fannie Silver. The Lemhis are known as "aqua dika", or fish eaters. All Fannie wanted was the head, as this was a great delicacy, eyes and all. The fish entrails were used to make soup for the papooses.

The old Indians are the only ones left who head for the mountains about the first week in May, when the bitterroot plant first comes up and before it blooms, to search for the plants. They would come to Salmon from the reservation, and I would take Fannie Silver, Cora George, Lily Weenee, Phoebe Ponzo, and Agnes Gould and her family up into the foothills where the bitterroots grew. They used to use an elk antler to lift the roots out of the ground. They called the implement a "burrow", which means, root in the ground. In later years they used tire irons to dig with. They put the roots in a bag. When they got through digging for the day, they would take them back to the camp and slip the bark from the roots with their fingers, and lay the roots out to dry in the sun. These would keep indefinitely, and be used in stews, and even as medicine for diabetes. The bitterroot is well named. It is extremely bitter, and the younger Indians don't care for them.



Peeled roots of the Bitterroot. These were dug in early may and peeled. Dried in the sun, they would keep indefinitely, and were used as food.

Photo taken in 1973 by Jed Wilson



Digging and peeling Bitterroot. Cora George, one of the last of the Lemhi's who lived on the Lemhi Reservation. She always remembered the move to Fort Hall which she endured as a small child.

Photo taken in 1973 by Jed Wilson

When I was a boy living at Meyers Cove, I used to see the Indian graves in the slide rock. It was easy to bury their dead in the slide rock where the animals couldn't dig them up. Often, there were horse bones on the grave, where a favorite horse was killed to transport the dead on through the sand hills to the "Happy Hunting Grounds".

In September, the Indians gather chokecherries. They pound the chokecherries and seeds to a pulp, then form them into a patty and dry them in the sun. These patties are called "tom-a-num". When completely dry, they will keep indefinitely. Whenever they want to use them, they put them in warm water, they swell up and are ready to eat. As with the bitterroot, the chokecherry is well named. Those unused to them would find them difficult to consume, unless a lot of sugar was added and they were made into jelly or syrup.

A medicine the Indians use for the "bad sickness", cancer, is the chaparral bush. It grows up in the rimrocks, and the deer browse on it in the winter. They use the bark and leaves to make a tea, which they drink. In the last few years, I have heard on the news that scientists were experimenting with the chaparral bush, thinking it might contain a cure for cancer.

Austin and Agnes Gould were good friends. I first met them in early May, 1973. I was working for the sheriff's office at the time and had taken Fannie Silver and Cora George up Perreau Creek to dig bitterroots. While we were there, Austin, Agnes, and Agnes' mother, Phoebe Ponzo, came to dig bitterroots. They showed me some of their beadwork they had brought to sell. I particularly liked a belt buckle Phoebe had beaded, and tried to buy it, but she didn't want to sell it. When I left, I jokingly told her if she changed her mind, to bring it up to the sheriff's office and I would trade her a driver's license for it. Before the month was over, she came to the office with the belt buckle, wanting a driver's license. I got the forms, and she asked me to fill them out for her. She knew she was born in the spring of 1907, while the Indians were being moved from Fort Lemhi to Fort Hall, at a place on Birch Creek called Tin-navo by the Indians, which means writing on the rocks. There was a lot of writing, as the Indians had for years camped there while going back and forth between the Lemhi Valley and the Snake River Valley. Her parents named her Tin-navo, since that was where she was born. However, she didn't know the exact month or date. I told her I would give her my birthday, May 4, as it had always been a good day for me. She was very pleased by this, and later told others that she was a twin to me. At that time the Indians called me "ditta-cony-divo", which means "law-man". Now they call me "Lemhi Numa Divo", which mean "Lemhi half breed". It is an honorable name, since the Lemhi Indians have been my friends since the 1940's. I am proud to be considered one of "theirs", even if only half. Not long ago, I was told by an old one that I surely kept good track of the Indians.

"Ditta-cony-divo" (Law Man) is the Indian name given to former Salmon Chief of Police, Jed Wilson, pictured here in full Indian dress. Note Lewis and Clark Medallion.

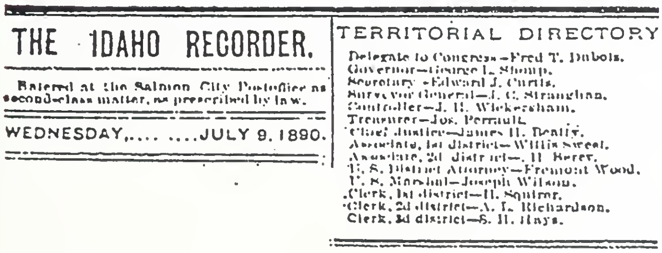
Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson

Agnes, Austin, and Phoebe became my good friends. Every time I visited Fort Hall, I would stop and see them, and when they came to Salmon, they would come to see me. Austin was a singer at all the pow-wows. They made me several items used in their sacred ceremonies. On one visit, Austin looked very thin and unwell. Agnes told me he had diabetes. I suggested they take him to a specialist. The specialist found a brain tumor. It wasn't long before he was in the hospital. He never came home. Toward the last, he called all his children around him and gave them a blessing. He died later that day. After that, I made it a point to stop and visit Agnes. She was very lonely with Austin gone. All her children were married and had homes of their own. She sold me a parfleche bag made by her great grandmother, Maggie Tingo, who was on the Lemhi Reservation Rolls in 1871.

On Easter in 1991, I was on my way back to Utah from Salmon, and stopped to see her. I went to her house. There were a number of Indians sitting in the living room. I asked, "Where's Agnes?", and started for the kitchen. Her daughter then told me she had passed away that morning. Agnes hadn't been sick, but as I said, was lonely for Austin. She had gotten up that morning, made her bed and cleaned her room. She put her extra clothes in plastic bags under the bed, and lay down and died. I have heard of the old ones being able to do that, but that was the first time I experienced the loss of a friend this way.

I went to her funeral. The Indians feel it is very bad medicine to have a dead person in their house, so they set up a teepee in the yard and that is where everyone pays their last respects. I was honored that they displayed some of my photographs of Agnes and her parents at the funeral. There are not many of the old Lemhi friends left to visit any more. These people have been some of the best and most loyal friends I've ever had.

Keno Colby, one of the last of the Old Ones, at Fort Hall, 1990.
Photo courtesy of Jed Wilson.



THE IDAHO RECORDER.

Entered at the Salmon City Postoffice as second-class matter, as prescribed by law.

WEDNESDAY,.... ....JULY 9, 1890.

TERRITORIAL DIRECTORY

Delegate to Congress—Fred T. Dubois.
Governor—George L. Shoup.
Secretary—Edward J. Curtis.
Surveyor General—J. C. Straughan.
Controller—J. H. Wickersham.
Treasurer—Jos. Perrault.
Chief Justice—James H. Beatty.
Associate, 1st district—Willis Sweet.
Associate, 2d district—. H. Berry.
U. S. District Attorney—Fremont Wood.
U. S. Marshal—Joseph Wilson.
Clerk, 1st district—H. Squires.
Clerk, 2d district—A. L. Richardson.
Clerk, 3d district—S. H. Hays.

Early day postcard showing Salmon street scene. Lucy Deep Water is the Indian woman on right.
Jed Wilson photo

M.M. McPherson, Chief Tendoy and his son Jack Tendoy.

1888 - The steamer "Nasholds", named after our next sheriff, Egbert Nasholds, under command of Capt. Elias Suydam and Pilot George Sandilands, left the Main St. warf on Wednesday morning for Pine Creek. The steamer was heavily loaded and the captain expects to take her through in seven hours time.

1891 - A lively runaway occurred on Monday morning. Eddie Edwards' team was standing in front of Hewitson's shop on Main St, when they suddenly started on a dead run, turned the corner at St Charles St and took a short cut for the ranch.

THOMAS PAMBRUN

Editor's Note: George E. Shoup in his *History of Lemhi County* says of Thomas Pambruin, that he was the half breed son of Pierre Pambruin, the Factor at Fort Walla Walla. He was educated by his father and later sent to Fort Hall, a Hudson's Bay Fort, as a clerk. There, in 1848, he heard of the large emigrant train that was the Mormons on the way to the present Salt Lake Valley area. He arranged a leave for himself, and traveled east to meet the wagon train. The following concerns Dr. Wright's recollection of Thomas Pambruin (Pambrun).

In January 1890, I (Dr. Frank S. Wright) was appointed Government Physician and Surgeon to the Shoshone Indians at the Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho.

There I met Thomas Pambrun who was acting as Interpreter. He had returned from Choteau, Montana with his family. His wife was dying with consumption and wished to die where she was born on Hayden Creek. She was a sister of Chief Tendoy. Tom had married three sisters of Tendoy. I had many long talks with Tom.

He was born at Fort Walla Walla, a Hudson Bay Fort, and his father, Thomas (Pierre) Pambrun, was the Factor and is mentioned by Washington Irving in his account of Captain Bonneville. Pambrun refused to sell Bonneville supplies unless he would turn back east.

Uncle Tom, as he was called, was very much excited and pleased when I gave him the book of Captain Bonneville. He had a most remarkable memory. He said, "I remember that Boston man". Americans were called Boston men in the Chinook jargon. English were called King George men. He said the "Boston man" camped there some little time before he gathered some supplies and continued west.

While doctoring in Centerville, twenty miles south of Walla Walla, I had met Tom's brother Alex, who was an ex-school teacher. Tom and Alex had been sent to Whitman Mission to learn English. Whitman was no hero in Tom's eyes. He said he was cruel and a slave driver. He said once Whitman sent him down to water the horses. It was a cold winters morning and he rode one of the horses, harnessed—had chain tugs which were thrown over the horses back. The horses ran down into the water, splashed water all over themselves and Tom. Tom was bare legged and the chain tugs froze to his bare legs. It hurt too much to tear the chains loose so he left them and as he approached Whitman, crying, told him. Whitman yanked the chain loose tearing the skin, making the blood come, then scolded Tom for being a baby. When a young man, Tom was sent to Fort Hall, then a Hudson Bay fort. I forget whether Johnny Grant or a man named Ogden was the Factor. I asked him if this man, Ogden, was the man the City of Ogden was called after. He said he did not know, that there was a little basin up the creek from Ogden that the Indians called Ogden's Hole. The way it got its name was, Ogden was camped there. He had two or three squaws. Ogden got helplessly drunk and his women got clubs and nearly beat him to death. After that the Indians called it Ogden Hole.

One time when camped on the Lemhi, some Indians visited his camp and told him there were a lot of white people coming into the southern country; men, women and children. He did not know what for. Tom said he had only seen a few white women, and no children. So he broke camp and started to see them. He traveled some three hundred miles and met them. It was the Mormons coming to the Salt Lake Valley. He traveled along with them till they arrived at the present site of Salt Lake. This was in 1847. He stayed with them for a couple of weeks, enjoying the company of white children and women. One day one of the men came to him and told him that Brigham Young wanted to see him. It seems they had been telling Brigham all about this trapper and hunter. Young asked him all about the country to the North and West and especially about the Salmon River Country. The Mormons in '51 or '52 came and settled about twenty miles from Snake (Salmon) River at Fort Lemhi, but in a few years were driven out by the Indians. They named the river Lemhi.

At one time Tom was hired by Jim Bridger, when Bridger was scouting out what was known as Bridger's cut off. A cut off to allow emigrants to get to California through the Mormon settlements. Along with the outfit was an artist (Tom thought he was one of the soldiers) who painted a picture of the outfit and Tom was one of the most prominent guides. He said he was wearing a beautiful buckskin suit and his black hair fell below his shoulders in curls. Tom was very vain about his appearance. Even when I knew him his hair was black and curly and he kept it well oiled. His only regret was he would never have enough money to go to Washington and see that painting. He had been told it was in the Capitol. Tom told me he was in old Napoleon's lodge the night he (Napoleon) died. Napoleon was the father of Tendoy. He told Tendoy, that night, to make friends with the whites, that they were as numerous as the leaves on the trees and were coming more and more every day. As is well known, Tendoy was always friendly to the whites and fought with them against Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce.

Tom said there was a good deal of talk as to who massacred Whitman, some claimed the Indians did, and some the Hudson Bay men. Tom said it was perfectly satisfactory to him, whoever did it.

(signed) Frank S Wright, M. D.
Salmon, Idaho
July 9, 1934

Submitted by Phyllis Caples from the collection of Philip Rand.

INDIAN RECOLLECTIONS

by Harvey Lipe

When my father, Jacob Lipe, had the Blacksmith Shop on the ranch two miles below Junction, the Indians would get permits to come up from the reservation and have their horses shod and whatnot. They would pitch their tents and spend a week or ten days. I was a kid about five or six years old and used to play with the Indian kids.

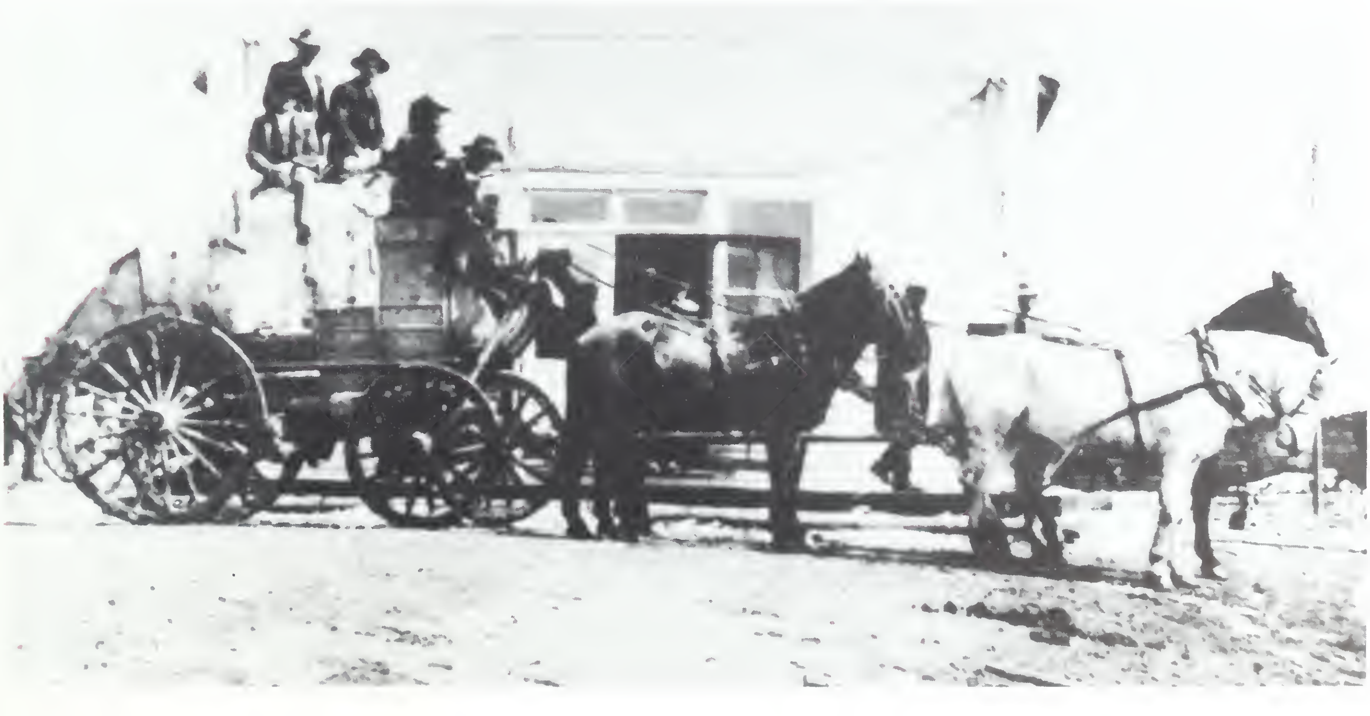
One thing I always remember, the squaws used to make up a little snare out of horse hair, and they would snare picket pins (ground squirrels). Then they would take the squirrel, after they got a number of them, and roll them in mud and put peppermint leaves and other leaves on them. Next was another layer of mud and then they would put them in a bed of coals to bake. Course they never did anything to them, just wrapped them up whole in mud, but when they were cooked and you broke the mud open, the hair and skin all came off and it was very nice-looking white meat that was real good to eat. That was a delicacy for the Indians and of course, I always got in on that.

Most people were scared of the Indians, and they thought we were just crazy to have them come around our place. But the Indians liked my father very well. If the Indians liked you they wouldn't take anything from you. The Indians would go to father's blacksmiths shop and stand and watch him for hours, but they would never touch any of his tools. He never lost anything from his shop and never lost a tool. The Indians we had here were very nice to get along with.

Few people remember Sunfield, Idaho. That was before Tendoy, Idaho was on the map. My uncle, Charles Lipe, ran the store and Post Office at Sunfield. Most of his business was from the Indians at the reservation. The Indians had a peculiar way of buying their groceries. They bought about ten cents worth of flour, and ten cents worth of sugar. They had no place to keep anything. Of course, they caught fish and lived on that in the winter time. In the summer I have seen lines that were maybe a hundred feet long with salmon drying them for winter and that was their winter meat. They were very efficient that way.

My uncle was a good friend of the Indians and whenever they had a special occasion they would come and get Uncle Charlie. They would bring him a horse with a blanket on it and give him a headdress and Indian clothes and he would go with them up Pattee Creek, about two miles, to where they had a kind of amphitheater. The Indians would tell stories and they would always want my Uncle to tell stories, because he was a pretty good hand at telling them bear stories. When one of the Indians got sick they would come and get Uncle and he would check on them to see what was the matter. He was no doctor, but he would take a can of peaches or tomatoes or something and usually a bottle of whiskey with him, and he would go down to the camp and look them over. So he would make a hot toddy for them and give them that, and put them to bed and cover them up good. They just thought he was wonderful.

The stage coach from Red Rock enroute to Salmon stopped at the C.O. Lipe General Merchandise Store and Post Office at Sunfield, Idaho around 1900. Passengers, mail and merchandise were carried by these early day rigs. The town and Post Office of Sunfield no longer exist.



THE CHINESE

They came from far away

Polly Bemis

THE CHINESE IN LEMHI COUNTY

by Jo Whitcomb

Between 1869 and 1938, the Chinese contributed to the development of the lifestyle of Lemhi County. Their influence was greatest for the forty years following their arrival.

All of the Chinese had been imported from China, originally to be employed as "coolies" in the California gold fields (1849) and in building the Central Pacific Railroad (1865-1869). By 1870, there were over 70,000 Chinese in the United States. The 1870 census for Lemhi County counted seventy-seven Chinese in Leesburgh (old spelling) and about thirty elsewhere. The last Chinese in Leesburg died on January 6, 1928. The last Chinese in Salmon had purchased Small Boy's (Acme Cafe) Cafe in 1937, but his stay was short.

The Chinese worked and lived to themselves, adjusting their language, lifestyles and dress to Caucasian ways only when necessary. For example, in a Chinese name "Ah" is equivalent to "Mr."; if two names were used, the first was the family name, but when they became citizens the family name was last. The Chinese' willingness to do back-breaking work, live in tiny makeshift shelters with few personal possessions, and to subsist on starvation rations, aroused the whites' suspicions and animosity. Words such as hardworking, diligent, frugal, quiet and unassuming, honest, dependable, kind and gentle, well describe the behavior of all but a few Chinese. But when the whites saw necessary work which they would not do for any wage, being performed for pennies, the resulting hatred and prejudice brought about the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, successfully baring immigration for twenty years. The Act had a serious flaw: hatred and prejudice toward those who had been imported was not excluded.

Another Chinese characteristic troubling to Caucasians was an unbreakable tie to family. Famine and war were daily burdens for the peasants in China. Young men who were brought to this country came with the unshakable belief that each had the duty to earn wages, not for himself , but to ease the crushing burdens endured by his family in China. Sending their earnings to the family inflamed the belief that America's wealth was being exported. Even in 1849 Americans spent their earnings as they wished; imported laborers, doing the type of work that only they were willing to do, were beaten, spat upon, run out of town or killed for doing the same.

MINING

The first chinese came into Leesburg in 1869. Deep mining was not done at that time, placer being the easiest method. The Chinese were in evidence in almost all placer camps, working for white miners. When the pay dirt gave out and the white men moved on, the Chinese remained through lease or occupation. Chinese did not prospect for themselves and when they moved from one camp to another, they traveled well worn trails.

The white miners took out the gold in the easiest and quickest ways. The Chinese re-worked the fields, hand washing the rocks and boulders, scratching gold out of crevices where the streams of water had deposited it. There was nothing in the set of laws that the Leesburg, Moose Creek and Summit City miners made, that prohibited the Chinese from working over the vacated mining ground. According to Wah Sing in 1887, a hundred fifty Chinese were at work in the Leesburg and Moose Creek areas. One indication that an area had been worked by the Chinese is the orderly , wall-like piles of rocks.

The Chinese never worked in the Salmon River Canyon below what is known as Butts' Bar, located two miles downstream from Corn Creek. When the bar was abandoned by the white miners, the Chinese took possession. They transported their equipment, supplies and other necessities in small, light boats which they pulled or poled up the rough canyon.

From 1883 to 1889 charcoal was produced in the kilns still in evidence in the Birch Creek Valley, southwest of Leadore. The charcoal was used in the smelting of lead. Three hundred Chinese, Irish and Italian immigrants were employed in the operation.

The following article appeared in the August 10, 1932 issue of the *Recorder Herald:*

> THOROUGH SEARCH FOR GOLD
> IN FAMOUS SALMON RIVER REGION
>
> An interesting story concerning the Salmon River mining country appeared in a feature article in the Statesman, written by Robert N. Bell, former State Mine Inspector and at one time a resident of Salmon. The incident is in relation to the part the Chinese played in early day placer mining in this region. We quote the following: "The creamy high-grade values of the early day placer operations of Idaho were largely exhausted by white miners in the first ten year period after discovery. And their tailings and remnant patches were pretty thoroughly re-worked during the succeeding twenty years by the Chinamen, whose activities were still prevalent in most of the Idaho placer districts when the writer first came to Idaho in 1884.
>
> The Chinese miners were very thorough in their companies with administrative heads, and could make a living on ground upon which a white man would starve to death.
>
> Their operations included some ingenious bucket, belt, elevator, pumping devices for low-lying, wet ground and deep stripping operations handled by wheelbarrow. These Chinamen, mostly of the hard-working coolie class, illustrated the potentialities of the race in foreign trade. When making money they would live as extravagantly as a white man and when in low pay, get along on a straight rice diet.
>
> Their enterprise was illustrated by an incident that occurred, I think, in the spring of 1889, while the writer was living in Salmon City. There arrived at that port on the mythical 'river of no return', since made famous by

Captain Guleke's flatboat expeditions from Salmon City to Lewiston, a boat shaped like a Chinese Junk with dragon figurehead and tail. It had been towed and poled up the Salmon River from its mouth with a crew of ten Chinamen. This flat-bottomed boat was thirty feet long, had a six foot beam and carried all the tools, supplies and possessions of the crew, which had placer mined along the richer bars that border the river, over a year's period, and banked a large sum of gold on their arrival with the firm of the late Senator George L. Shoup.

BUSINESSES

In the early days of Leesburg there were at least two Chinese merchants. Bu Kee was the most "famous", being the last Chinese in Leesburg when he died in 1928. Bu Kee, well known and trusted, was also a priest, maintaining a Joss House (religious shrine). another merchant was Wah Sing. Wah Sing owned the packstring that was operated by a Chinese known as "Florence". Both merchants had wives which was unusual among the Chinese in this country.

"Boise Sam" operated a freight wagon. He had no superior in breaking and handling horses and mules, as well as being an expert roper. His skills were in demand among the whites.

FONG KEE & CO.

Have just received one of the largest and most select stock of

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

—AND—

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

That was ever brought to Salmon City.

LADIES' Ready-Made DRESSES

Of all Kinds.

We have also just received a new lot of

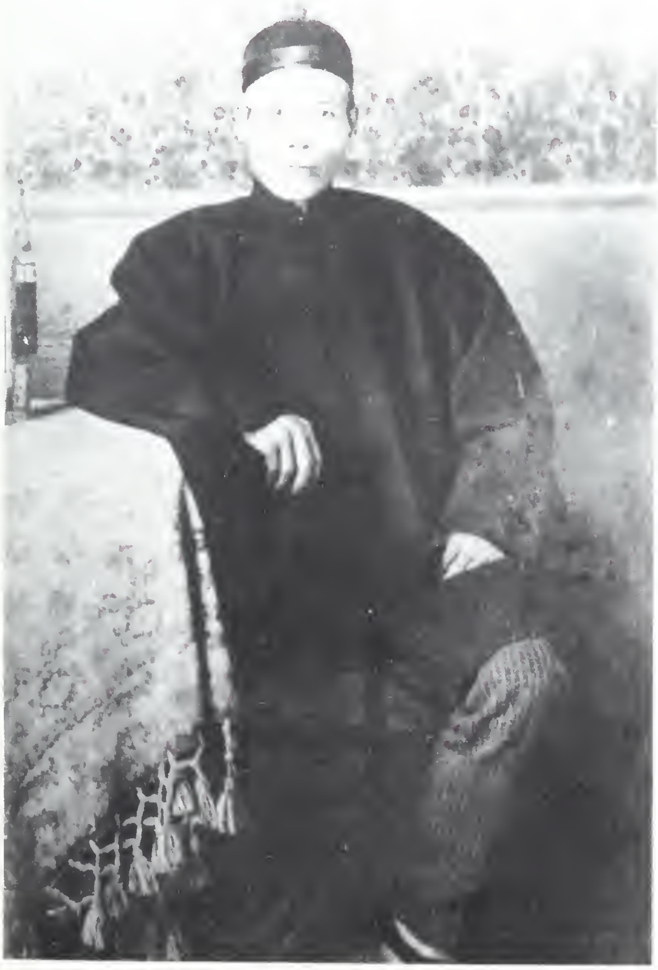
CHINA DISHWARE,

(A new kind of plateware—unbreakable.)

Tobaccos, Boots and Shoes, Tea and Coffee, Flower Bouquets, Playing Cards, Mats, and

Ladies Fine Silk Stockings.

Our Stock of {PROVISIONS} Are Always the best.



Bu Kee in ceremonial robes.

When the numbers of Chinese in Salmon City increased, so did the number of businesses owned by Chinese. The Chinese lived in an area on the north side of Main Street at the bridge, where there were tiny stores catering solely to Chinese, with most of the merchandise brought from China through San Francisco. Gambling and smoking opium was prevelant in Chinatown.

Most of the miners came into town for the winter. Chinatown had its own vegetable gardens, cared for by men who stayed here year round. There were Chinese who sold vegetables and fruits to the white residents. It was always a treat for one Caucasian youngster to be selected to accompany Charley on his rounds in his horse-drawn cart. Charley would pay his helper a nickel and faithfully deliver the child to his own home. Everyone kept clear of Charley's log house and vegetable patch at the east end of town, as it was well protected by several vicious dogs.

In the 1886 newspaper there was a notice by Charlie Sing: "I wish to announce that I have opened an employment office in Salmon City and that if you want wood-cutters, servants, miners, ranch hands, or any other kind of help, I will furnish the same on short notice. Contract work a specialty." Charlie Sing was also proprietor of the Oriental Bazaar.

Two laundries were in operation in Chinatown: Wing Sing and Wing Lee. In April 1924 it was reported that, "Wing Lee, the popular washman of Salmon, for 28 years a local resident and steady as a clock in attending strictly to business, is leaving next week to make his home in San Francisco."

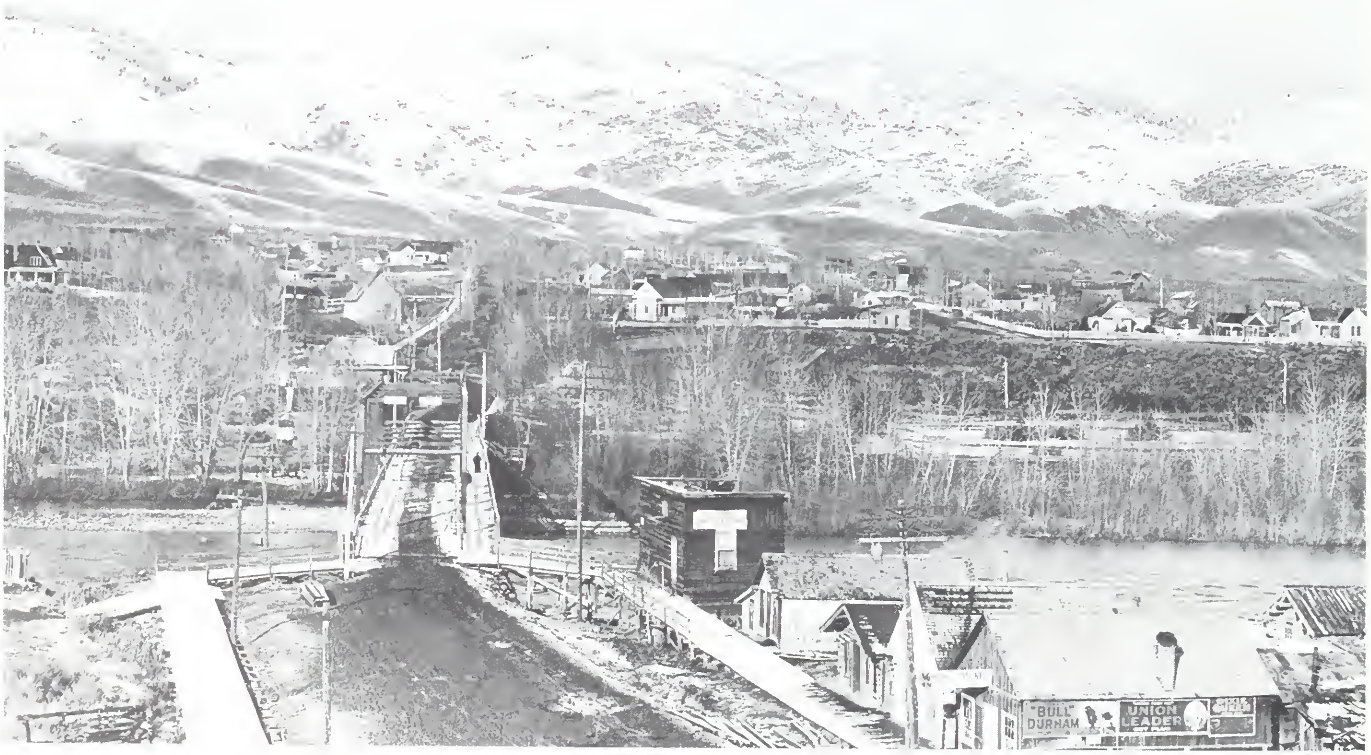
The laundries may have been popular among the Caucasian housewives but could not reach the status that one Chinese woodcutter had with the children. The following is taken from the *Idaho Recorder*, October 20, 1916:

> A HEATHEN PHILANTHROPIST
>
> Salmon has a philanthropist of an unusual order. This individual with the commendable characteristic is an aged Mongolian. He is deaf and almost too old to labor, but he earns no little money by sawing firewood and doing other kinds of hard work. His name is 'Petoosey', among the kids who are his patrons. He has watched the ranks of little fellows on festal occasions till he knows the forlorn face of every little boy who has no regular allowance of spending money. If this heathen philanthropist observes a sad and longing look at a toy or a delicate morsel he will part with his last nickel to satisfy that longing.
>
> At fair time 'Petoosey' found his usual number of little boys who could not ride on the merry-go-round. It seemed to the old man to be a laudable desire that brought little boys to witness the new show feature at short range.
>
> "Petoosey" had saved his money since the Fourth and his pockets bulged with silver. Every kid that wore the longing look that would not come off was given the price of a ride. A whole pocketful of dimes were distributed by the deaf old wood sawyer. He was too deaf to hear their thanks, but he could see the glow of happiness of their cheeks. His little regiment worked overtime, but "Petoosey" was happy all the long hours of this continuous show.

In an 1889 advertisement for the Salmon City Hotel, Thomas Boyle, proprietor, offered board and lodging by the week, $8, and single meals for .50 — NO CHINESE COOKS EMPLOYED. From 1892 until 1911, the International Hotel, E. S. Edwards, proprietor, employed two full-time Chinese cooks. By 1897 Lum Coy had opened Small Boy's Cafe (523 Main Street), which he ran until 1937 when he sold out to Lee Wing. It was said of Lum Coy, "He cooked excellently but, personally, he hadn't the charm and affability of Charley or of 90% of the other Chinese citizens." Wo (or Who) Hop had the New York Cafe in the Brough House (500 Main Street) around 1918, but in 1910 he was located at the site of the present parking lot behind the bank at Main and South Center. In 1915, Ah Sam quit working at Wo Hops and opened a new eating place. The Palace Cafe, on Main Street, was another Chinese eating establishment in 1910.

In a December 22, 1910 newspaper, Young Kee's Chinese Goods advertised fine chinaware and soft pongee silks: "Christmas goods both useful and ornamental, prices to please all." No address was given for Young Kee's establishment. Another store catering to the white shoppers was the American Company at 537 Main Street. Its windows displayed, along with other items, elaborate silk kimonos and embroidered slippers.

Some property in Salmon was owned by Chinese. In March of 1901, Fong Kee and Company sold the lot on the north side of Main at the bridge to H. B. Fowler,



A view from the west end of Main Street, early 1900's, showing part of Chinatown on lower right. Fowler's Art Gallery is nearest the bridge. A sign in foreground says "Wing Sing and Fay Kee, finest grocer and laundry"

photographer, and a month earlier Ty Ho sold his lot in Chinatown to Ah Wah for $75.

China Jack, who came to Leesburg in 1869 and was a resident of Salmon from 1893 until his death in 1931, lived in a cabin in Chinatown when it was sold in 1923. "This venerable old man was compelled to move his earthly possessions, by wheel-barrow, south across Main Street to one of Al Smith's old cabins." China Jack had worked as a ranch hand and did truck gardening. In 1877 he shouldered a rifle and did scout duty with the settlers against the Nez Perce.

CRIME: BY, AGAINST, BETWEEN

As it is with all sensational events that are not scrupulously documented, there are numerous versions of the "Oro Grande Murder/Massacre of the Chinese". Oro Grande, more often called Loon Creek, was the site of the killing of three, or six, Chinese miners and the theft of their gold. The date was the spring of 1879. One speculation was that David McNutt, whose placer mines were on Moose Creek, followed the Chinese because they owed him money, and killed them or had them killed. A more accepted version was that they were killed by Indians. Dave Ketchum and Wils Smith were sent to investigate. They went to where the miners had wintered and then traveled to Oro Grande. They found that Indians had been in the area of Oro Grande, returning down the Middle Fork. The investigators concluded the Indians were guilty of the murders. Indian drawings found shortly thereafter in caves along Loon Creek described several hostilities engaged in by Sheepeaters, but instigated by the more aggressive Bannocks. One story blamed the killings on the Sheepeaters, but asserted that the gold was taken by white men.

In 1882, according to a report of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, Ah Piu was arrested for selling whiskey to Indians. He paid a $100 fine and was jailed for thirty days.

Two related happenings in Leesburg were in 1892. Leesburg merchants were out $131 for cashing bogus checks. A cook found some old check books in a cabin, endorsed two and passed them. One was for $51 and the other for $80. He paid several bills and got away with $80 cash. Two weeks later Sheriff Pattee made a raid on the Chinese liquor dealers, Wah Sing, Sing Kee and Tifan, charging them with selling whiskey without a license. They each paid $100 and proved to be the ones who had cashed the bogus checks.

Ching Quong, an old Chinese placer miner, was shot to death in his cabin in Leesburg. Suspicion pointed to Wang Hoh, who was jailed. Ching Quong belonged to Yung Wah Company and Wang Hoh to the See Yup Company. It was known these companies, also called tongs, were not on good terms.

A minor, but noisy war erupted in Chinatown on March 21, 1907. The difficulty arose over another Chinese selling the ground beneath the cabin occupied by

Small Boy Cafe on Main Street in early 1930's.

Matuchia. Look Fai, or Matuchia, as the Indians have named him, aimed his Colt 44 and got off two harmless shots. Matuchia was old, decrepit and fortunately, half blind, but he made a bee-line for the jail on his own. The Sheriff was away, but the Chinese told Mrs. Mulkey he had killed a man and wanted to be locked up. He was bound over to district court in the sum of $250. Matuchia said he did not care if he got out of jail or not, because he had plenty of "good grub" and when he had to support himself, he lived for two days on two bits. Peace returned to "Mongolia" and the prisoner was enjoying the bill-of-fare. On April 18th he was fined and paid $50.

Yum Quoy and one white man were in court in 1908 for gambling in the Buckhorn Saloon — The jurymen asked each their politics! Each was fined and paid $250.

In the January 25, 1918 newspaper A. C. Chury, attorney, told the following:

> In the early days of Lemhi County, many Chinamen found employment in the placer mines. One of these Orientals, being called as a witness, the question arose as to whether or not he could qualify taking the required oath, in view of his religion. The defendant's attorney insisted the witness could not qualify, because it was necessary for one taking the oath to believe in the existence of a God who would punish him if he swore falsely. After a considerable argument by the attorneys, which the Chinaman appeared to ignore, but he completely grasped, the court questioned the witness as follows: Court: "Sam, do you understand that you must tell the truth and nothing but the truth?" Sam: "Yessee, me heap savvy, me must tell truth." Court: "Do you know what will happen to you if you don't tell the truth?" Sam: "Yessee, me know that me go to hellee allee sammee Amelican man." The witness was permitted to testify.

DECLARED INTENTIONS (for citizenship)

Way Sing	July 3, 1873
Jo Lee	August 30 1873
Ah Joe	October 3, 1873
Chung Lee	October 17, 1873 (aka Boise Sam)
Ah Wah	September 22, 1874
Sam Shinfon	September 22, 1874
Sam Lee San	November 28, 1874 (aka Bu Kee)
Ah Wan	April 1, 1878
Ah Kim	April 1, 1878

1892 - Sheriff Potter, Charlie Martin & W. B. Jones arrested several drunken Indians and from them information was obtained which led to the arrest of two Chinamen, Ah Ki and "Martinely Sam" on a charge of selling whiskey to Indians.

CENSUS AND CITIZENSHIP

The accuracy in numbers of Chinese in Lemhi County at any given time is suspect. An educated guess is that there were 112 in 1870, 199 in 1880, possibly as many as 250 in 1887, 21 in 1900, 51 in 1910 and zero by 1940.

The following is a list of the Chinese as given in the 1870 census taken in Leesburgh, Lemhi County, Idaho Territory: (76 Miners, 1 cook; all born in China)

Ah Gee
Ah Sam
Ah You
Ah Yap
Ah Sum
Ah Jim
Ah Joe
Ah You
Ah Ly
Ah Loo
Un Gow
Ah Kee
Ah Kop
Ah Keom
Ah Kow
Un Kum
Ah Kee
Ah Fly
Ah Kow

Ah Keow
Ah Ken
Ah Chow
Ah Meain
Ah Lim
Ah Lun
Tune How
Ty Lee
Ah Pung
Ah Gotn
Ah Lung
He Pin
Ah Ping
Ah Poo
Lee Kone
Ky Fly
Ah Wah
Lung Chung
Lung Choy

Sung Gow
Un Gow
Ah Cot
Ah Lun
Chum Foy
Sim Ling
Ah Say
Ah Fung
Ah Sam
Sin Lee
Ah Gum
Lee Shun
Ah Guy
See Wah
See Way
Ah Yew
Ah yet
Sam Way
Pung Gow

Ah Mon
Ung Gay
Ah Shee
Ah Kee
Ah Soo
Ah Sam
Sam Yow
Ah Lee
Ah Say
Ah Way
Ah Chum
Ah Tin
Ah Lew
Ah Koon
Ah Lun (cook)
Ah Chow
Ah You
Fang Chung
Ah Kee
Ah Look

(."Ah" is the equivalent of "Mr.")

MARRIAGES

August 21, 1883, Ah Pone and Chin Lee were married in Salmon City, by Henry J. Burleigh, J.P.

March 1, 1891, Ah Lit and Susan Ying were married in Salmon City by Thomas Elder, J.P.

The marriage of one couple, although it was performed in Idaho County, is of interest here because the principals lived for forty years, deep in the difficult to access canyon of the lower Salmon River. It was the marriage of Polly and Charlie Bemis.

POLLY BEMIS

Her real name was Lalu Nathoy. The name given on the marriage certificate is Polly Nathoy. She was married to Charles A. Bemis in Warrens, Idaho County, Idaho, on August 13, 1894 by A. D. Smead, J.P.

In an article in *Field and Stream*, June 1923, Eleanor Medell Patterson wrote, "Polly told me part of her story, darting her wise old eyes to see if others were listening. 'My folluks (sic) in Hong Kong had no grub. Day sellee me slave girl. Old woman smuggle me to Portland. I cost $2500. Don't look it now, hummm! Old Chinese man, he took me along to Warrens in a pack train."

The following is adapted from Robert G. Bailey's book *River of No Return:*

> In 1901 Bailey was in a party in the Loon Creek and Big Creek section between the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers. Reaching the Salmon River at the mouth of Crooked Creek, they hailed a boatman on the opposite

> shore, asking him to ferry them across. The boatman helped them cross several times but refused payment for his work. The boatman urged the party to come to his house for the evening. During the visit, Bailey realized the man's wife was Chinese.
>
> Charles A. Bemis was born in 1848, the son of a Connecticut minister. Still a young man, Bemis journeyed to San Francisco and thence to Warrens, in the Idaho gold fields. Hard work and thrift brought him several stakes which he frequently spent on his passion of gambling. He played against one Chinese often, but on one occasion the cards were definitely in Bemis' favor. The Chinese lost everything until his only asset was a beautiful 18 year old slave girl. Bemis won the girl along with considerable gold. He and Polly were married when she was threatened with deportation. The marriage lasted nearly fifty years.
>
> In 1893 they moved to the Salmon River and took up a small ranch across the river from Crooked Creek. They took some gold from the streams, raised a few cattle, had a vegetable garden and sold vegetables to near-by mining camps.
>
> Bemis died in 1922 and Polly, then about seventy years old, lived alone on the ranch until she became ill in 1933 and her friends took her to the Grangeville Hospital where she died three months later.
>
> Polly endeared herself to every prospector and miner in the area. Charles Shepp and Pete Kleinkenheimer eventually located across the river from Polly. They strung a telephone line across the river and would call her twice a day to ask how she was getting along. They provided her with what little she needed and she deeded her ranch to them.

The ranch had 15 acres of tillable ground. It was on the river, in a canyon that made it accessible to the outside only by boat or arduous trail. The Bemises had fruit trees, raised clover, tobacco, berries, corn, melons and garden truck. They had chickens, ducks and a few cattle. Polly was an adept fisherwoman.

When Shepp and Kleinkenheimer put in the telephone, which fascinated Polly, if they didn't call her, she would call them. The converstion might be: "How many eggs you get today? Six, I get ten!"; a peal of laughter and, "How many fish you get? None! You no good! You fella come over Sunday, I cook one great big one I catch today."

In 1923 Polly made her first trip out to civilization to see an oculist. She stayed with and old caucasian friend of Warren days, Mrs. Bertha Long. Mrs. Long had a parrot. When the bird began to chatter, "What does Polly want for breakfast? Polly wants something for breakfast", Polly Bemis was puzzled that the bird knew her name. Mrs. Long explained that parrots were called "Polly". To which Polly B. said, "This first talkee bird me see since I leave um Shanghai. Most birds in Shanghai talkee hi-yu bad; this talkee bird talkee nice."

In *Pioneer Days in Idaho County*, J. C. Safely wrote:

> Polly would find Bemis playing cribbage with friends. She would approach him and count (up to fifteen) and then say, "You go home and put wood in my woodbox." Bemis would go.
>
> He once captured a cougar and kept it as a pet in the Salmon River home. The cat ate at the table from a tin plate nailed to the table. "Charlie he pet um big cat, but when stranger come he hump um up and spit um." Eventually the cougar had to be killed.
>
> Bemis called her to watch some ants. "Bemis, if you work um like these ants, we wouldn't be poor." In 1933, just before her death she said, "Charlie wouldn't have died so soon if he hadn't been lazy. He sat around till he was no account." (note: Bemis died in 1922 at age 74)

Polly knew the art of gold-smithing. She fashioned nuggets into hammers and picks and aften sold them. For one of her dresses, she made nine gold coin buttons, although one source said Charlie made the buttons. Some of her personal effects are in the museum at St. Gertrude's Academy at Cottonwood, Idaho.

Mrs. Long said to her, in 1933 when she was in the hospital, "You'll soon get well." Polly replied, "No, me too old to get well, me have to go to other world to get um well." On November 6, 1933 Polly Bemis went to the other world.

From the *Recorder Herald*, June 25, 1987:

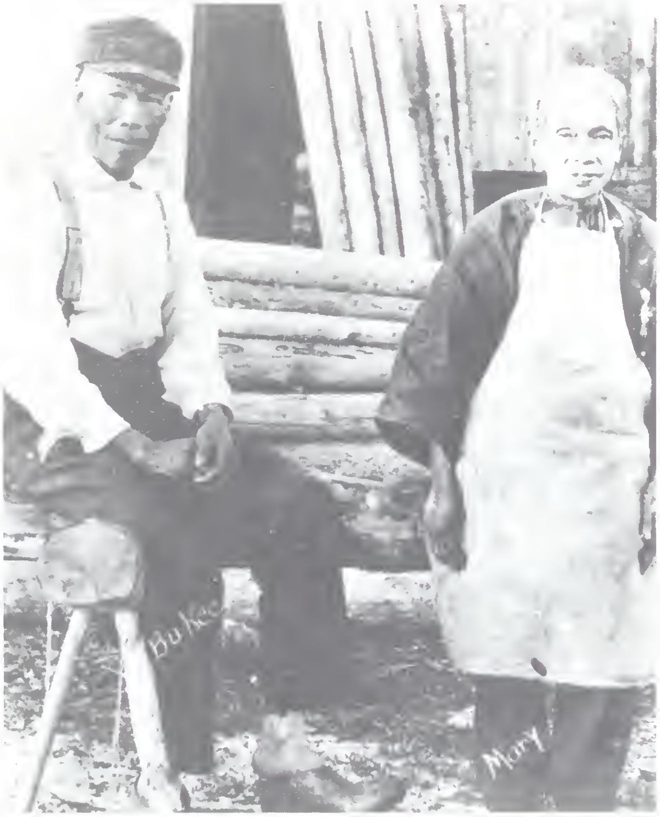
> POLLY BEMIS MUSEUM OPENS
>
> Jim Campbell, president of the Salmon River Resort Club, located on the Salmon River at the Polly Bemis Ranch, 44 miles upriver from Riggins, reported that the Polly Bemis Historical Museum is now open to the public.
>
> Dedication ceremonies were held June 5, 1987, at which time it was announced that the remains of Polly Bemis had been returned to the ranch after 54 years.
>
> Polly died in Grangeville in 1933, and though it was her wish to be buried at the ranch where she had lived for more than 30 years (note: 40 years) arrangements could not be made and she was buried at Grangeville.
>
> More than 75 guests gathered at the restored cabin to hear speakers Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus and Historian Cort Conley, plus "Old Timers" John Carey and Fred Shiefer. (both men had known Polly)

DEATH

When a Chinese died, it was customary for relatives and friends to leave dishes of food and fruit on the grave. They also left many small confetti-like papers with small holes in them; the idea being that the devil could not get to the body, being too confused by all the supposed obstructions. Alien Chinese belonged to well established societies or tongs, and the tong was obligated to return their remains to China. The body was covered by only two feet of earth to allow the flesh to dry so it could be easily scraped from the bones. The bones were then put in a container for shipment.

The cost, which involved a tong member's coming to retrieve the remains, was about $1500.

A number of Chinese died in the Leesburg area. Under the pines in the old cemetery, you will find several empty grave sites. The bodies have been sent back to the Flowery Kingdom. Two Chinese graves are known to still be in the Leesburg Cemetery. Sing Chow (Mary) died in April 1915. Bu Kee, her husband, died January 6, 1928.



San Lee Sam (Bu Kee) and Sing Chow (Mary), his wife, in later years at Leesburg. They were in Leesburg before 1870 and died there.

An item in the October 1890 *Idaho Recorder:*

> The wife of Wah Sing, a well known Chinese merchant of Leesburg, died at her home on Saturday afternoon. The funeral ceremony took place on Tuesday at 2:00 pm. The McGinley band was hired for the occasion and every livery rig in town was out and filled with Chinese friends of the deceased. No expenses were spared to make the service as impressive as possible.

Two recorded incidents involving an agent of a tong, sent to recover the remains of a member, should have made other agents hesitate to perform their duty in this area. A continuation of the article written by Robert N. Bell detailing the arrival of the Chinese Junk in Salmon in 1889, says that one of the boat party had died and was buried on a bar at the mouth of a large creek, in the most inaccessible portion of the canyon. Ten years later a representative of the tong came from San Francisco, bearing a crude map of the grave's location, at what is now known as Horse Creek. Two trappers and horse wranglers agreed to take the agent on his errand for $1800. The journey involved a detour almost into Montana, but was successfully completed in two weeks.

Another incident was more colorful. Among the Chinese working at Butt's Bar, two died. They were buried and left when the work was abandoned. Several years later, an agent from the tong came to Salmon to secure the remains of the two Celestials. The route would be hazardous, but a packer finally agreed to take him. The packer arranged for an additional packer and the necessary mules. The agent secured $1500 from a draft on a San Francisco bank and advanced $600 to the packer. The trip was completed. The morning after returning to Salmon the agent discovered the remains had been stolen during the night, and he received word that they would be returned for $400 cash. He appealed to certain influential men in town and they undertook solving the problem. They demanded the unconditional and immediate return of the remains. It was reported that, "The robbers lost no time in complying with this demand as they knew to comply was now the only way out of it with a 'full hide'".

The remains of two men, dead many years, were found buried in the slide rock where C.C.C. workers were constructing the Salmon River road, down river from Salmon, in the 1930's. Speculation was that they may be the remains of the two Chinese who escaped during the Birch Creek Massacre of 1877.

UNRELATED ANECDOTES

Chinese New Year is celebrated several weeks after January first. The celebrations are in full swing for a month. White friends called on Chinese friends and were greeted with warmth and courtesy. The guests were offered tea and rice wine along with imported Chinese "goodies". To the delight of the young granddaughter of the International Hotel's owner, her grandfather would take her with him on occasion. Her favorite treats were candied ginger and litchi nuts. She always came away with a tiny paper parasol or folding paper "toy".

No such treats were given to the many white boys who tormented the Chinese. Because the tiny houses in Chinatown were built on ground below street level, the roofs were easily accessible. Many a Chinese would be smoked out because a tin can had been slipped over the top of his stove pipe. It was rare that a boy, passing by on the wooden sidewalk on the north side of Main Street, near the bridge, did not deliver several kicks to the buildings edging the sidewalk. (In 1992, this writer questioned several current residents who were boys when Chinatown existed, but all deny being among the tormentors.)

A Chinese named Matutsi was viewed with amazement on two counts. First he had, on one hand, two complete thumbs, each having a nail. Secondly, he was an extraordinarily adept fisherman. He introduced steelhead fishing to Salmon. He would walk into the river, waist deep, and by using a hand line he hooked his game.

Then there was Ah Foo. In the early days of this county, he tirelessly scoured the hills in search of a gum boot which he claimed some Chinese miners had filled with gold and cached there. " Ah Foo lost something else — his mind; in an insane asylum."

Crazy Jack was another Celestial character in the community. He bagged an owl, took it home and cooked it. A few days later he went to the butcher shop and asked the butcher, "Watsa molla, watsa molla? Me cook-um big eye chick three day. He tough like helly."

From the March 16, 1905 *Idaho Recorder,* Salmon, Idaho:

> Jim England came out from Blackbird Saturday the 11th of March, and says the social atmosphere of historic Leesburg was torn asunder and cracked in all kinds of directions by a wee bit of a cock fight about 4 p.m. Friday afternoon. Frank O'Connor was just importing some fine Plymouth Rock chickens for his Big Creek ranch. One of the birds was a handsome rooster and some of the boys challenged the newcomer against a bird belonging to Bu Kee, the Leesburg Celestial. Challenge (was) accepted but the birds showed no inclination to scrap. The fight went on for 15 minutes when O'Connor's fowl drew first blood and the gamesters were separated. The fact was the winner had spurs an eighth of an inch longer than the China bird, but Bu Kee declares the Plymouth chick must have come over in the Mayflower.

A chinese dwelling at Leesburg.

1918 - The new managers and owners of the Wo Hop Chinese restaurant, will keep up the high standard maintained by their predecessors. The new men are young and trained in the work of cooking foods. This is the restaurant adjoining the Idaho Recorder printing office.

1919 - Lum How, famous Chinese cook long time connected with the Wo Hop restaurant in Salmon, has returned to that well known eating place. Good waiter lady in attendance on tables.

1911 - December. Wong Yu Lung, pioneer chinaman died.

The interesting lifestyle and customs of the Chinese added much to Lemhi County's early atmosphere, to say nothing of their labor at the work no one else was willing to do. It is hoped that with this small history they will be remembered with a kinder attitude than that which prevailed when they lived among us.

I am indebted to Marjorie Burnham Sims who has done extensive research for several years on various aspects of the history of Lemhi County and its people. Mrs. Sims gave me free access to all of her research on the Chinese, for which act of generosity this writer and the readers of this section owe Mrs. Sims our admiration and gratitude.

Other sources: *River of No Return*, Robert G. Bailey. Caxton Printers. *Idaho Herald*, Salmon, Idaho. Idaho Historical Society, Boise, Idaho. *Thousand Pieces of Gold*, Ruthanne Lum McCunn. Dell Publishing Co. *Pioneer Days in Idaho County*, J. C. Safely. *Patchwork* 1988 & 1990, Salmon High School. *The Recorder Herald*, Salmon, Idaho.

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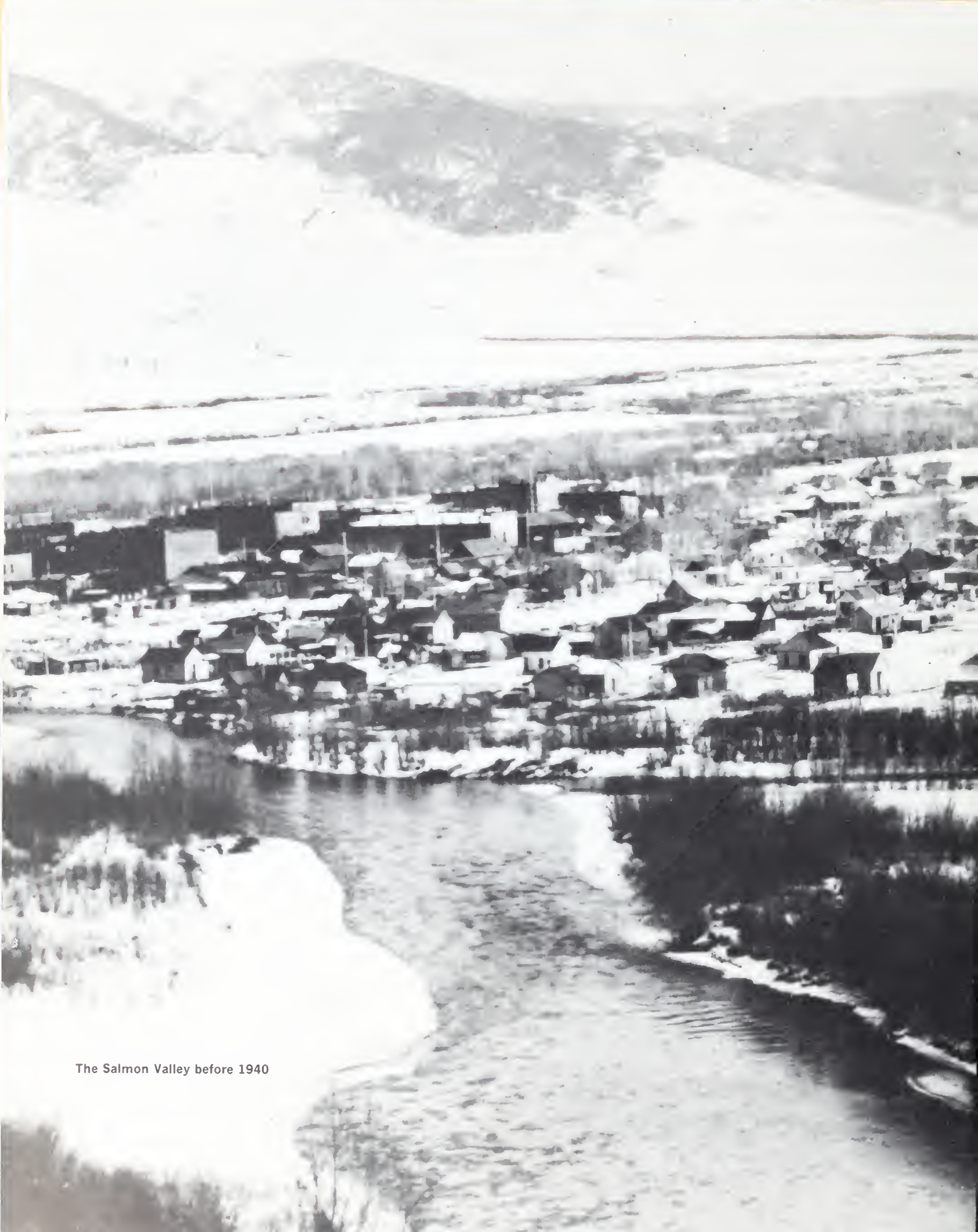
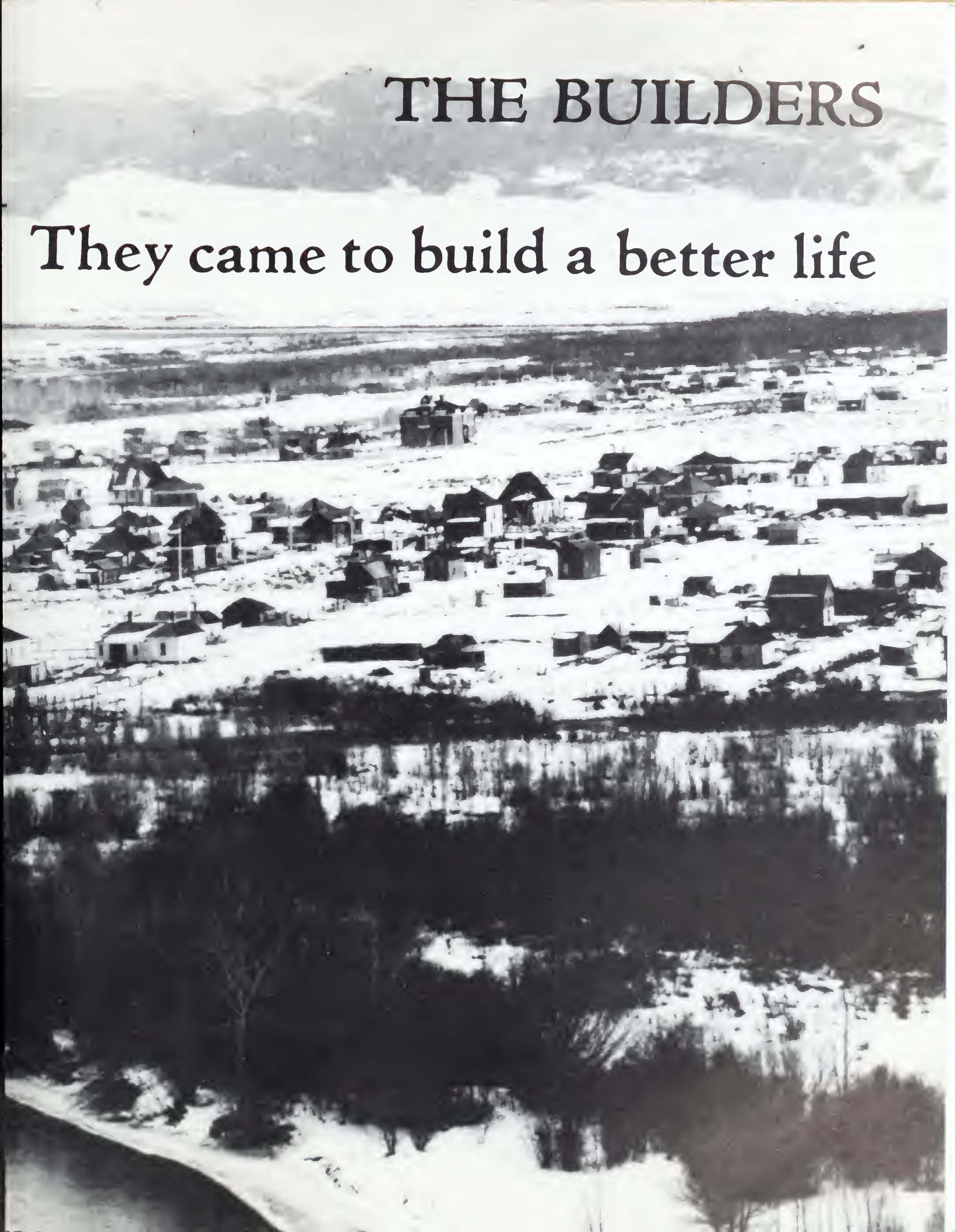


The Salmon Valley before 1940

THE BUILDERS

They came to build a better life



THE HOMESTEAD
(Beginning in 1918)
by Bessie Cannon

Way up in the mountains near the Sawtooth Range
There's a lonely cabin, a homestead there
The panes are gone from the windows
And dobbin gone from the cracks.
It had been there many a winter
And I know it will still be there.
Only once thru the long cold winters
Did we stay to keep it warm.
The camp in the valley was silent
So we stayed in our basin home.
Our babies were two that winter
In the spring there would be three.
We had had our first harvest,
Just hay for the stock.
The cold grew colder
And snow so deep
We could just see the willow tops.
Our only neighbor was trapper Jack
Who lived across in his own little shack
How happy we were to have him come
And tell us tales of bitter years in the Klondike
And the Black Hills, never one the same.
Slowly the months passed as we marked each day.
Dad and Grandad would take the team
And go to town for flour and beans
Little Bill out at play, wanted to go.
As he watched them drive away,
He hurried to catch them, but all in vain.
He fell, his mittens came off
I slowly made my way down the trail
And met him coming back
His arms held out from his mittenless hands
And the moan from his lips
I know he had frozen his finger tips

With snow and ice I thawed them out
Praying to God to save my scout.
Christmas came and I said to Dad
Let's have a tree for Billy and Joe
We got a tree from the hill close by
For trimmings, well there were none
So we cut some stars from bright tin cans
Some diamonds and shapes of other things
Dabs of cotton scattered here and there
Bright red candies tied on with strings
Some rose berries and popcorn finished our scheme.
When evening came I sat by the fireside
And told them of baby Jesus born in a manger
How he slept in the hay
Why the birthday of Jesus is celebrated
By giving gifts on Christmas.
I tucked them in their homemade bed
And sang them songs till they fell asleep.
We trimmed the tree with out any noise
When morning came we warmed the cabin before they awoke.

The homestead cabin on Big Timber Creek -1920 Don Casterlin, Bessie Cannon, Young Bill Cannon, William J. Cannon.

Oh the joy that Christmas brought
To our cabin in the hills
Joe with his horn and Bill with his train
Once while the tree was nice
We thot we'd have a party
We fussed and cleaned and New Years Eve
Everyone came, from over the hills.
Some on horses some in sleighs
Till the cabin could hold no more
The moon was full and sky so clear.
There never has been a winter quite as happy
As that winter in the cabin in the hills.
Someday I'll go back to that cabin on the hill
And relive in memory the times that can never be again.
The cabin where five sons grew and went off to war
Where the bluebirds greeted us each spring
Until heavy snow one year took the life of the mother
And left the little ones to starve in the cabin roof.

I have gone back to that cabin
Up there in the hills.
I've climbed to the highest cliff
And watched the storm clouds roll
I've listened to the angry thunder
As it echoed from hill to hill
And wandered by the rushing stream
And watched the rainbow leap.
It seems I hear boyish voices
That once played hide and seek
Or played Indians on a raft
As it floated down the stream.
I could not hear the eagles scream
Nor the blat of a baby lamb
Nor the tinkle of the sheep bell.
The cabin is sad, so lonely and the roof caved in
I'm sorry I ever went back
To that homestead in the hills
And yet each year something calls me back
To that homestead up there
To dream of the days of long ago.
The fences are gone and seem to say
Why did you leave?
The creek has changed its course
Due to a beaver dam
The meadows are brown and bare,
The stable and corrals are no more.
And the cabin belongs to the ages
Only the cliffs remain
Where I went when troubles came.
As when we thot we would loose our Jakie
Or Joe would loose his legs
Or our home because of taxes we could not pay.
Where I would go and listen to the night noises
The owls and the night hawks
The coyotes call and their chatter
The challenge of a bull on the range
All are gone now, but only the cliffs and memories remain.

RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY DAYS IN LEMHI COUNTY

by Nora Y. Whitwell-1962

A few years ago, the older citizens of Salmon organized The Historical Society of Lemhi County in order to preserve some history of this part of the State of Idaho. I, as an early-day settler, will endeavor to add a bit as I remember it.

First, I'll give the earliest history of my family as told to me by my father and mother, George and Elizabeth Yearian.

They first lived in Du Quoin, Illinois. Father was a merchant in that city. As he was not in the best of health and had heard that the mountain air was good for lung trouble—also, I suppose, there was the lure of gold, as word had reached them that rich gold mines had been discovered in the Rockies—he and his brother Jacob Yearian and family decided to "cross the plains," . . . to the Rocky Mountains.

In April, 1864, they left Du Quoin, going to St. Joseph, Missouri. There they prepared for their trip, buying oxen and covered wagons and such goods and provisions as would be needed on their way; then they were off for the West.

Their only fear was the hostile Indians. They never encountered any Indians, nor saw any . . . Traveling eighteen to twenty miles a day, they were on their way about three and one half months before reaching Bannock, Montana.

They were desirous of procuring mining property at Horse Prairie, near Bannock. It was up a gulch, which father called "Horse Prairie Gulch." Father and his brother purchased some placer ground from a few chinamen who were mining there. They wintered in Bannock. The next summer they built some cabins and prepared for their families to live there.

In the fall of 1865, father returned to Du Quoin. He road the stagecoach for sixteen days and nights without stopping (except for food and a change of horses) to the railroad terminus . . .

In the spring of 1866, father left again for the west, with his wife and two sons, John and Thomas . . . He hired two young men to drive the ox teams. On this second trip, a milk cow was led behind the wagon, also a pony. It was important to have milk on the way as the younger son was only two years old; the older boy John was six years old . . .   Father's train fell in with another wagon train going west, so they traveled together, covering the usual eighteen to twenty miles a day. When they stopped at night, they placed their wagons in a circle and camped inside, as a protection against the Indians. They arrived at Bannock after about three and one-half months travel and spent the winter of 1866-1867 in Bannock. The next spring, father, his brother, and their families settled in the Gulch. Then the relatives began to come west and settle in the Gulch: father's two brothers, John and Joseph, and their families; mother's two brothers, John and Elijah Stroud, and their families; mother's sister and husband Zeph Yearian and their son, Edwin.

Some of the men worked in the mine and some in the blacksmith shop. The mining was done by water power and in order to have pressure, a ditch was dug twelve miles long. The water came from a mountain stream high up in the canyon and the ditch carried it along the hillsides and down a steep hill, through an iron pipe, to give pressure for hydraulic mining, washing the gravel into sluice boxes which caught the gold. Once a week, father and his brother cleaned up the gold in the sluice boxes, getting, usually, a half gold pan full. Father would take it home and put it under the bed for safekeeping. The next morning he did the retorting. The gold dust was kept in buckskin bags, closed with a drawstring at the top. Gold was valued at eighteen dollars per ounce.

During the winter months, father and his brother Jacob made long gold watch chains for their wives and themselves. Mother's was about six feet long. Father had gone to Bannock and learned a pattern from a jeweler there. He practiced first by making a long silver chain. They also made plain gold rings for their families and short chains for the boys. Neither of them was a jeweler—just handy men. They worked in the blacksmith shop which had a dirt floor. A number of years later, after our folks all moved from the Gulch to Lemhi County, the chinamen "panned" the dirt in the shop and recovered about five hundred dollars in gold that had been wasted in making the jewelry.

All the cabins in the Gulch had dirt floors and homemade furniture—bedsteads, tables, stools, and cupboards. The families had to make their own amusement. They would get together in the evenings and play games, such as blindman's buff. Uncle Joseph played the "fiddle." Later they were able to get lumber for floors in their cabins, so they danced too.

There was one family that came to the Gulch that was not a relative—Mr. A. M. Stevenson, his wife, and widowed daughter with one small child. He was a carpenter and built the sluice boxes for father and did any work in his line that was needed.

Our lighting system was tallow candles. They sold at one time for one dollar a piece. Flour was one dollar a pound and was bought by the fifty pound sack.

In the spring of 1869, father and family went back to Du Quoin on a visit. They went by team and wagon to the railroad point, which by then was at Green River, Wyoming. They feared being robbed and, as a precaution, my Uncle Jacob built what he called a false bottom to the wagonseat and the bags of gold were placed there . . .

They went to St. Louis first. Mother said they were all shabbily dressed and wanted to fit themselves out in the best attire before meeting their relatives and friends in Du Quoin. When they went into the store, mother told the clerk she wanted to buy some clothing and asked for a coat and bonnet. The clerk brought out a very cheap looking coat and bonnet. Mother said, "I don't want such as that. Don't judge us by our looks. I've come here to dress up. We are from the mountains and have the gold to pay for what we get. We are on our way home to visit relatives." Then, as the saying is, they "fell all over themselves" to wait on mother. She bought a coat and paid fifty dollars for it. That was something good, as prices were then . . .

After a few weeks visit, they returned to their home in the west and father continued mining until the richest ground was finished, producing about a million dollars.

I was born in the Gulch in 1869. When I was three and one-half years old, we moved over to Idaho and settled on a ranch in the upper Lemhi Valley. Father had purchased the ranch the year before (1871) from Joseph Pattee. All the relatives moved over too and settled on ranches. Mr. Stevenson settled about eighteen miles up the valley from our place, at the junction of the roads-one coming from Montana and the other one running through the valley down to Salmon. Mr. Stevenson become postmaster at Junction and served through his lifetime.

After a time, father built a new frame barn, quite a large with one with a good floor. All the other buildings in the valley were made of round logs with dirt roofs. This barn was something to take notice of , as it was larger and different. So a dance was given in the new barn. People came from Salmon and Junction. This was the first event I remember, and I remember the dress I wore—a white brocaded material with a little black figure scattered over it (something like a dollar sign) and a sash of red ribbon which father had bought for me in Bannock. And was I dressed up! I was as proud as a peacock and I danced that night and ever after through the years. It is an amusement I enjoy very much.

Dr. William C. Whitwell and Nora Yearian Whitwell - 1890
Lemhi County Museum photo

The next thing special that I remember was my first school. Father employed as teacher, a beautiful and charming young lady, Miss Belle Vernon, who had come out from Missouri to visit her sister, Mrs. Anna B. McCaleb, in Salmon. She lived with us in our home.

Father added a large room for a billiard hall and purchased a fine marble-topped table. He loved to play the game and would sometimes stop strangers on their way to Salmon and have them stay overnight to play billiards with him. My brother Thomas became a near expert at the game. One end of this room was used for our school room. I remember one of the lessons in my reader: there was a picture in the lower corner on the left-hand page of a little boy with a hatchet and a small tree broken over and a man and a verse—the George Washington story.

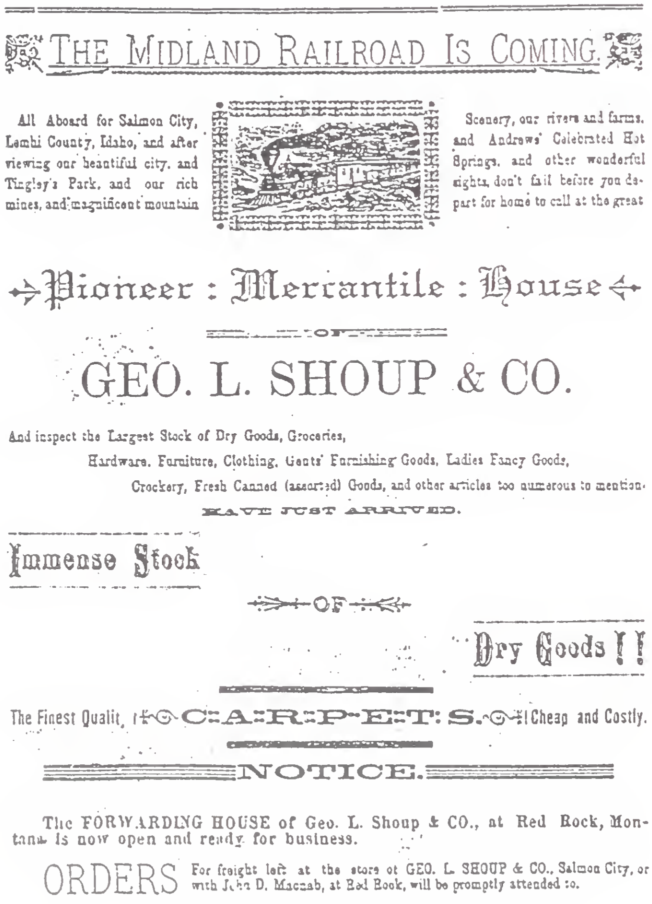
When father took possession of the ranch, only a part was under fence. That was the meadow land of wild grass in the valley. Some of that was cut for hay. Then the bar, as father called it, soon was cultivated. It was an elevated piece of ground sloping nicely for irrigation—still one of the fine fields in the valley. It was thickly covered with sagebrush, so the land was plowed by single plow and team. Then Indian squaws were employed to pull out the sagebrush and pile and burn it. (The bucks were indoient, except a few would work in the hay field for some of the ranchers). As many as twenty squaws would work at a time. Mother served them the noon meal. They sat on the ground in the yard and that was where they were served. There was one squaw that washed for mother, regularly.

We still used our tallow candles for a time after we came to Lemhi; then we were able to get coal oil and lamps. We felt that was quite an improvement. The lamps were portable and we carried them from room to room as needed. There was the chore of cleaning the smokey chimneys and trimming the wicks each morning.

Soon each rancher had a vegetable garden. Seed was selected from a catalog and purchased in the east. It was really a treat to get our first early spring vegetables— lettuce, radishes, and green onions; then peas. The hardier vegetables were also grown and matured and stored in our cellars for winter use—potatoes, onions, beef, pork, fowl, wild game; also milk, cream, and butter; some eggs were packed in the summer for winter use.

The year 1876 was a presidential year. Hays and Tildon were the candidates. Our mail came in from Dubois. A carrier went out and one came in each day. The Post Office was at Fort Lemhi. Mr. Sharkey, a rancher, lived there. The post office was in his house and he was the postmaster. His ranch was at the lower edge of the Lemhi Indian Reservation, which extended up the Lemhi Valley for ten miles. Our ranch on Yearian Creek was two miles above the reservation line. The agent for the Indians lived near the lower end of the reservation on Agency Creek, as it was named. The mail carrier's route was from Fort Lemhi to Dubois, Idaho. As they passed the ranch houses, one (the republican) would shout, "Hurrah for Hayes;" the other (a democrat) would shout, "Hurrah for Tildon." That continued for about a month as it took that long before the results of the election were known. Rutherford B. Hays won by one vote.

George L. Shoup was in the mercantile business in Salmon. His freighters brought goods for his store from Dubois and they camped at our ranch on their way in to Salmon. We bought staple groceries, getting it off the wagons: flour, sugar, hominy, and dried corn. Green coffee was bought by the fifty pounds. We browned it in the oven and ground it as we used it. Some dried fruits were available: apples, peaches, and pears. Later we were able to get some canned goods; at first, corn and tomatoes. Gradually we were able to obtain other varieties. The only fresh fruit we had was wild gooseberries. The squaws gathered them and sold them to the families in our neighborhood. Mother paid the squaws in sugar, butter, or money, whichever they wanted.



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All Aboard for Salmon City, Lemhi County, Idaho, and after viewing our beautiful city, and Tingley's Park, and our rich mines, and magnificent mountain Scenery, our rivers and farms, and Andrews' Celebrated Hot Springs, and other wonderful sights, don't fail before you depart for home to call at the great

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ORDERS For freight left at the store of GEO. L. SHOUP & CO., Salmon City, or with John D. Macnab, at Red Rock, will be promptly attended to.

In the earliest days in the valley, our only vehicle for travel was the dead-ax (axle) wagon—no springs at all. Then, later, we were able to get the spring wagon; lighter weight and with springs under the box and also under the seat. Quite an improvement, we thought. Father bought the first buggy in our part of the valley. A friend of his, Mr. N. I. Andrews, who lived farther down the valley, had ordered it from Springfield, Ohio. When it came, the price was more than Mr. Andrews wanted to pay, so father bought it. It was of fine quality, with a leather adjustable top and leather cushioned seat. Then a span of horses was needed. Father's brother, Joseph, had gotten a span from Canada. Father admired them so much, his brother sold them to him. They were small but strong and good travelers. Father always called them "my little blacks." They were shiny black and very pretty. He sometimes drove them fifty miles in a day. He also bought from the Indians, saddle horses, as others in the valley did. They were small-bred and spoken of as Indian Ponies. We children each had a pony, as did others in the neighborhood. Horseback riding together for pastime. Girls had to ride sidewise in those days and wear long riding skirts to look their best.

Another amusement was families visiting each other on Sunday—our social day. Families took turns entertaining, as dinner was always served. Then we often went visiting relatives or friends and stayed over night, as everyone did. We had visitors too. It took some time to travel in those days. Another pleasure was playing croquet, as we young folks did.

One of the hired men made a beaver robe for our family; it was lined with red flannel. It was used as a lap robe when riding in the buggy in cold weather. The beavers were caught along the Lemhi . . .

The first ministers that came to "our neck of the woods" were Mr. Riggin and Mr. Van Orsdale, later known as Brother Van. They were sent from Helena, Montana, by the Methodist organization. They would spend their first night in the valley with my Uncle Joe's family, near Junction. They would have prayer service for the family and some of the neighbors; then they would come on down the valley and stay at our home over night and again have a prayer meeting; then go on their way to Salmon for church services. On their way back, their stops were at the same ranches and meeting were held again. Brother Van was the songster and led the singing. He had a large mouth and opened it as wide as he could, so it seemed to me, and I was fascinated. Those meeting gave us children our first knowledge of a religious service . . .

The first cattle in the upper Lemhi were bought by father in Corrine, Utah, and were driven from there to

John Yearian's ranch near Junction. The cattle were divided among three Yearian's—John, George, and Zeph. Each would choose a head, in turn, and place his own brand on the animal. George leased his share to the Stroud brothers, John and Elijah, for a few years. As the herds increased, the best cows were chosen for butter-making and that became quite an industry. Later, George bought some Texas Long Horn cattle in southern Utah, the milk cows, ranged the year round, out in the open in the foothills and mountains. There were no restrictions on grazing land then. In the fall, the steers were brought in from the range and sold. The stockmen rode in groups and gathered up the cattle for each other. Large three and four year old steers, with some younger ones, were priced at fifteen dollars a head. In the spring they rode again and gathered in the cows in order to brand the calves.

Through the years, mother made her own soap; it was of a soft consistency, like jelly; a good quality soap for all cleaning purposes. She had plenty of tallow and obtained the lye by saving ashes as they accumulated and placing them in a barrel and pouring water on them to drain through the lye.

After father had his nice buggy, we visited rather often along the valley. On one visit to Uncle Joseph's home, we children had been playing around outside and in the late afternoon we decided to have prayer meeting. We had learned something about conducting such a meeting from two ministers. So, we sang some hymns, then called on Lizzie Perry, a cousin who was visiting there, to pray. We knelt by our chairs and this was her prayer: "Oh, Lord, ain't this a hell of a day!" Outside a fierce blizzard was raging. Sometimes through the years, if we planned something and couldn't carry it out, we would say, "Well, this has been one of Lizzie Perry's days"— a fitting expression once in a while.

In 1877 came the Indian Scare. No one can know the torture of fear unless he has experienced it. All the ranchers watched all day through field glasses for signs of the Indians approaching. At first we watched mostly across the hills toward Hayden Creek, as a trail came from the Pahsimeroi side of the mountain and down the creek.

Early in the summer, my father and my brother, John who was grown then, left home for a week. I think they went over to the Gulch. During that week we had such a fear of the Indians that, when night came, we packed some bedding on a horse and went down into the field and made our beds in the thickest brush we could find. Each night during that week we went there to sleep. We understood Indians would not enter thick brush.

Then General Howard and his soldiers came, coming over the Hayden Creek trail and to our place. They camped near our house for two weeks. And, oh, what a relief! We slept at home, feeling so safe. General Howard and his men just trailed the Indians, but never did catch up with them. The people thought he wasn't brave enough to fight. I don't know how many soldiers were there, but a good man, and father furnished them with fresh beef while they were camped at our place.

After the soldiers went on out of the valley, we went to the fort near Junction. It was built in a central place relative to the homes around it and very near the school house. The women and children stayed in the fort and the men folks went to attend to necessary work. We children played games around the fort during the day and at night the older people danced in the school house. Evidently they were not too unhappy.

Late in the summer we went back home. Our Lemhi Indians had fear and were watching too. They sent scouts out to learn what they could about the hostile Indians. One Indian, Bannock John, a good friend of ours, came to our house every day or two to learn if we had any late news. It was believed that a few of the young Indians of the Lemhi tribe were treacherous. They left the valley and one, Major Jim, whom we knew and whom the whites didn't trust fully, never came back to the reservation until the Indian scare was all over.

The next summer, 1878, the Indians were on the rampage again. We went to Junction and the men held a meeting to decide if it was not best for all of us to go to Salmon, as there were not many people all together. Some wanted to go and some didn't; so, our family, all in our neighborhood, and a few in Junction went to Salmon and camped on the Salmon River bank, just north of the town, in a little meadow along the river—a nice place. There we camped all summer.

In the spring of 1876, two more families had come from Du Quoin and settled on the ranches in our neighborhood. They were the Thomas Pyeatt and Gillihan Rees families. They were fine people and we had a good friendly neighborhood all through the years, each one always ready to lend a helping hand if needed. So, they were here to pass through the frightful experience and went to Salmon and camped with us.

One day in Salmon we had a dreadful fright for a brief time. About noon a horseman came galloping into town shouting, "The Indians are coming! The Indians are coming!" The word spread quickly and in a short time people were running to the fort, some with kettles of food they were cooking. Mrs. McCaleb was running with her two children: a daughter named Hope and a son, Hugh. When she got near the fort, she was calling "Hope, Hope, Hope," and those in the crowd who heard her thought she was trying to give them encouragement. Instead, she had gotten separated from her daughter and was calling her name. The women and children were all placed inside the fort and the men in a trench around the fort with an earth embankment; from there, they were to fight. We, inside, expected them all to be killed and then the Indians to come in to torture and kill us. No one could ever know that dreadful experience of fear, unless they were there. It was a short duration for the big dust up the Lemhi about a mile and a half, which was seen from town, proved to be a man driving a band of horses.

Later that summer, the Indians did come into Junction. A girl who was playing in Mr. Stevenson's yard saw them coming out of the Road Canyon. So, the mad rush to the fort was on. It was told that Mrs. Stevenson, who was hurrying to the fort and carrying a kettle of beans, set the kettle down in the road and in her excitement rushed on without it. The Indians came down the road, passed Mr. Stevenson's house across the valley, and camped on the west side of the Lemhi River in sight of the fort. There were only twenty people in the fort, but fortunately, the next morning the Indians moved on, got out of the valley and over on to Birch Creek, where they met some freighters. The wagons were loaded with goods for George L. Shoup and Company in Salmon. The Indians murdered the four men and burned their wagons and took their horses with them. A chinaman who was with them escaped. He ran to the creek and hid in the willows. Later in the season, we all came home from Salmon and there was no more "Indian Excitement." So we were all back on our ranches and thankful that we could live peacefully.

After the scare was all over, the young Indians came back to the reservation. Major Jim would come to our house often and always in time for the noon meal. One day Mother said to him, "Jim, you come so often and have your dinner. I think you should pay me." He spoke English well and he said, in a firm voice, "All right," and he went into the living room, borrowed a quarter from father, and then went back to the kitchen and paid mother.

A school house was soon built in our community; about eleven children attended. We who were the farthest away rode horseback to school in the winter time.

Soon after we were back on our ranch, father put up a building quite near our house for a store. He carried groceries, hardware, dry goods, yardage, Indian blankets, and shawls in beautiful colors for the squaws; also beads which they used in trimming their buckskin gloves and moccasins. The Indians were good customers and good pay and good friends of my father. They called him "George Yaggett" as the word Yearian seemed difficult for them to pronounce. Their Chief, Tendoy, was a good friend, a man of fine character, honored and respected by the white people. His own tribe adored him and put great faith and trust in him. He was a staunch friend of Colonel Shoup and his business partner, M. M. McPherson, and other leading men of the valley. He often consulted them on problems in which he thought he needed advice. During the Indian Scare he would consult with these men. In that way we were in touch with our Indians. We thought they feared the hostile Indians too.

J. W. YEARIAN,

Junction, ... Idaho

DEALER IN

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

—AND—

General Merchandise.

MANUFACTURER OF

BUTTER CANS,

DAIRY GOODS,

Repairing neatly done. Discount to the trade.

Then father added a tin shop to his store. My older brother was attending school in Kansas City and father wrote him to sent him a good tinner, which he did. This man, Mr. Tyler, could make almost anything that could be made of tin. The principal work was making milk pans and butter cans. The pans held four quarts and the butter cans, ten to twenty pounds of butter. Each rancher had a herd of milk cows, fifteen to twenty head. They used the pans for milk, placing the pans of milk on shelves in the milk house. They packed the butter in the cans, which were sealed, and sold. This was one means of income for the ranchers.

In about 1880, father and two of our neighbors bought organs, the "Beaty." They were the first brought into the valley. Then a music teacher was needed. Out tinner, Mr. Tyler, knew a widow in Kansas City who's daughter was a music teacher. In due time, Jessie Bucklin came out, lived with us, and taught us. We didn't advance very far but learned the fundamentals of music, my brother Thomas and I, and to play some selections. A pleasant pastime. A little later, Jessie's mother came out and married our tinner, Mr. Tyler.

In the early 1880's, a rich quartz mine was discovered at the head of the valley and the camp was named Nicholia, for Mr. Ralph Nichols who owned and operated the mine. That made Junction a "boom town."

Father bought lots in Junction for a store building and a dwelling. The former was a two story building—the upstairs was a hall used for dancing, socials, Christmas entertainment, etc. Father sold his store goods at the ranch and went into business in Junction. He bought the rancher's canned butter in the fall and shipped it by freight wagons to Challis by way of Birch Creek, Arco, and through the Big Lost River Valley, on up the Salmon River to the mining camps at Clayton and Bay Horse. Father had bought young wild mules over in Montana and they were tamed and trained to drive, so they made up the team. He had a good driver to do his own freighting. His goods for the store were brought from Red Rock, the railroad point, to Junction by his freight outfit. In 1883 the dwelling for the family was completed and we moved to Junction that fall.

Mr. Stevenson had put up a new two story frame building for a hotel. The post office was in this building; Mr. Stevenson was the postmaster through his life time. He and Mrs. Stevenson were the only grandparents in the county and he was always called "grandpa." There were two other stores in the town, a blacksmith shop, and also three saloons—a "necessary evil" I suppose. Even so, I believe they were less harmful than the present day so-called "lounges." Minors, women and children never entered the saloons in those days.

About 1885 the Methodist Conference sent in a minister; he was located at Junction, and made regular visits to Salmon. His home was next door to ours and our families became close friends. Church services were held in the Junction school house, as well as Sunday School and church socials. Later, the minister, Mr. Mintzer, was sent to Salmon and that was his headquarters. He would then make his trips regularly up to Junction to preach . . .

So we lived on in Junction attending school there until 1887. Father was in failing health and he sold his store to his son, John.

That summer, father and mother and I spent in the Gulch. Father owned a hay ranch above Junction about a mile and a half and when it came time to make hay, mother asked me which I would rather do—go to the ranch and cook for the hay men, or stay in the Gulch and keep house for father and she would go. I chose the former. Father had sick spells that frightened me. So, off I went to the ranch! My cousin Milt Reddington and family had come out from Kansas City a couple of years before and his daughter Sadie helped me with the cooking. She and I were pals as well as second cousins. It was a "lark" for us. On this ranch lived a cousin of mine, her husband Thompson Denney, and their children. Mr Denney worked for father and raised the hay. They lived in the only house on the ranch and it was just one large room. They cooked at one end of the room and we at the other end. We were there for six weeks and cooked for six men. We slept in a covered spring wagon placed by the side of the house.

Sadie and I pulled a "stunt" one beautiful moonlit night. We asked our cousins if we could sleep on the hay stack which the men had put up in the corral near the house. The hay stack was only partly built, so it was not very high. They gave their consent and we gathered up some bedding and out we went. Soon we were in bed and, when the light went out at the house, we got up and were off to town. We walked, of course, and when we got to Junction we located some young folks and our boyfriends. We visited around a while, then the two boys walked back to the ranch with us. That was one secret we kept from our cousins. In the late summer, we moved back to our home ranch.

That year Miss Emma Russell came out from Chester, Illinois, and taught our school. My cousin Sadie lived with us for a while and we attended school together. That was our last term of school, 1887-88. Sadie's home was on a ranch up the Lemhi where the house stood on the bank of the creek that flowed into the Lemhi. It was too far from our neighborhood school house for her to live at home and attend school.

In 1887, Dr. W. C. Whitwell and another man, Bob Stocker, came to Lemhi. They and Miss Russell came in on the stagecoach the same day and stopped at Fort Lemhi, the stage station and post office. It was in the ranch home of Frank Sharkey, who was postmaster. Then Dr. Whitwell and Bob Stocker went on up to Lemhi Agency and Miss Russell went on to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pyeatt's home, in our neighborhood, to teach our school. They had come in from Red Rock, Montana, our nearest railroad station. The stage road had been built up Agency Creek and on up the canyon over the high mountain that divided Idaho and Montana. It was a shorter way than going up the valley through Junction. At that time the mail was carried each day to the Agency and on to Junction. Previously the mail, and passengers, were brought from Dubois, Idaho, then our nearest railroad point.

There was a rural system for the ranchers of the upper Lemhi. The stagecoach went on to Salmon each day. They changed horses four times on the way to Red Rock—at the Seventeen Mile house out from Salmon at the foot of the mountain, then over the divide, and changed horses again at the foot of the mountain on the Montana side where they stayed over night, then down on Horse Prairie Valley for the noon meal and a change of horses, and on to Red Rock. Coming in from Red Rock to Salmon, they stopped at the foot of the mountain over night on the Montana side, called Midway. It was a hard pull over the mountain. In the winter time they took two days to make the trip, but we received the mail each day. There were no oiled roads or even graded roads in those days. I have seen the mud so deep and the road so sliding in the canyon that a man was put out to stand on the brake on the upper side to keep the coach from turning over.

Dr. Whitwell was a native of Tennessee. He finished his medical course at Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

At graduation, he was awarded a gold meal of honor for being the highest in his class in gynecology. He began his practice in his home town, Linden, Tennessee. He moved to Decatur, Texas, then he accepted the Government appointment as doctor on the Lemhi Indian Reservation in Idaho.

I never knew the Doctor well until the late summer of 1888. Father's health continued to fail and Dr. Whitwell was often called to see him. It was then we learned my father had heart trouble. His case was incurrable, and he never seemed to gain .

The Government for several years had been planning to move the Lemhi Indians to Fort Hall Reservation in southern Idaho. Government representatives would be sent out to consult with Chief Tendoy and others about moving, giving their reasons, but the Indians never were willing to move. While Dr. Whitwell was at the Agency, again officials came to consult, meeting with the Indians and the white employees. After the case was again presented to them, Chief Tendoy made a reply, giving the reasons for their not wanting to move. He told how they had lived there through many years, had reared their children, fished in the streams, hunted the deer in the mountains, buried their dead on the hills, and that it was their home and dear to them. It was an eloquent speech. Will Kadletz, the blacksmith, was the interpreter.

A few years later, the Indians were moved to Fort Hall, but against their will. They trailed out through the valley with their families and pack horses, dragging their wickiup poles. They were weeping as they went and the white people were sorry for them. Chief Tendoy died soon after, of a broken heart, and was buried on the Lemhi Reservation. The white people placed a monument to his memory at the grave.

Several physicians had preceded Dr. Whitwell at the Lemhi Agency. Dr. Wright succeeded Dr. Whitwell and, after a few years, he also located in Salmon. Dr. Kenney was there from the very early days. Then Dr. Murphy came to the Agency, later going to Salmon. Dr. Hanmer was practicing in Thunder Mountain, a booming mining camp. After the mining business decreased, he, too, came to Salmon. While there were several doctors in Salmon then, the population had increased in the town and county. Dr Stratton came for a few years, they went away for several years, then came back again. He was in poor health and did not live very long. Dr. Murphy died after a few years.

The former doctors at the Agency, as well as Dr. Whitwell, practiced among the white families too. Dr. Whitwell made strong friends with both the white people and the Indians.

The employees at the Agency, except the school teacher, were all single men and they lived together in a two story building (which still stands). They had a cook who was also their housekeeper. A school had previously been established for the Indian children, also a cooking school for the girls. They attended through the winter, then back to their wickiups and into their native dress. The parents of the children objected to their being educated. They thought the confinement was injurious to their health. After a time, they were reconciled.

In April 1889 my brother, Thomas, and Emma Russell were married. They lived at the home ranch and Thomas carried on the business as father was not able to. In June of the same year, Dr. Whitwell and I were married. We spent our honeymoon at the Agency.

In the fall, Doctor resigned his position and we moved to Salmon. (For a number of years after we located in Salmon, some of the Indians would come to see him to have him prescribe for them). Before we settled in Salmon, I went to Dillon, Montana, our nearest railroad town, with my Uncle Zeph and Aunt Jane, to buy furniture for our home, getting what was necessary for housekeeping. Some of that furniture is still in use in my home after sixty five years!

After we rented a year, we bought the house and built on to it, as we needed more room. We also bought more ground as it was necessary for Doctor to keep a horse and buggy. We kept a milk cow and chickens. I did the milking; I still like ranching. Doctor made his many calls throughout the county by horse and buggy. He also made some trips by horseback, the only means

Gladys Whitwell (Radford), Laura Whitwell (McKinney)

of travel to see his patients at mining camps, riding on trails high along the mountain side with the Salmon River swiftly flowing far down below in the canyon. Gibbonsville was then a prosperous mining town and he was often called there to visit the sick. A wagon road extended that far from Salmon.

Dr. Whitwell was a Mason and affiliated with the Lodge in Salmon, No. 11, A. F. and A. M. He was active in lodge work and served as Worshipful Master a few times. In 1891 Doctor and I joined the Hugh Duncan Chapter No. 2 of the O.E.S. He served a number of years as Worthy Patron in the Chapter.

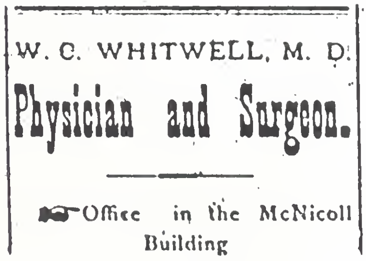
In 1890, our first child was born, a son named Earl. We were proud parents. In 1892, our daughter Laura was born. Another joy.

In 1893 the Doctor and I took a trip to the Chicago World's Fair. A most enjoyable time and wonders to see. Father had died in 1890, and mother kept our children while we were gone. Daisy, a daughter of our good friend, N. I. Andrews, accompanied us; also my cousin Arthur Yearian, who was going to Chicago to continue his studies in dentistry. That trip to Chicago was a wonderful experience for people from the "back woods country." After we came home, mother came to live with us.

In 1894, Gladys was born. Ours was a family to be proud of. Parents should have the right to praise their children, I think.

We were still using oil lamps for lighting, although they were somewhat improved over the kind we used in the earliest days. In about 1896, a few local citizens put in a small power plant on the Lemhi River east of town. Allen Merritt was interest in this project and placed the poles through the town for wiring. This plant provided enough current only for lighting through the night, so it was turned off at the plant each morning. After a few years, another larger plant was installed. Then we were able to get electric irons. Although very heavy and awkward, they were a great improvement over the cold-handle irons that had to be heated on a coal range.

From the earliest days we had one church in Salmon. It was attended by Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and sometimes a Catholic or two; also nonmembers. It was one big family that worshipped together. No one thought of denominationism. We worked together in church affairs, socials, religious concerts, Christmas exercises, etc. The minister was never paid a fixed salary. The women members, and nonmembers, would take turns (two or three at a time) canvasing the town each month for money to pay the preacher. The nonmembers were generous also in paying the preacher. There was always good attendance at church; at the evening worship, the church was filled. Happy times! That little church knew the joys and sorrows of the community . . .



W. C. WHITWELL, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

☛Office in the McNicoll Building

Most of the people worked together in obtaining essential improvements. Dr Whitwell was always interested in the welfare of the community, as was Allen Merritt. The water supply for the town came from some shallow wells and it wasn't considered healthful. So, steps were taken to get water piped into our village from Jessie Creek, a mountain stream coming high up on the west side of the town. It was the purest and best water in the world! In due time the pipes were laid and water reached every home; a luxury enjoyed by everyone.

Then a new school house was needed. The old one was deteriorating and not large enough, so Dr. Whitwell, with Allen Merritt and others, labored for that. There was some opposition from a few of the oldest citizens, but they did accomplish getting a two story brick building to replace the old one. That was about 1901.

Dr. Whitwell was interested in politics too. He served three terms in the State Legislature as Senator. I visited Boise during the 1903 session. We were royally entertained . . .

In 1907 Dr. Whitwell was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Idaho and served through 1908, visiting most of the lodges in the State. That was election year and Doctor was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. There was some strife in writing their platform and some of the delegates bolted and nominated a ticket, so there were two tickets. Doctor was nominated for Governor on the regular ticket. When he arrived home, he was met at the stage station by many of his friends and escorted to his home. We appreciated the honor. Then the State officials had to decide which was the legal ticket and the decision was made in favor of the bolters, so Doctor was out.

I don't remember when the Gilmore and Pittsburgh Railroad began building out from Armstead, but I remember the company buying right-of-way through the valley. Mrs. Stevenson (the second) owned the land around Junction, and the company wanted ground for a depot. Her price was so high that they went across the valley and bought ground on the west side of the Lemhi and built their depot and round house, leaving Junction high and dry. The businessmen moved over to Leadore, as the village was named, some moving their buildings as well as their goods. In 1910, in the month of May, the road was finished to Salmon. The first train arrived in the afternoon and there was the driving of the golden spike and in the evening, a banquet. It was one interesting and exciting time for Salmon. The Railroad Company did some surveying on down the Salmon River and the people of Salmon thought the road would continue on to the coast, but they were disappointed. Then we had train service only three times a week, when with the stage, we had mail each day. After a few years a special gasoline car was put in operation, bringing mail and passengers every day—going out from Salmon in the morning and back in the evening . . .

So, the years passed. We educated our children in Salmon through high school; then each, in turn, went away to college; and, in due course, married.

In the fall of 1918 came the dreadful flu epidemic, hitting us hard, as well as all the country. The doctors were exhausted from over work, going day and night. Doctor Whitwell had a flu treatment that was quite successful. Some would say, "We won't mind getting the flu, if we can get Dr. Whitwell." He also had a treatment for simple goiter, which was very good and which removed the goiter without surgery.

Late that year, Dr. Whitwell was stricken with pneumonia and died December 29, 1918, leaving many friends in the county and State to mourn his loss. I wondered how I could ever carry on without him, but life has to go on. There were many lonely years. My mother was with me, after having lived a few years at the home ranch, and she was a great comfort to me. In August, 1920, my mother died; another great sorrow. In 1923 my family began to scatter. At different times I visited my daughters in San Francisco, St. Louis, Cheyenne, Washington, D.C., and Boise. I also spent several winters with my cousin in Miami.

I am now ninety two years of age, February 1962. The years have brought many changes. The happenings of the later years are known to residents of Salmon, so there is no need for me to include them here. It has been a pleasure for me to think back over the years and set down on paper for the Lemhi Historical Society the events of the early day, as I remember them. I hope these reminiscences may be of interest to the younger generations—and perhaps to those to come.

edited by History Committee

LEMHI LODGE NO. 11, F. & A. M.

Stated communications of Lemhi Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M. will be held at their Hall until farther notice, at 7½ o'clock P. M. on the evening of the Saturday on or before full moon each month. All Master Masons ingood standing are cordially invited to attend.

W. C. WHITWELL, W. M.
WILL. H. SHOUP, Secretary.

GEORGE BRYAN
The Barber.
Shaves 3 inches closer than any barber in town.

1918 - J. D. Bohney, Tendoy rancher, told of a swarm of bees that literally tried to pitch on his team while at work in his hay meadow. The bees also swarmed around Mr. Bohney's head covering himself and horses, but not a one of them stung man or beast. Mr. Bohney said he thought he was in for the time of his life until, after stopping the mower and its noise, the little insects could then hear and heed the hum of thier queen in her commands to take them away about their business.

BASKET SOCIAL AT SANDY CREEK
about 1910

by Bessie Cannon

I was born in the Sandy Creek area in 1894, ninety years ago. The years went by. I knew of and attended the Basket Socials given at the old log school house.

The one that stands out in my memory most was when I was sixteen years old. It was my first date with a boyfriend. I made a basket shaped like a boat, covered it with green crepe paper, decorating it with red buttons, beads and artificial flowers. It had a wire bail wrapped with white baby ribbon, but I carried it in a flour sack so no one could see it. I had it filled with fried chicken, ham sandwiches, cake and fruits.

We went with my family in the old lumber wagon getting there just as the dance started with a waltz, "The Good Old Summer Time."

After several dances my boyfriend came to me saying, "You're brother Roy Moore wants to see you outside." I went out and he said, "Will you go over to the neighbors and sew my pants. I climbed over the barbwire fence and tore my new pants on the seat." Of course I went with him. When we got there, there were only two little ones four and six years old. They didn't know where anything was, so I searched and found a darning needle, but no thread. Roy went to bed with the kids while I darned the tear with hair from my long braids of hair.

It was close to eleven o'clock when we got back to the dance. Mother said, "Where have you been," so angry, but laughed when I told her.

They were making arrangements to sell the baskets, first one a shoe box with wild roses "first of the spring" sold for one dollar, then two dollars, and two dollars and fifty cents and three dollars, then mine sold for four dollars. I was to get the prize as it sold for the highest price.

There was an old goat named "Charlie" who roamed the valley, all the girls were afraid he would get their basket, but he got mine. I wasn't going to eat with him, but my mother said, "Oh yes you will," but when he wasn't looking I gave my boyfriend a sandwich. I said, "Why didn't you buy my basket?" He said, "I did try but I couldn't give but three dollars."

The sad part of the Basket Social was when I had to dance the "Home Sweet Home" waltz with "Charlie."

Oh yes, my prize was a bar of Lysol soap. I gave it to Charlie hoping he'd take a bath.

A HISTORY OF THE LEADORE WARM SPRINGS ON BIG EIGHTMILE CREEK

At the mouth of Big Eightmile Canyon in a picturesque setting along the creek with a backdrop of pine covered mountains, miraculously springs a large flow of warm water at a "just right" temperature, feeling warm if one is cold and a bit cool if one is hot.

A structure was built for bathing and swimming here sometime in the 1880's and the Dunlap family resided there. The community used and enjoyed the benefits of this marvelous spring.

Catherine O'Callahan obtained the property in 1897, and shortly afterward, the Bohannon family became the owners, adding to the acreage through the following years. The property stayed in the Bohannon family until it was sold to George Carl and Elizabeth Udy shortly after they moved onto the ranch in 1937 and began leasing from the Bohannon family. Eventually, Orion Peterson enlarged the swimming pool area to be about thirty two feet by sixteen feet while he and his widowed mother were living there in the late twenties. The pool was always busiest in the evenings. Whether they came by hiking, horseback or auto, the children, young people and families came for wholesome recreation, a good soak, just relaxation or for health benefits. They came at all time during the day or evening. The pool was also used by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for baptisms. The occupants preceding the Udy family, concentrated on income from the swimming pool and selling food and "drink." Carl and Beth concentrated on building up the ranch, their cattle herd and having a wholesome environment for their three children and so no food or "drink" were sold and the pool hours were limited. They did continue to sell swimming privilges for twenty five cents which included a towel, swimming suit and a bar of Ivory soap. Ivory was used as it stayed afloat during use or when left in the pool. The swimming pool, with a large flow through of the natural warm water, was drained and the plank walls and floors scrubbed each morning. The opening at the floor on the back side was then closed and the water rose to about four and a half feet to the overflow. The suits and towels were washed in Beth's gasoline run Maytag washer. The water was carried from the spring and heated in a boiler on the wood range in the kitchen and the children carried little buckets of warm spring water to fill the three rinse tubs. The kerosene lanterns, which were hung above the pool, in the hallway and the two dressing rooms, also had to be filled and the chimneys cleaned.

Under the large cottonwood trees which arched over the entrance of the building, was a little boxed in area with a lid where the main spring rose before flowing under the dressing rooms and into the pool. Water was carried the few steps from here to the home for domestic use. Water for drinking and cooking was carried from the creek.

Before the power lines were put into the area, consideration was given to generating electricity from the fall of the warm water as it tumbled down the hillside into Big Eightmile Creek. The potential was great for this warm water spring in this beautiful natural setting; however the family was forced to close down public swimming, which the residents of the valley from Gilmore all through the Lemhi valley had enjoyed for so many years, because of the 'sue fad' and the high cost of liability insurance. The building and pool was completely dismantled about 1958.

GILMORE

by Roberta Goodman · 1991

The mining camp of Gilmore, originally called Horseshoe Gulch, started when gold was discovered there in 1873. In 1906 the principal part of the townsite had been built on the hill, but in 1910 A. S. Ross laid out the present townsite. The old road, replaced by Highway 28, ran through the lower part of Gilmore, along the base of the mountains. The town was to be named after Mr. J. R. Gilmer of the Gilmer and Salisbury Stage Company, but in the process of getting a Post Office, the spelling was altered, apparently by mistake, in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Grooms was the first Postmaster in 1900.

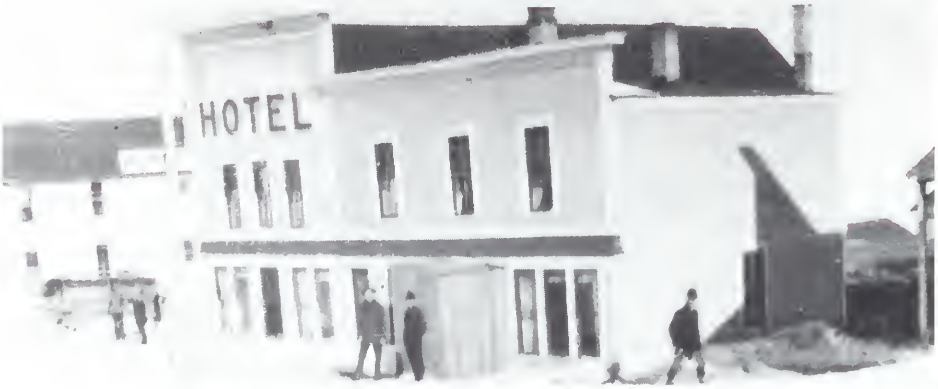
The town's existence was dependant on the profits received from working the mines. In 1903 a flume was built from Meadow Lake to the mine. It brought water about three miles to the mine and from the mine water flowed by way of a creek through the town for domestic use. In winter water was hauled in from Spring or Clear Creek, or snow was melted. Some families kept a water barrel standing in a corner of the kitchen and by adding fresh snow, had water for household purposes. "Water was sold for twenty-five cents for a five gallon can, at one time", remembers one of the old timers. Near the townsite was a large reservoir where ice was cut and stored in winter for summer use.

Gilmore had three hotels. The Jaggers Hotel was the stage stop and the last stage arrived in April 1910. There was also a livery stable, a general store, and a bank known as the Lemhi Valley Bank. A. S. Ross was president of the big mining company and of the bank, which was later moved to Leadore. Gilmore had a drug store, a saloon called "The Blazing Rag", a butcher shop, blacksmith shop, three doctors and a four ward hospital of log construction. The Catholic Church was never used, however the Methodists used it for their services.

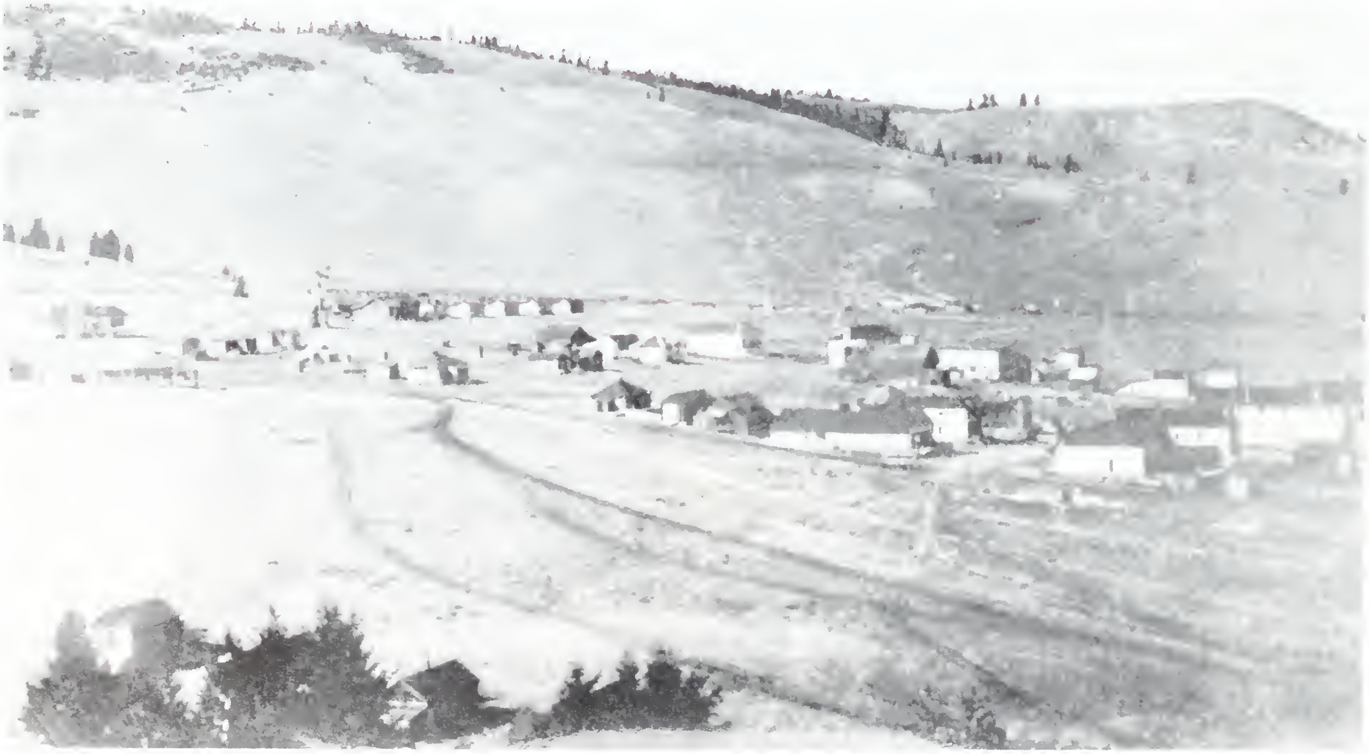
In 1914 the population was between six and seven hundred people, dwindling to about twenty-five in 1946. The store continued to keep its doors open for business and also Eve Daily's boarding house and the saloon.

The Company Store was operated by Mr. Fitch, and later by Grover Tucker and his brother Elmer, from the east, who took over until they closed the doors permanently.

When Grover Tucker arrived from the east in 1911, he stopped at the hotel. The following morning, while he was out, looking the town over, the hotel caught fire, and everything he had burned, except the clothes he was wearing. Elmer and Grover had a quarrel over a woman friend in their early years and never spoke to one another again, although both continued to work in the store daily. Even on the coldest days of winter, they both stood about the old pot bellied stove and never spoke a word. Elmer was the water boy for the store and he could be seen carrying water in two large pails, on a neck yoke, from the stream to the store. The store used coal-oil lamps hanging from the ceiling and later they used gasoline lamps. These, too, were hung from the ceiling, with the gasoline being pumped to them from outside the building. At the peak of business, Grover said they did $100,000 a year and bought merchandise by the carload, even candles, before they



The Jaggars Hotel in 1915. Proprietress Ann Jaggars could whip any man in town.



The mining town of Gilmore, located near Gilmore Summit on Highway 28. It is a ghost town today.

had other lights.

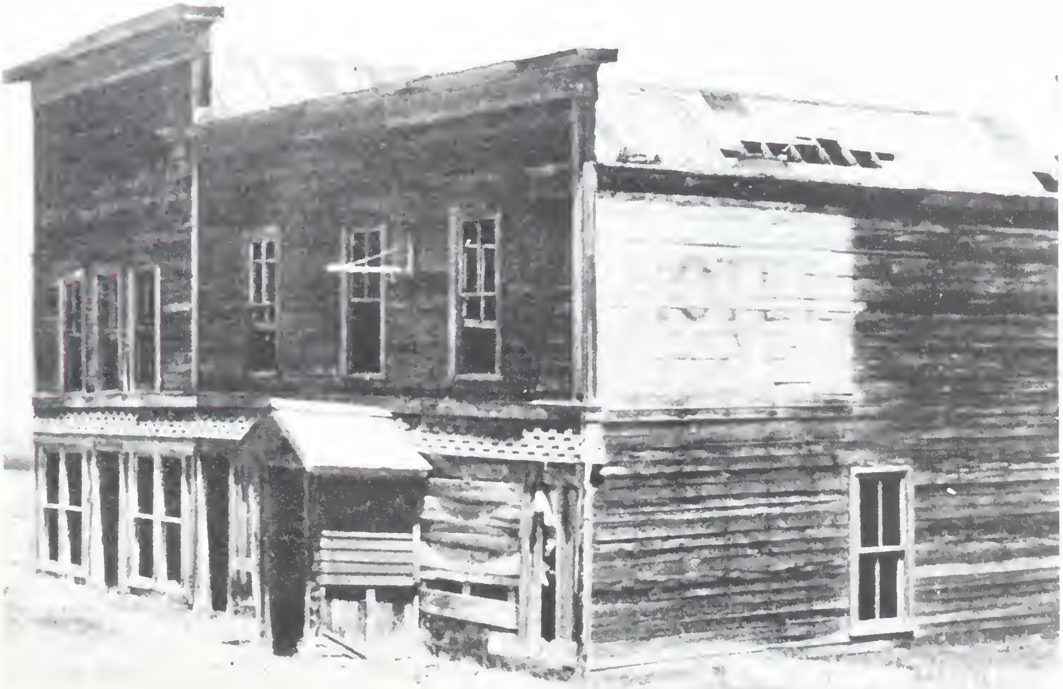
The Latest Out Mine was originally staked by a man, or two men, who sold it to R. A. Nichols from Birch Creek, for $300 and a barrel of whiskey. The Latest Out, when Nicholia was operating employed one hundred twenty-eight men. It was a rich mine.

The Gilmore and Pittsburg Mine produced galena that sparkled like diamonds. At the time they were also employing two hundred men.

In 1902 the Pittsburg-Idaho group of claims uncovered quality gold, lead and silver ore and began freighting it to the railroad at Dubois. by horse and wagon. Between the time the smelter at Nicolia was torn down in 1890, and before the no rail "Iron Monster" came on the scene in 1909, they freighted the ore by horse

Gilmore, located at the base of the mountains, with beautiful Meadow Lake a short distance away.

Meadow Lake in July
Doug Carlson photo



The Jaggars Hotel show its age. Destroyed by arson in 1980

Business Opportunities

in the New Town of

GILMORE

Terminus of the Gilmore & Pittsburgh R. R., Over Which the Mines of

GILMORE

Are Daily Marketing Shipments of High Grade Lead Ore

The town with the largest monthly payroll in Lemhi County Write for terms and prices

Gilmore Townsite Co.,

Gilmore, Idaho

drawn wagons. The drive for additional tonnages of lead-zinc ores has renewed the interest of prospectors in the old Gilmore district of Lemhi County.

By far the most interesting sight along the rocky hills and flats of the area, is the remains of the "Iron Monster". The Gilmore Mine at the head of Lemhi Valley was eighty-five miles from the nearest railhead of the old Oregon Short Line Railroad. Freighting by horse drawn vehicles at the height of the mine's operation, in the early 1900's, was costly; almost prohibitively so. As a consequence, backers of the mine organized a separate company called the Dubois and Salmon Transportation Company and they bought a "traction wagon"; a steam engine which ran on land. It was capable of hauling four cars, each containing fifteen tons of ore. The trip to the railroad took four days. Mostly it was downhill running over the flat, ancient lake beds. Streams were bridged, but the "train", during its journey, was capable of fording small creeks on its own.

Cowboys, hunters and prospectors frequently encountered the one hundred ten horsepower monstrosity, clanking over the countryside. The train was kept moving, day and night, its way lighted with a large acetylene lamp when darkness fell. Travel was possible only during late spring, summer and early fall, when snow or moisture was absent from the arid lands traversed by the engine. The train crew rotated duties. Those off duty, retired to a sheep wagon at the end of the train to sleep and rest, while the ore caravan groaned over the dusty desert.

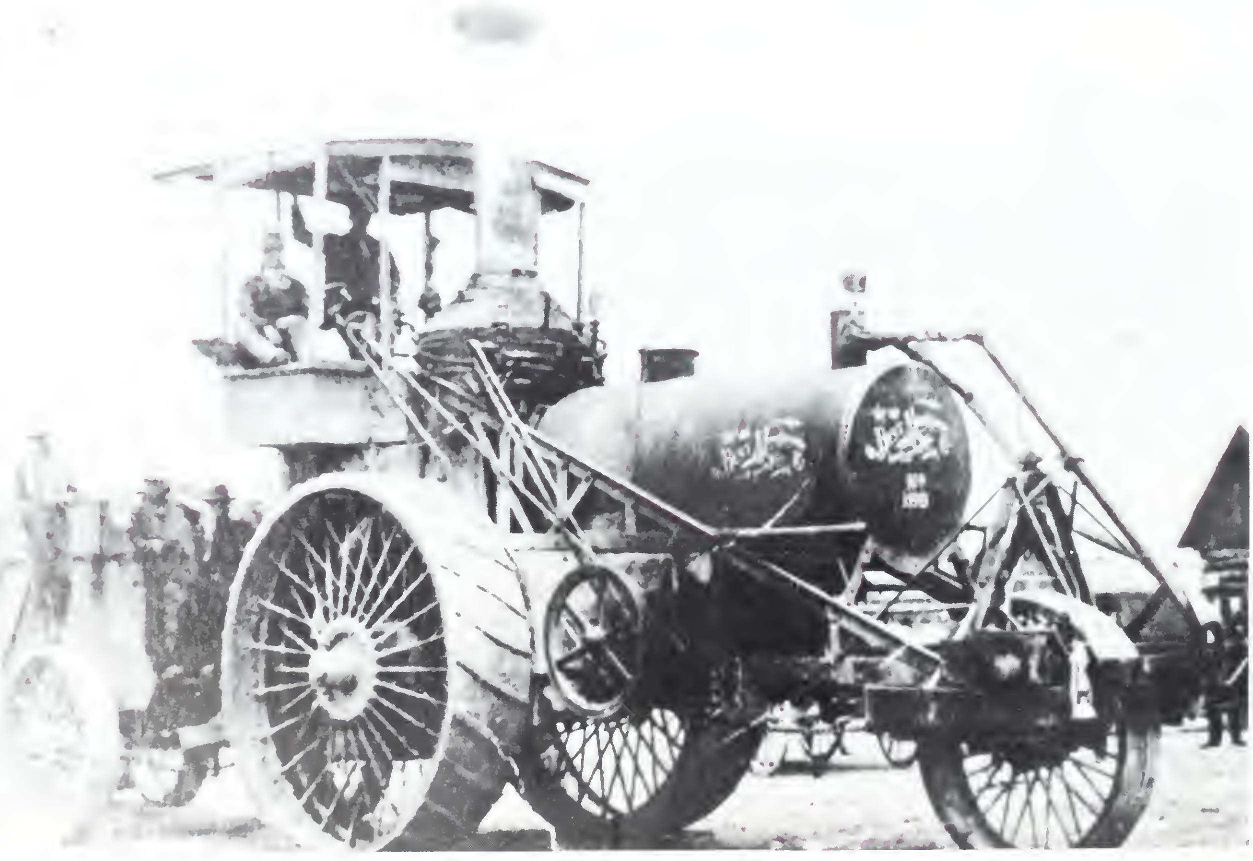
In 1910 the Gilmore and Pittsburg railroad arrived, offering new stimulus to the miners at Gilmore. The decline of Gilmore started about 1929 when the Depression was sweeping the country and Idaho mines were closing down. The railroad hung on until 1940, when the rails were torn up during the drive for scrap metal to help the war effort. The Gilmore Post Office closed its doors in 1956. Gilmore, a town which once was lived in, is now deserted, with a mixture of recent construction. It is strange to walk down the empty streets, trying to imagine the pulsating life which once made the town so alive.

When you come to . . .

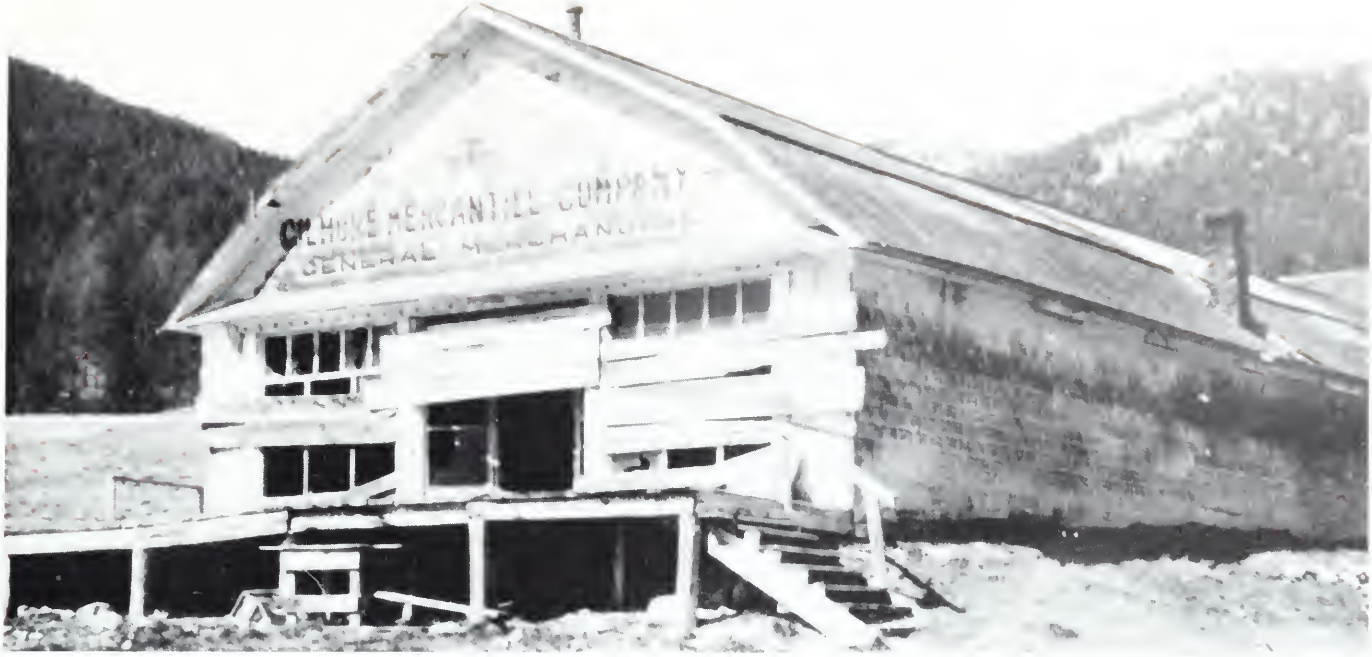
GILMORE,
Get meals at the
Gilmore Hotel.

Perrin and
Pruitt,
Props.

Information taken from the *Salt Lake Tribune* . and from *Between These Mountains*, by Pearl M. Oberg.



The "Iron Monster" was used to haul ore from Gilmore before the railroad arrived.



The Gilmore Mercantile Compay sold general merachandise in earlier days. One of the last businesses to close at Gilmore. Photo 1970.

Lemhi Valley Bank

Gilmore, - - Idaho

Opened for Business
November 16, 1911

Domestic and Foreign
Exchanges

Collections

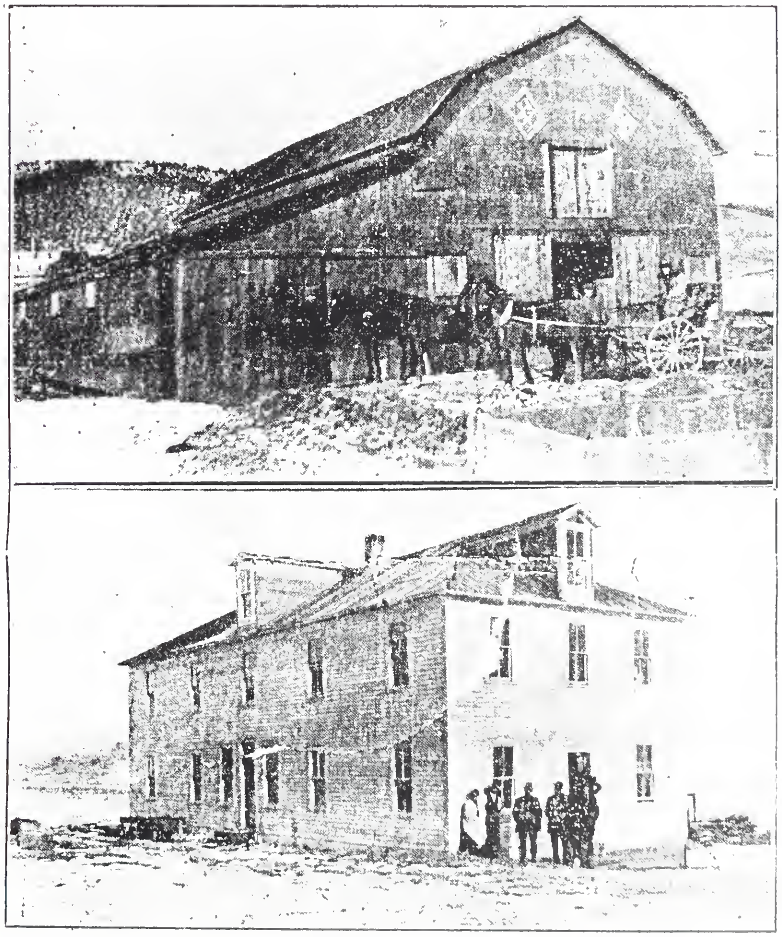
We Solicit Your Account

Officers:

A. S. Ross, - President
J. H. Crehan, - V. Pres.
W. J. Crehan, - Cashier

Directors:

A. S. Ross, J. H. Crehan
B. F. White, E. C. Ross
W. J. Crehan.



Top, Widdowson & Ransom's Livery Stable.
Below, Perrin & Pruitt's Gilmore Hotel.

THE GILMORE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD

by Lyle Longhurst

At the turn of the century transportation in Lemhi County left a lot to be desired. Although the automobile had been invented, no one could predict the future of cars and trucks. Water transportation was non-existent. Freight wagons could cover ten to fifteen miles in a day. It was a two day ride on a stage coach over Lemhi Pass to Armstead. Better and faster transportation was of prime importance if the area was ever to develop. The only answer was rail transportation. The G&P appeared to be the answer, and served the Lemhi and Salmon River valleys for thirty years.

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific joined tracks at Promontory Point, Utah, to complete the first transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869. The first railroad in Idaho began as the Utah Northern in 1874. It became the Oregon Short Line, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific. The Oregon Short Line was completed from Salt Lake City to Butte, Montana in 1881. In 1884 the OSL completed a line across southern Idaho. The Great Northern completed its transcontinental line across northern Idaho in 1883, followed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in 1884, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.Paul in 1909. By the early 1900's four transcontinental railroads crossed Idaho. But Central Idaho was still without a railroad. For a time there was a frantic race to see who would be the lucky concern to build a railroad into the area. Surveyors swarmed over all of Central Idaho.

The winners of this struggle incorporated in 1907 as the Gilmore and Pittsburgh Railroad company. Corporate officials were W. A. McCutcheon, President, Thornton, Pennsylvania. From Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania were R. B.Little Vice President, J. H. Crehan, Secretary, and C. H. McCracken Director. W. F. Stone was the Director from Gilmore, Idaho.

McCutcheon owned 696 shares in the in the corporation and the other four men each owned one share. It was McCutcheon who financed the building of the G&P until the Northern Pacific loaned the G&P four million and put up other monies from time to time to help cover expenses.

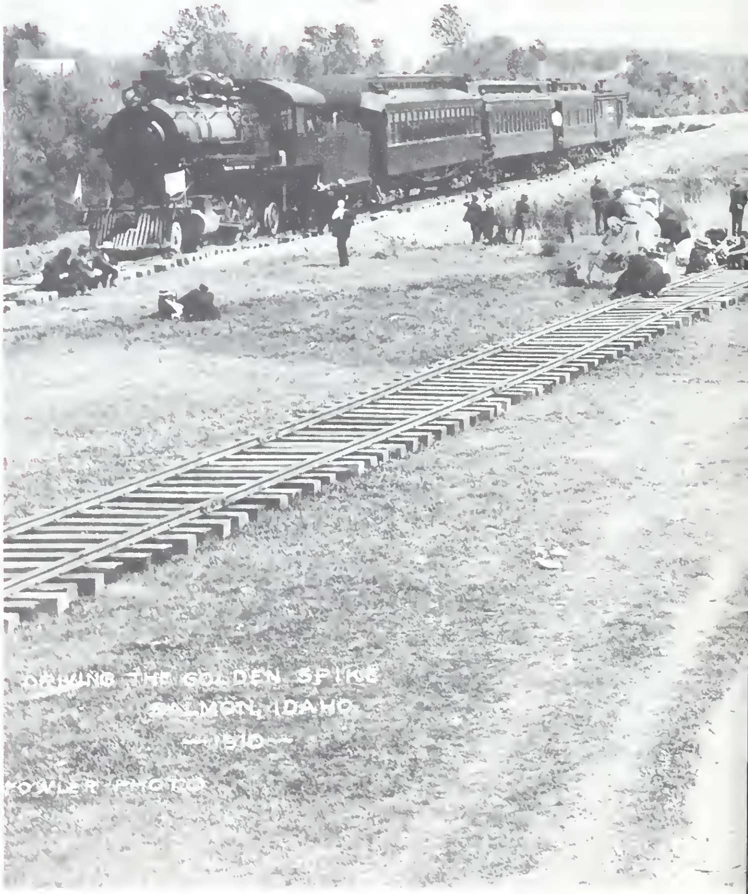
Construction began in 1909. The original line ran from Armstead, Montana to Leadore, with one branch to Salmon and another to Gilmore. In addition to this original line, they planned many more miles of track.

The most impressive of their plans was a line from Salmon down the Salmon River to Riggins and on to Lewiston and the west coast. A branch from this line was to run through Dixie, Elk City and Stites to Lewiston. Just below Riggins there is only seven miles separating the Salmon and Snake Rivers, but the Salmon is about four hundred feet above the Snake. Plans and surveys were made for a tunnel from the Salmon to the Snake. Water flowing through this tunnel would power a large power plant to operate the train on its run from Salmon to Riggins.

From Salmon, a branch was planned to run up the Salmon River to Stanley Basin. From there it would continue on to Boise. A branch of this line was to run up Morgan Creek and down Panther Creek to the Salmon River and join the line going down the river. Another branch was to run up the Pahsimeroi, and down the Lost River to join the Boise line. A branch was planned to leave Leadore and, utilizing a long tunnel, cross the mountains to the Pahsimeroi Valley and join the line coming up the valley. From North Fork a branch was planned to go over the mountains to the Big Hole and join the line coming from Horse Prairie. Most of the above mentioned track was surveyed and filed with the State of Idaho. Many other branches in southern Idaho and Montana were planned, and others were planned but never completely surveyed.

The railroad arrived in Salmon in April 1910, and an impressive golden spike ceremony celebrated its coming. The honor of driving the golden spike was given to Frank Sharkey, one of the discoverers of Leesburg.

There were great expectations for growth in the area with the coming of the railroad. The mining industry

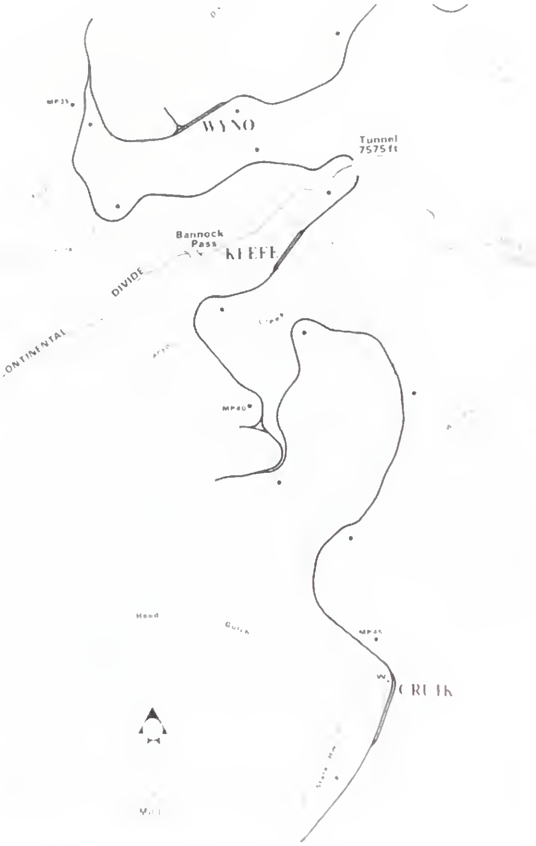


was expanding and appeared to be a permanent source of freight. It was hoped that the cattle and agricultural industries would double in a short time. These were only dreams, and as Thomas T. Taber once wrote, "It started from no place, ran through nothing, and ended up nowhere." He also stated that, "The G&P was doomed from birth."

Almost insurmountable problems were a common everyday occurrence. Snow and floods made operation of the train a gigantic job. Wrecks were common along a line that was poorly maintained. There were a few years that operating income exceeded operating expenses, but not in any year did the income cover interest and taxes. Several solutions were tried but failed. Sugar beets, potatoes, and peas were all given a chance, but trying to make farmers out of ranchers

Frank Sharkey drives the Golden Spike, others unidentified.

Loading wool onto car at Tendoy


MP35
WYNO
Tunnel
7575 ft
Bannock
Pass
KEEFE
CONTINENTAL
DIVIDE
Creek
MP40
Hood
MP45
CRUIK

- Map showing the tunnel at Bannock Pass and the switching arrangement on each side of the tunnel.

Engines no. 10 and 11 outward bound from Leadore for Armstead.

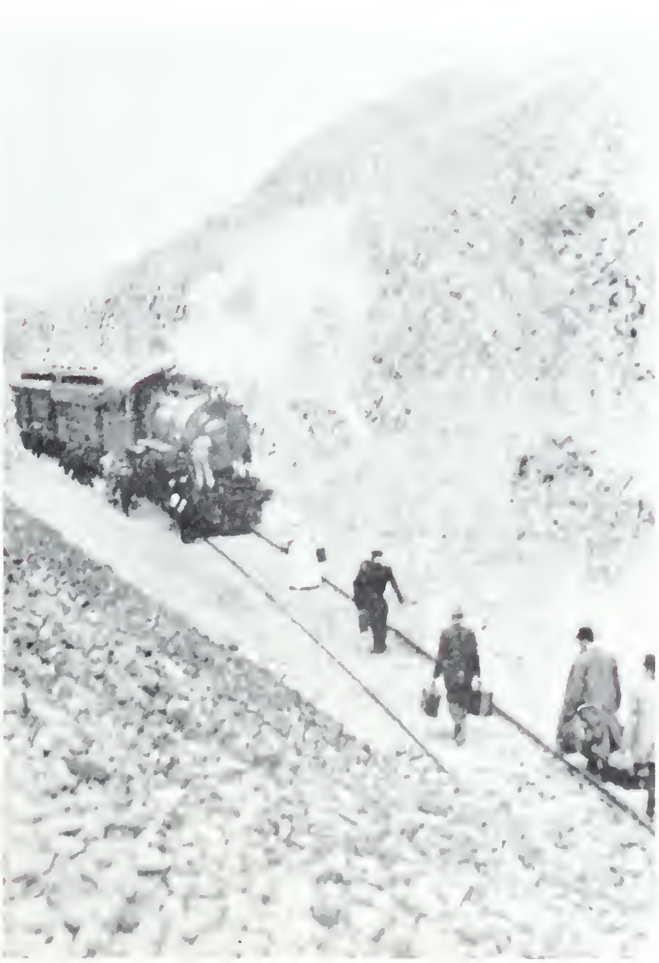
A wrecker - Ed Lambert, shop foreman, at left.

High water caused problems along the Lemhi River.

Snow cut near Bannock Pass.

was a complete failure. Freight service was cut to one round trip per week to Armstead. Tonnage on the line never approached original estimates, in fact it was less than half that figure. The line slowly deteriorated, due to lack of proper maintenance. It was soon apparent that it was just a matter of time till the G&P must abandon the venture. On May 1, 1939 the G&P ceased operations. During the next year the tracks were pulled up, equipment salvaged. The rails were sold to Japan as scrap. It is possible that some Lemhi County service men could have been hit by ammunition made from those rails during WWII.

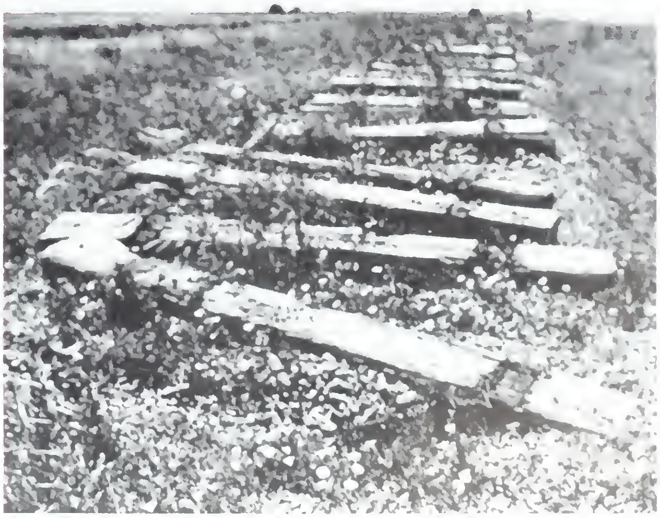
Not much remains of the G&P. From Clark Canyon Reservoir to Leadore and on to Gilmore the railroad bed can be seen in most places. There were sidings all along the line. Just west of Clark Canyon Reservoir was Medicine Lodge, Grant, Brenner, Donovan, and Wyno on the Montana side. On the Idaho side was Keefe, Cruik, Leadore, Purcell, Gilmore, Cottom, Maier, Lemhi, Tendoy, Baker, and Salmon. Armstead was buried by the Clark Canyon Reservoir. The tunnel at Bannock Pass is still visible but impassable. The remains of a fancy passenger car can be seen in Leadore, as well as a couple of not so fancy freight cars. The foundation for the Leadore depot remains, as does a large storage shed. The boxcar that served as the station house at Lemhi still stands, and the foundation for the Salmon water tank is seen just off Shoup Street. When the line was abandoned the right of way from Salmon to Leadore was deeded to Lemhi County for a highway. Very few people traveling state highway 28 realize they are taking a ghost ride on the old G&P. The right of way from Leadore to Gilmore wad deeded to the Lemhi Telephone Company.

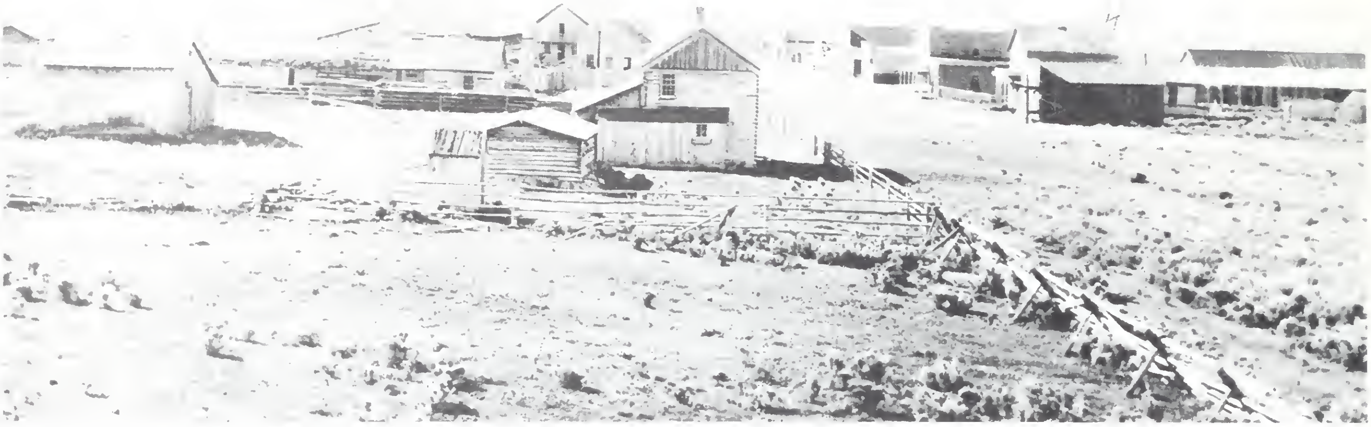


A Slide at Desmond Cut, five miles west of Grant, Photo shows passengers walking over the slide to board another train, in order to continue their journey.

A number of local people worked for the G&P over the years, but not many are still with us. Names that come to this writer's mind include Kenneth Yearian, Vern Chandler, Chuck Lipe, Bob Smith, Eli Smith, and Harvey Lipe. Seth Daniels was one of the hardy men who surveyed the G&P line down the river to Lewiston. Pete Mckinney, an area rancher, was one of the directors from shortly after the G&P began operations until abandonment.

The G&P owned two ranches, just south of Salmon, called at that time, the Andrews place and the Steele place. They purchased the original telephone line that came into the valley and incorporated the Lemhi Telephone Company primarily for necessary communications for the railroad. They also had their own bank, the Citizens National Bank of Salmon. They bought ground, laid out a city and sold lots to build the town of Leadore. Total investments in property and equipment over the years was about five million dollars. In 1939 the total capital liabilities amounted to nearly eleven million with the Northern Pacific Railroad holding the bag. The G&P was a grand effort by a few daring men. Hand the money been available to finish all the planned track nearly two thousand miles, it is possible that things would have turned out quite differently for Lemhi County, and all of Central Idaho. Many believed Salmon was destined to become the transportation hub for the entire Northwest. Who can argue that it would not have happened?





This was the town of Junction before 1910 when the G & P Railroad put its route through the present town of Leadore, and almost everything in Junction moved to Leadore. The number on this old photo indicate that #1 was the schoolhouse, #2 - Granpa Stephenson's Hotel, #4 George Yearian's home and #5 The Yearian Tin Shop & Store. George Yearian constructed his store so that it might be moved, if necessary. Later he moved it to his son Thomas' ranch when others moved to Leadore.

The Leadville Mine near Junction

The depot at Leadore - a busy place when the G & P railroad was in operation. The old depot burned to the ground in the 1970's.

DILLON FURNITURE CO.

Stock the Largest.

Prices the Lowest.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

—FULL LINE OF—

Coffins,

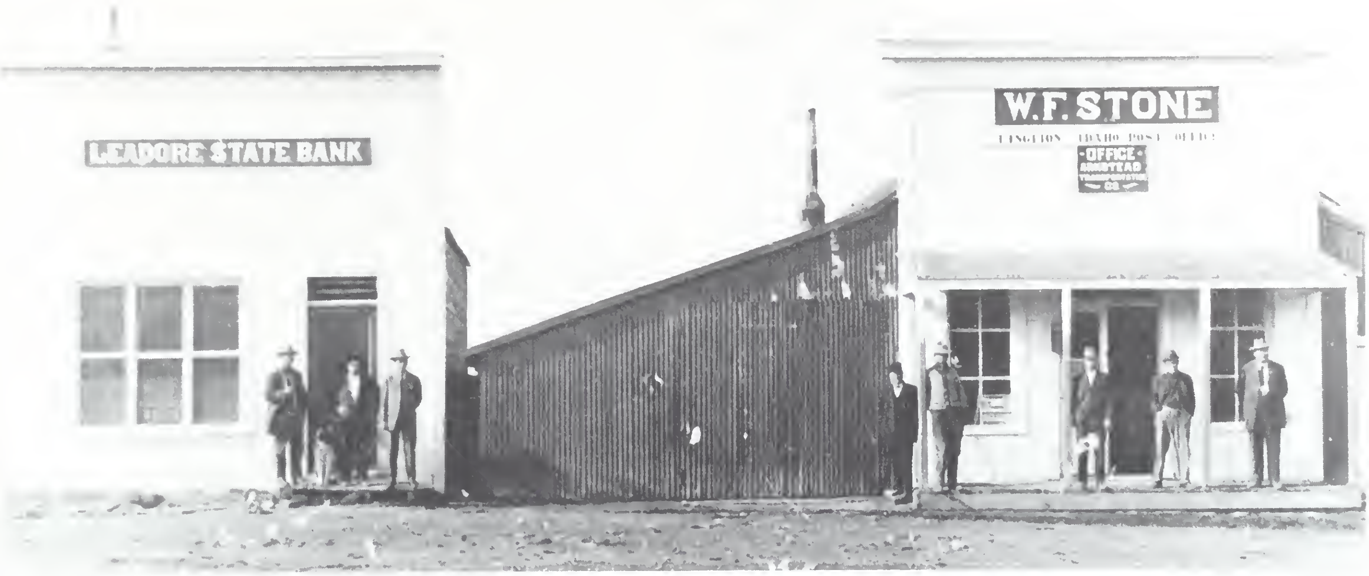
Caskets, and

Undertaker's

SUPPLIES.

G. T. PAUL, Manager.

Dillon, - - - - Montana.



The Junction Postoffice moved to Leadore when the railroad arrived and everyone moved to Leadore from Junction.

photo courtesy of Micheal Hernandez

Early patrons of the Railroad Tavern at Leadore.

photo courtesy of Michael Hernandez

LEADORE

It is the division point of the new railroad with established shops, round houses and supply depot; the three terminals of the road (so far as completed) being Salmon on the north, Gilmore on the south and Armstead on the east.

Besides the 25,000 acres of land now under cultivation, 30,000 more acres under the Carey act is being reclaimed adjoining and surrounding the new town.

The silver-lead mining camp of Gilmore to the south, 15 miles; the rich tungsten mines of Patterson creek to the west, 20 miles; and the extensive lead silver-copper belt, known as the Leadville contact, to the east, three miles; are all tributary to the coming city of Leadore.

The center of the largest stock range in the west.

TO SUMMARIZE.– Railroads, Farming, Stock-raising and Mining.

If you want to know more about us, address,

LEADORE STANDARD

(L. A. Klinger, Pub.)

Better still subscribe for it. Secure a copy and judge for yourself.

Our bureau of information pertaining to the resources and especially the mines of Lemhi county is open to all.

From *THE LEMHI HERALD*
January 11, 1912

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A fairly complete list of the business concerns of Leadore, gleaned mainly from the advertising pages of the Standard, is as follows:

Bondanza, P. M., barber.

Brough, Fred, hotel.

Campbell, T. F., physician and surgeon.

Christensen, H. C., hack and transfer.

C. O. D. meat market.

Friedorff, M. W., lumber and fuel.

Hotel Sullivan, John Sullivan, prop.

Ivie, S. M., pool hall.

Leadore cafe.

Leadore Commercial club.

Leadore Livery stable, J. E. Shorett, prop.

Leadore Pharmacy.

Leadore Standard, L. A. Klinger, editor and publisher.

Leadore State Bank.

Lee, Loy H., general merchant.

Lemhi Telephone Co.

Lipe, J. H., blacksmith.

Nichols, Geo., bowling alley.

Noble, G. W., attorney at law.

Poole & Pyeatt, contractors.

Stone, W. F., general merchant.

Vezina, Wm., soft drinks.

Walcott, F., dentist.

FROM MEDICINE MEN TO MIDWIVES

by Jo Whitcomb

If you are shot, or need one, in Lemhi County, what can you do? In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, those were difficult questions to answer. By the middle of the twentieth century the practice of medicine had made significant strides, and alcoholic beverages, for medicinal and other purposes, were legal and readily available.

In early times in the country, whether you were shot by arrow or musket ball, your treatment was rendered by anyone near at hand. A skinning knife and poultices of leaves were almost the only items available. If you needed a shot for pain, you didn't get it via a hypodermic; you were given a quantity of fermented grains, fruits or herbs, and your next- day pounding headache was cured only by time.

When Lewis and Clark and their men spent about three weeks in the area, beginning August 12, 1805, any medical needs were taken care of by the two Captains, who had some knowledge of first aide. Merriweather Lewis was the more skilled of the two, and bleeding was a popular cure for many illnesses.

The Indians who roamed the valleys and mountains discovered the therapeutic value of the various hot springs nature provided. The Indian's use of herbs and sweatlodges was the first line of care. When the Lemhi Indian Agency was established in 1875, a white doctor was sent to the Agency by the government. The "Great White Father" neglected to discuss the presence of a doctor with the Indians on the reservation. Dr. George A. Kenney became a good friend of the Indians, but his medical prowess was wasted. Dr. Kenney left the Agency in 1886, setting up practice in Salmon. In 1887, Dr. W. C. Whitwell became the Agency doctor. He moved to Salmon in 1889 and was replaced by Dr. F. S. Wright of Boise, who remained at the Agency for over a year. Dr. A. E. Murphey was the Agency doctor from 1900 until it closed in 1907.

Dr. Kenney, who had been a nurse during the Civil War and had practiced as a veterinarian, was eventually educated in homeopathic medicine, a philosophy not accepted, then or now, by medical societies. A homeopath relied on herbs and botanicals, but Dr. Kenney did not limit his skills to homeopathy alone. He performed surgery and was considered to be a general practitioner. When he left the Agency he developed a large practice among those white settlers who were beginning to populate the county. Dr. Kenney visited his patients in their homes, always traveling horseback with a six-shooter strapped on his hip. In 1900 he built Brooklyn Hospital on Courthouse Drive, across the street from his home. After the devastating Spanish flu epidemic in 1918, Dr. Kenney, then about eighty

Dr. George A. Kenney

Dr. William C. Whitwell

years of age, essentially retired from his practice of medicine. Dr. Kenney lived to the age of ninety-two. A conversation with anyone who lived in the area during the early decades of this century will bring forth hair raising and humorous tales of Dr. George A. Kenney, the man and the doctor.

Doctors in Salmon, following Dr. Kenney, were Dr. W. C. Whitwell in 1899, joined by Dr. F. S. Wright in 1900, Dr. Wrights's partner Dr. Charles L. Kirtley in 1902, Drs. A. F. Murphey and C. F. Hanmer, who formed a partnership in 1907, and Dr. O. T. Stratton, in 1911.

Practicing medicine in Lemhi County between 1911 and 1918 could be hazardous to your health. On July 28, 1911 a farmhand by the name of Neff Pratt, suffering with an impolite disease, for which he believed Dr. Murphey was taking his money, but not affecting a cure, entered the doctor's office, and pumped eight shots into the doctor's chest and abdomen. Afterward, he left the office which was upstairs in the Brown Block (504-6 Main Street), went down to the street and fired one shot into his own chest. He was treated in the County Jail by Drs. Whitwell and Wright, but did not survive, and, of course, neither did Dr. Murphey.

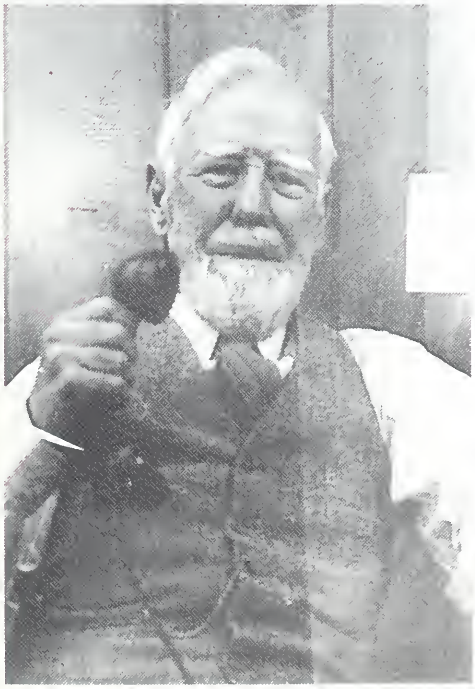
In 1918 an epidemic of Spanish influenza swept the county. At that time Dr. Hanmer and Dr. Stratton were serving with the Army Medical Corps, leaving Dr. Whitwell and Dr. Wright as the only active physicians in the county. The doctors worked around the clock for weeks, exhausting themselves. Dozens of deaths were attributed to the flu, in some instances entire families. Among the victims was Dr. Whitwell, who died on December 29th. Dr. Stratton had been discharged and returned to Salmon within ten days of receiving a telegram from Dr. Wright, telling of the desperate situation.

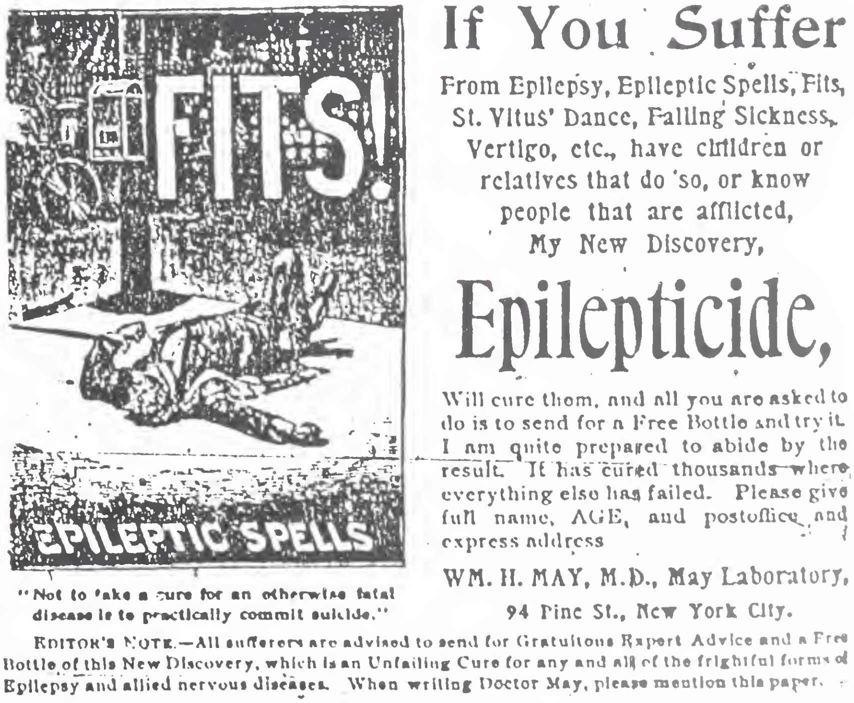
Between 1925 and 1940 several doctors came and went. Dr. J. L. Mulder practiced from about 1940 to 1966, and in 1948 Dr. Walter Blackadar joined him. Dr. Zach Johnson joined Dr. Roy D. Sinclair in the 1950's. If Dr. Kenney was the source of hair raising and humorous tales, the same could be said of Dr. Blackadar. As medical practitioners they could not be faulted, but wearing a six-gun or driving at breakneck speed is not the image most have of doctors.

The most chronic, recurring "ailment" was pregnancy and the ensuing birth of the baby. Travel to town could involve a whole day, so every creek or group of

Dr. & Mrs. (Fanny) John L. Mulder - 1940's

Dr. Owen T. Stratton





FITS!

EPILEPTIC SPELLS

"Not to take a cure for an otherwise fatal disease is to practically commit suicide."

If You Suffer

From Epilepsy, Epileptic Spells, Fits,
St. Vitus' Dance, Falling Sickness,
Vertigo, etc., have children or
relatives that do so, or know
people that are afflicted,
My New Discovery,

Epilepticide,

Will cure them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Bottle and try it. I am quite prepared to abide by the result. It has cured thousands where everything else has failed. Please give full name, AGE, and postoffice and express address

WM. H. MAY, M.D., May Laboratory,
94 Pine St., New York City.

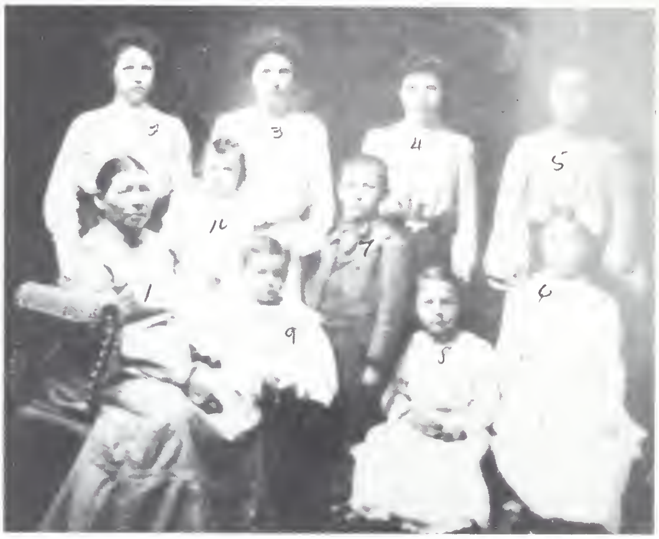
EDITOR'S NOTE.—All sufferers are advised to send for Gratuitous Expert Advice and a Free Bottle of this New Discovery, which is an Unfailing Cure for any and all of the frightful forms of Epilepsy and allied nervous diseases. When writing Doctor May, please mention this paper.

ranches had at least one resident who was experienced in midwifery. Mrs. Chandler was a midwife to dozens of pioneer women in the Baker area. At the turn of the century, an Indian woman Angelic Bartle, delivered most of the babies born in the North Fork area. The doctors had their share of deliveries, but midwives were in great demand.

One branch of medicine that cannot be ignored involved the treatment of animals. It is known that both Dr. Stratton and Dr. Blackadar occasionally aided injured dogs; other doctors must have also. Dr. Kenney had the only hospital in Salmon in the early 1900's, but Dr. J. D. Lee, D.V.S., maintained a hospital that accommodated horses, cows etc.

Salmon Hot Springs is located six miles southeast and 950 feet higher than the townsite. It is known that Indians often stopped to bathe and to drink the water. Around 1880 it was used as a "mule hospital", to rest and restore the many mules used in hauling freight from the railhead in northern Utah. As early as 1890, under the ownership of Thomas K. Andrews, it was a popular spot for its "healing waters, as well as excellent cuisine". At the turn of the century news articles described elaborate plans for improvements that would turn it into a health resort to rival similar resorts in the East. Salmon Hot Springs never achieved such an elevated status. Through the years and through many changes in ownership, until it ceased being used as a recreational facility in 1971, many local citizens knew

1892 - Miss Addie Rippey arrived from Challis on Thursday via the trail. She rode the entire distance, sixty miles, in one day, over half the journey being made on horseback over a dangerous trail. She came in response to a message summoning her to the bedside of her mother who is very ill.



1-Mrs. Angelic Bartl, 2-Mabel (Sylvia Gill's mother), 3- Laura, 4-Rachel, 5-Lucy Lelande, 6-Nellie Sullivan (Reese), 7-Tolbert Bartl, 8-Rena Bartl, 9-Charlie Trowbridge, 10- Thelma (Laura's oldest). 1900-1904.

courtesy Julia Randolph and GIA

Hot for the Springs!

ANDREWS
HOT SPRINGS.
—Thos. K. Andrews, Prop'r.—

HOT BATHS

At all seasons of the year. These Springs never fail to cure all kinds of diseases. They are situated six miles southeast of

SALMON CITY IDAHO.

GOOD HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

A BEAUTIFUL

PARK NEAR THE SPRINGS

for Picnic Parties, Excursion Parties, Etc.

Prices Moderate.

DIRECTIO
IONS

Editorial Note.—The Doctor Slocum System is Medicine reduced to an Exact Science by the World's most Famous Physician. All readers of this paper, anxious regarding the health of themselves, children, relatives or friends, may have three free bottles as represented in the above illustration, with complete directions, pamphlets, testimonials, advice, etc., by sending their full address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, the Slocum Building, New York City. This is a plain, honest, straightforward offer, and is made to introduce the merits of The New System of Treatment that Cures, and we advise all sufferers to accept this philanthropic offer at once. When writing the Doctor please mention this paper. All letters receive immediate and careful attention.

Dr. Walter Blackadar died doing what he loved most - Kayaking. He drowned in the Payette River in 1978.

Dr. Zach Johnson - 1955

of, and made use of the therapeutic benefits of the water's temperature, which was at or above one hundred degrees.

Prescription drugs, as we know them today, were non-existent at the turn of the century. All doctors compounded for themselves, any medicines or ointments that their patients used. Many doctors, Dr. Stratton among them, had originally trained as pharmacists. Around 1910 the Red Cross Pharmacy was begun by Dr. A. E. Murphey. By the time it became what is now known as the Rexall in 1925, its operation had been taken over by Dr. W. C. Whitwell and by a dentist, Dr. Hubbard. In the early 1900's the W. C. White store advertised "Pure Drugs and Chemicals". In 1910 Meitzler & Co. Drug Store was constructed at 505 Main Street, current site of the Owl Club.

Except for Dr. Kenney's hospital built in 1900, the only other building designed as a hospital did not come to fruition. Begun in 1910, the Murphey-Hanmer Hospital is the structure on State Street now known as the Salmon Apartments. This hospital was to accommodate thirty patients, and was to include a kitchen and dining room, laundry, an operating room and nurses quarters. The assassination of Dr. Murphey a couple of months prior to opening, halted the enterprise. From 1916 to 1918, Dr. Stratton operated a hospital in the large frame house on Fairmont at Broadway. It was equipped with six beds, an operating table, coil x-ray machine and a large kettle as an autoclave. Early hospitals were usually large two-story houses, owned or operated by nurses. Buchanon Hospital, also called Salmon General and operated by Mrs. Buchanon and Mrs. Chamberlain, took over the Stratton Hospital, closing it in 1941. The only facility with an operating room was the Rose Hospital, now the site of the Shady Nook Restaurant. Bertha Rose, a practical nurse, operated the hospital from the 1920's until closing in the late 1940's. The Spahn house, built in the 1890's on Main Street at North Daisy, and now moved south to Twelve Mile, was a hospital twice. From 1940 to 1946, Ala Stine, a midwife, provided care for new mothers and their babies. In 1946, Ala bought the house next door and re-located the Stine Maternity Home there. Dr. John R. Goggins opened the Goggins Hospital in the Spahn house in 1946. One room served as an operating room.

The need for small hospitals was ended in February 1950 with the opening of Steele Memorial Hospital. At present, the hospitals closest to Steele Memorial are a small one in Arco, 140 miles to the south, and one in Hamilton, Montana, 99 miles north. Health care beyond the abilities of Steele Memorial is now available in less than and hour through the service of small planes and helicopters. Salmon doctors and nurses are still practicing "general" medicine in the same spirit as they did one hundred years ago: they are ready and capable of setting a fracture before they deliver a baby, as they mentally prepare to perform major surgery. If you are shot, or need one, professional service is close at hand.

The Idaho Recorder 1910-1912 & 1918-1919 *Patchwork*, Salmon High School, 1987,89,90,91. *Medicine Man*, Owen Tully Stratton, U. of Oklahoma Press

WORKING ON THE G & P RAILROAD

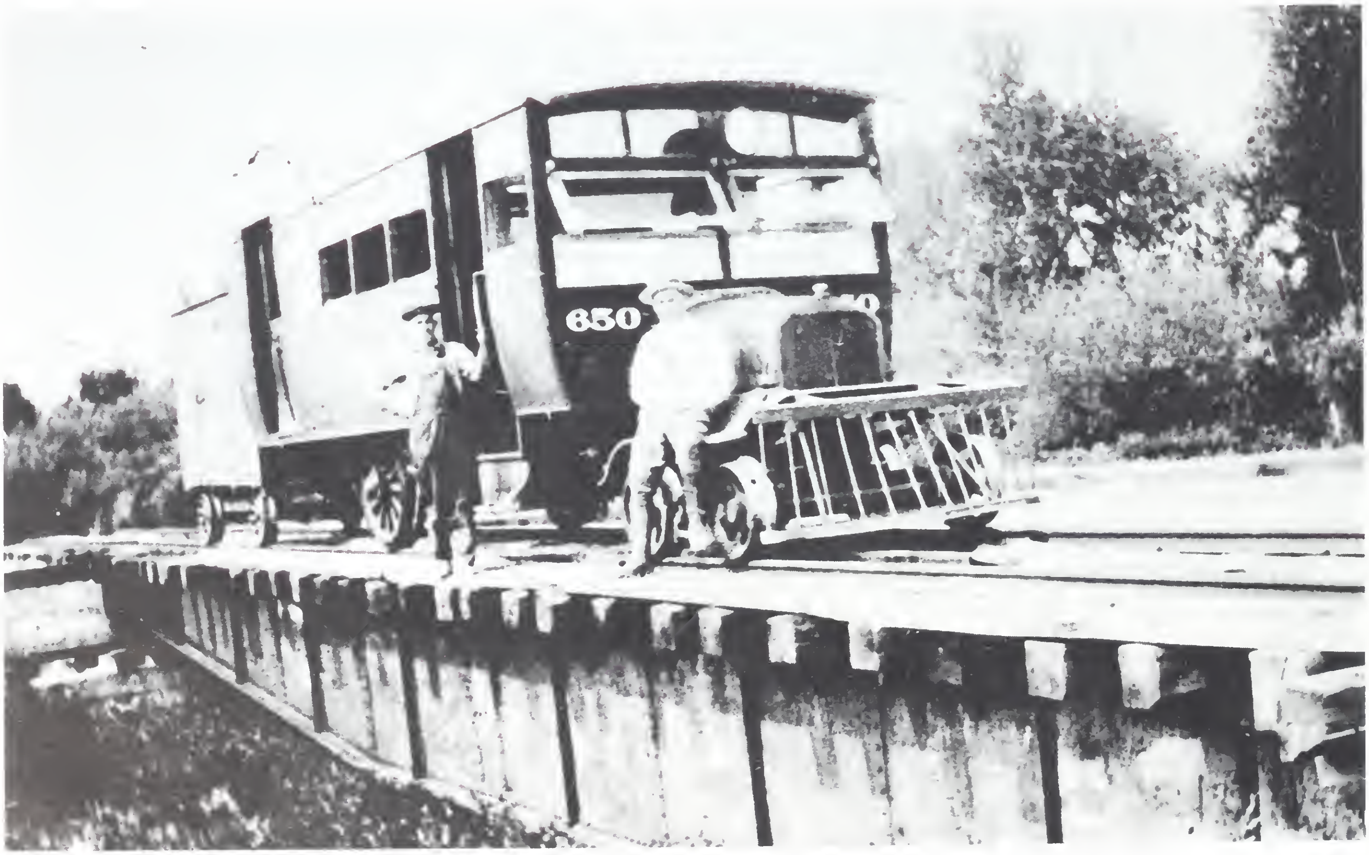
by Harvey Lipe

I started working for the railroad when I was just a boy about fourteen years old. (About 1913) I was an apprentice for the machinist trade. It paid twenty cents an hour and I had to be on the job ten hours a day. Then in six months they raised us up to twenty-two cents and eventually after four years we machinists were getting thirty-five cents an hour. The engineer was getting fifty- five cents, the conductor fifty cents, the fireman forty-five cents, and the brakeman forty cents. The train crew could get in eight, ten, or fifteen hours a day, so I transferred from the shop to the train crew, and fired the locomotive out of Salmon for two years. Then they put me on running the bus that connected from Salmon to Leadore. The Galloping Goose was the bus that left Salmon every day, except Sunday, at 6:15 a.m. The bus held about eighteen passengers and had a baggage compartment for five tons of mail. It was built on a Big Mack frame with a Big Mack truck motor; a four cylinder motor. In the winter, the only way you could leave Salmon was by the train service. Many days we had standing room only. I had as many as forty-eight passengers on the bus, the seats were full, people standing, and others riding on the front fenders, the hood and the pilot in front.

The train left Salmon and the first stop was Baker, the next stop was Tendoy, then Lemhi. On the train, we hauled all the cream out, and every other day we would pick up cream from Salmon to Leadore and load it onto the train there. Many times we had a thousand pounds of cream out of Baker and sometimes as high as fifteen hundred pounds at what they call Meyer's Lane. They had a big dairy up on the D C Bar with about a hundred fifty cows. Some days we got so much cream they had to put a trailer on behind the bus. The trailer box car would carry about eight to ten tons and we had to pick up those milk cans and load them into the trailer.

They used to ship butter out of Salmon by parcel post. Sixty pounds was the limit in a package and I have taken out as high as three to four tons of butter at one time. They shipped parcel post, which was cheaper than the freight rate.

Once we were hauling three trainloads of stock out of Salmon in the winter time. They were having a difficult time with the snow on Bannock Pass. The first train made it over going through drifts that were eight to ten feet deep. We had a train with seven cars of stock and two engines and a snowplow. At one of the switchbacks we became stalled, the snow had blown in so fast that they had ten foot drifts. They decided to back the train into the tunnel, but while doing this they pulled the snowplow apart. I was firing on the one



The Galloping Goose - the "bus" that left Salmon daily carrying up to eighteen passengers. Harvey Lipe on left.

engine and had the Superintendent of the Railroad with us. Before we got to the tunnel, my engine was out of water, but we still had the steam on. All three of my superiors got off and said, "Well kid, drain her."

I had no tools and it was impossible to drain the engine at forty below zero. So I decided to unhook the engine and back down to a big snowslide, where I could push snow into the tank to make water. It took about three hours to get the water back up and I got my steam back on again. The other engine was separated about a mile away with four men. We all worked all night. The first car in the tunnel had about twenty-five or thirty cows freeze to death. It was severely cold and a blizzard. We were there for four days with no food and nobody came to look for us. Finally they got a snow plow from Livingston, Montana and plowed us out. I quit the Railroad in 1926.

Editor's note: This information taken from an interview with Harvey Lipe by KSRA radio. Tape courtesy of Melva Kauer.

The rotary snowplow cleared the way.

THE CIRCUS COMES TO SALMON

by Harvey Lipe

Few people in the valley remember anything about the large circus that came to Salmon in the early days. The Ringling Brothers brought in fifty train carloads and they had twelve Pullman cars with their cooks, crew and everything, and then they had thirty-two cars of stock.

I was working on the railroad as a fireman at the time. When we got to Leadore we split up the train. They brought the circus in on three trains. We had an extra engine from Montana because we didn't have enough engines to run three trains. They brought the stock over the hill first and down to Leadore. Then they had to send the engines back over the hill to pull the pullmans over the hill. That left one engine to bring the thirty-two cars down. My engineer got sick and there was nobody to run the engine so I became the engineer from Leadore to Salmon.

When we got to Salmon we unloaded the first car of elephants at the dock. Then they dismissed the engine and the elephants pushed the cars around, unloading all the other cars. The Circus people felt so good about getting to Salmon without getting wrecked, going through rough country, sharp curves, and everything, that they gave me four passes to get into the circus, in the finest seats they had.

They had a three ring circus, and the three tents were packed. I have pictures of the elephants, about twenty-six I think, coming down Main Street.

WITHINGTON CREEK, ALIAS DESPERADO CREEK

by Heather Smith Thomas

The following is from bits and pieces of stories about our creek as told by old-timers and their descendents who have returned to visit. Its colorful past gave Withington Creek the nickname "Desperado Creek".

Long ago, mountain buffalo roamed these hills, as evidenced by the old horn shells we find on our cattle range. This range was also a hunting area and summer horse range for Shoshoni Indians. Chief Cameahwait, Sacajawea's brother, ran horses here, and traded horses to Lewis and Clark.

White settlement began in the late 1800's when the Withingtons homesteaded at the mouth of the creek. Lester P. Withington had the oldest water rights on the Lemhi River. Mr. Withington came from Apollo, Pennsylvania in 1864. He homesteaded on the bank of the creek, building a home of cottonwood logs, and Withington Creek is named for him. The logs were handhewn and the roof was of sod. The home originally had eight or nine rooms and was used as a freighter stop. Mr. Withington and his wife had twelve children, all born in this home. The first homesteaders on the creek itself were Martin and Louise Chandler, who crossed the plains by ox team in 1877. They homesteaded 160 acres in 1884. The Chandlers had eleven children, three of whom were born here in the log house they built in 1885. We live in that original log house, with additions we have built onto it.

The Chandler children walked three miles to the Baker School, which had an attendance of about 20 children at that time, usually walking barefoot, carrying their shoes. When neighbors fell ill, Mrs. Chandler did a bit of nursing, and was also midwife to dozens of pioneer women in Lemhi County. When a neighbor came for help because his wife and infant son were desperately ill, Mrs. Chandler had one of her sons hitch up the team, and she hurried up the road in the wagon.

By the time she got there, the baby had died. She ministered to the young woman and sewed a little gown for the baby, then helped the young father bury his small son under a big fir tree on a hillside covered with wildflowers.

A number of homesteads were established along the creek, but some soon passed into other hands. Most of the creek ranch land changed hands many times in those early years. It was difficult to make a living on places that were too small to support enough livestock for a viable ranching operation, and some places were sold for delinquent taxes. The homestead at the upper end, taken up by Tillie Cheney and her husband, went back to public domain, and is now BLM land. The old ditches are still visible, as is the caved in cellar and remains of old buildings at the forks of the creek. Tillie's parents, Arthur and Matilda Cheney, were from Kentucky and settled on the creek in 1916. The Cheneys were a "wild bunch" and were probably the reason why people started calling this Desperado Creek. Old man Cheney, whenever he was indoors, always sat facing the door with a gun close at hand. The local suspicion was that he had come west to escape the law. The Cheney boys were a bit outside the law; their favorite sport was stealing horses. One time they stole a buggy and hid it under a straw stack, and Deputy Sheriff Bo Roberts had to come and get it. One of the Cheney boys spent time in prison for a crime assumed committed by their father; the young man "took the rap" because the family feared that doing time would kill the old man.

When Tillie Cheney was very young, she and her little brother took the family buckboard to Baker to meet the stage at the Baker Hotel, to pick up chewing tobacco their father had ordered from Kentucky. On the way home with the tobacco, the children tried it, and by the time they got home they ere sick and gagging, lying in the wagon bed.

Tillie was an adventuresome tomboy. She had no horse of her own, but loved to ride, and often borrowed a horse from the Dawsons, who lived on the old Chandler place by that time. One time she arrived just as the Dawsons were leaving for town, and they told her she could ride old Nelly who was down in the corral. Also in the corral was a young, frisky grey horse and she thought he would be a lot more fun to ride. The grey was a rodeo bronc, left in the corral by a friend, but Tillie didn't know that. She and the bronc got along just fine.

Tillie spent a lot of time riding in the hills. Once, over in Baker Creek, she came across some men who had rustled a cow and were intently skinning and butchering the animal. She quickly departed before they noticed her. Another time she came upon two men at a hidden still up Cheney Creek, but when they fired a couple of shots at her she rode out of there in a hurry.

Another family that homesteaded on the creek was the Bartletts. Thomas Bartlett filed on 320 acres above the Cheney ranch and Richard Bartlett on 320 acres over on Baker Creek a few years later. These homesteads were steep and rough, with no bottom land to speak of for making fields. They tried to make a home on the lower one, building a cabin, putting in a well, and blasting the rocky hillside to put in a cellar. That site turned out to be a rattlesnake den, and Mr. Bartlett collected two big cigar boxes full of rattles. The cabin they built was later moved down to the ranch where the Witteborgs lived from 1934 to 1955; the logs were numbered and lettered when the cabin was taken apart, so it could be easily reassembled at the new location.

The Bartletts had a hard time making a living on their rough homestead. The old Indian who drove a freight wagon to the Harmony Mine with supplies for the miners, would often stop at their place on his way and quietly leave off a side of bacon or a sack of flour. Mrs. Bartlett always offered to pay, but he wouldn't take money, telling her the miners would never miss the stuff. Big sheep outfits farther up the Lemhi (Yearians, Tobiases and others) trailed their sheep across the low foothills on their way to summer range, and took them across the homesteads on Withington Creek. Sometimes a few lambs would get left behind, and the Bartletts would round them up and raise them to butcher in the fall. A Bartlett daughter married a Cheney and homesteaded nearby, planting the maple trees on the property now owned by Gordon Binning.

The Harmony Mine was operating in the 1920's and a power plant was built at Baker to supply the mine with electricity. An earlier power line built from Salmon was not successful, and the old wires can still be found going across Mulkey Creek and upper Withington Creek. One of the cooks at the Harmony Mine, Nancy Jane Campbell, lived in a cabin she built by herself, at the upper end of the Bartlett place.

Eventually, the various homesteads coalesced into three ranches: the Dawson place, which included the old Chandler homestead; the Wilson place, just above Dawson's, was later owned by Johnsons and then Warren Gooch; and the Witteborg place which included one of the Bartlett homesteads. The other Bartlett place eventually ended up as part of the old Dawson place. It was later owned by Morgans, Grounds and then Thomases, with several other owners in between.

The Dawsons built a large barn and corrals, using their big round corral for Sunday rodeos, bucking out horses they rounded up off the range. In those early days many ranchers had more horses than cattle. The horses stayed out on the range most of the time, only being rounded up as needed for sale.

The Witteborg place had a small round corral with very tall sides for breaking horses, and their rangeland pasture on Cheney Creek had wide gates on the ridges, for running in horses off the range.

Johnsons lived between Dawsons and Witteborgs and owned a lot of horses. They had an Army Remount stallion, a Thoroughbred named Cheyenne Chief, who was a son of Pillary. Pillary won the Belmont and the Preakness and placed second in the Kentucky Derby in 1922.

During the 1930's two of the Dawson boys died of typhoid, contracted, some thought, from drinking creek water that may have been polluted by the Harmony Mine upstream.

The range area was used mainly by the large sheep outfits and local horses from 1900 to the 1930's. In the 1940's, after the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, sheep use declined and range use was predominantly cattle and horses. Most horses were removed from the range by 1955.

This is only a sampling of the things we have learned and the tales we have heard during our years here. I have lived here since 1956, and it is always fascinating when old-timers drop by and tell us other interesting stories of earlier days.

Jerry Ravndal began packing and guiding in 1931.

The Zane Grey party on the trail.

DUDE RANCHING - 1920

by Velma Ravndal

The year 1920 saw the beginnings of the first guest ranch business in the Salmon area, when Colonel Henry Adams, Mrs. Adams and their three daughters came from New York City to spend about six weeks "roughing it" in tents pitched at the Diamond L Ranch located on Hughes Creek and owned by Eric Ravndal and family.

Colonel Adams had made arrangements through George Oliver of Salmon who at that time had a livery stable in New York City. A main tent and smaller sleeping tents were set up. Evening meals were taken at the ranch house, in the spacious kitchen presided over by Mrs. Ravndal, who was a fabulous cook.

The Adams family enjoyed horseback rides, hiking, fishing and being amused by "Bitterroot", the pet yearling buck deer, who made himself at home right in the middle of their camp.

From this beginning grew the idea of building three small log guest houses and a larger cabin for a family with a unique bath house nearby. In 1924, Jerry Ravndal began running a summer pack and hunting trip service in connection with ranching.

In 1931, he helped pack out the Zane Grey party into the Middle Fork and Roosevelt mining site for material for Zane Grey's book, *Thunder Mountain*.

The first bus service from Butte to Salmon over the Gibbonsville hill via Wisdom, Montana, was started by Hana Lawson of Wisdom. Visitors of the guest ranch were brought in over the route.

The Diamond L Ranch was the first guest ranch in the Salmon area and the only one until the Indian Creek Guest Ranch was begun twenty years later. The Diamond L Ranch, later known as the Rocking Horse Ranch served its last paying guest in 1951.

Zane Grey, a dentist, performs emergency dental work at camp.

GIBBONSVILLE, IDAHO

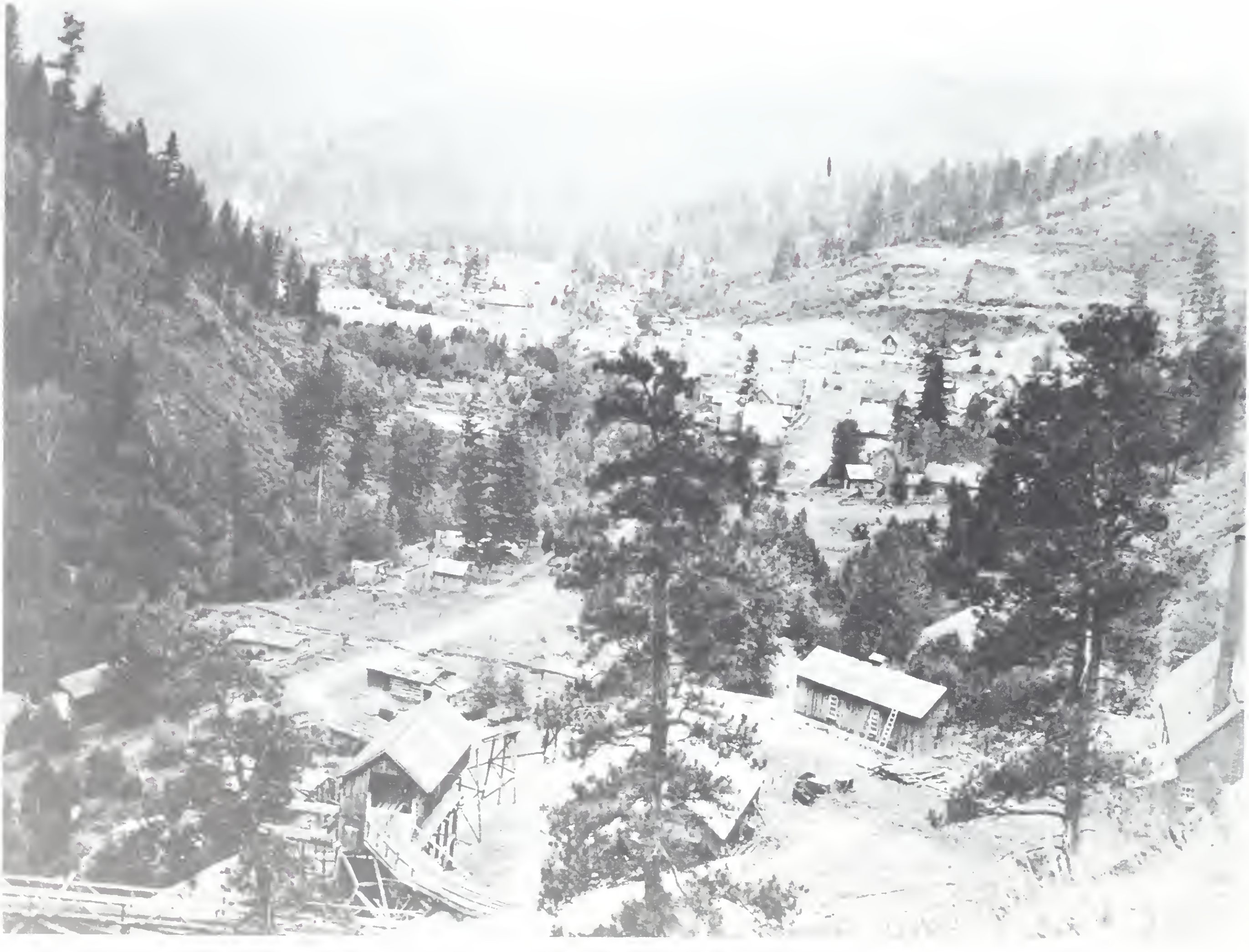
by Julia Randolph

Lena Dellen Heidt, an early pioneer of the town, entitled her book about Gibbonsville, *The Ghost Town That Would Not Die.* Located on the west side of the Bitterroot Mountain Range, Gibbonsville was named for General John Gibbon who fought the Nez Perce Indians in the Big Hole Valley in Montana in 1877. But, General Gibbon was never in Gibbonsville!

The first cabin was built by George D. Anderson and he also had the first mining claim. Gold mining was at its peak between 1880 and 1900, at which time the population rose to approximately 2500 to 3500. By 1899 the American Development and Reduction Mining Company had produced $560,000 in gold bullion in just four years. This company was the major corporation and when, in 1907, a disastrous fire took their mill and chlorination plant, it brought about a quick decline, which left the town destitute. Due to the remoteness of the area, the mill was never replaced.

Lean Dellen, Mrs. Dellen, Rose Carl, Tom Glavin - Main Street.

Gibbonsville, Idaho about 1902. View is from A. D. & M. mine.



A 1905 baseball game at Gibbonsville with the school in the distance. Now the GIA Center, the building was constructed in 1902.

GIA photo

GIBBONSVILLE PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Idaho Dept. of Highways	Bernie Bradshaw
Volunteer Fire Department	Wayne Randolph
Emergency Medical Technician	Don Smith
G. I. A.	Larry Webb
Lost Trail T. V. Association	Maurice Usher
Cemetery Custodians	Wayne Randolph Earl Keating
Community Church	Joe Fraser
Westland Bible Mission	Pastor Sam Gupton
Keating Outfitters	Earl Keating
Deanies Collectables & Museum	Ludine Webb
Broken Arrow Store & Cabins	Ron & Rose Marie Ramey
Lost Trail Inn and Motel	Wayne & Barbara Young
93 Club	Ted & Connie Holeman
Gibbonsville Post Office	Norma Scarborough

All photos courtesy of Julia Randolph and the GIA.

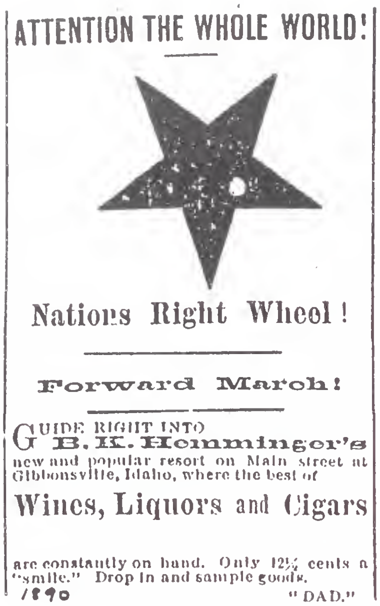
The town is still far from dead! The Gibbonsville Improvement Association, known as the G. I. A., is the hub of the town. It consists of under a hundred members, who elect a Chairman, Secretary/Treasurer, and three board members. There is a meeting once a month in the old school building, to discuss social and economic business of the area.

The old school, built in 1902, serves the community in many functions and is called the G. I. A. Center. Besides community affairs, the G. I. A. sponsors the Volunteer Fire Department, the Emergency Medical Technicians, and acts as caretaker of the Gibbonsville Cemetery. Quilting parties as well as Church services are held in this center. Weddings and funeral dinners are held here. Easter Egg hunts, Halloween Spook Alleys, and Valentine Box Socials all come to life here in this old building.

Yes, Gibbonsville is far from dead, although relics from a time gone by can still be found. Amidst the television antenna's, power poles, and many other modern conveniences one can still find parts of a tramway hidden by trees and brush. A small lake, where iron remnants still protrude, now abounds with fish, and strangers must be made aware of old mine portals and shafts which could be dangerous.

Yes Gibbonsville is very much alive! One can enjoy prizes and dancing at the annual Hunter's Ball every October; and on the second Sunday of August each year one can find newcomers and old timers alike at the annual Old Timer's Day Dinner.

If Lena Dellen Heidt were here she would surely say, "This town will never die!"



ATTENTION THE WHOLE WORLD!

Nations Right Wheel!

Forward March!

GUIDE RIGHT INTO
B. K. Hemminger's
new and popular resort on Main street at Gibbonsville, Idaho, where the best of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

are constantly on hand. Only 12½ cents a "smile." Drop in and sample goods.

1890 "DAD."

THE BIRTH PLACE OF SACAJAWEA

by Philip Rand · 1936

The following are the introductory remarks by Philip Rand at the celebration held at Tendoy, Idaho on July 26, 1936, to mark the birth place of Sacajawea. Courtesy of Phyllis Caples.

Mrs. Laura Tolman Scott of Armstead, Montana, in an interesting paper on Sacajawea, read before the Montana Federation of Women's Clubs at Lewistown, Montana, June 1914, claims that, "Sacajawea belongs to Montana by right of birth." She explains further, "It will never be known which state was her birth place, but Montana seems justified in claiming the proud distinction."

It is true that the Shoshones of the Lemhi Valley in certain years crossed the continental divide to hunt buffalo. It might be possible for an Indian baby to be born on the march, but not probable in this case, as the squaws as a rule were left at home, and if not left at home it is most doubtful if Sacajawea first saw light of day on any such expedition. This statement of Mrs. Scott cannot be taken seriously. The oldest Indians in Lemhi Valley for years have stated that Sacajawea was born in, or near, the old Shoshone camp near Tendoy. The oldest white settlers have always believed it and have ever taken it for an established fact.

In 1934 Mr. Charles Snook of Lemhi valley, who grew up with the Indians and can talk their language, and myself had a long conversation on old Indian lore with Joe Nappo, an old Indian of some ninety years. It seems when Joe was a little boy his mother talked to him often about Sacajawea. His mother told Joe that Sacajawea was born on the right hand side of McDevitt Creek and lived there several years after, then disappeared. She also told him that Sacajawea came back later and lived in the valley, then went away again. Joe Nappo was positive as to these statements made to him by his mother.

The late John E. Rees, Lemhi historian, is authority for the following statements contained in this paragraph. "Sacajawea returned in 1835 to live permanently in Lemhi County. At this time her nephew Snag became chief of the Lemhis. This was soon after Chief Cameahwait, brother of Sacajawea, lost his life in a battle with the Pahkeeks." Chief Snag, a son of a brother to Cameahwait and Sacajawea, in 1863 was wantonly shot down at Bannock, Montana by Buck Stinson, notorious road agent, whom the Vigilantes hanged in 1864. "On the day following the assassination of Snag, Chief of the Shoshones, Tendoy was selected chief in his place." Statement by George L. Shoup, first Governor of Idaho, who was at Bannock at the time. Tendoy was a nephew of Snag. Tendoy's mother was a distant cousin to the mother of the renowned Washakie, Chief of the Shoshones at Wind River, Wyoming. This made Sacajawea also distantly related to Washakie and after the killing of Snag they removed from Idaho to Wyoming and took up their abode with one of Washakie's bands. Sacajawea visited her people in the Lemhi valley in 1882 and died at the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming in April 1884.

Mr. William C. Smith, the first white child born in Lemhi County and at present time County Treasurer, is authority for the statement that Sacajawea was not only born near the site of the recent marker erected at Tendoy but also that she visited her people in Lemhi in the year 1882, thus substantiating the statement made by Mr Rees. Mr. Smith states that when he was a lad of fourteen living at Tendoy, he heard a conversation between his step father, Mr. Pattee, and Two Bits and Major Jim, two Shoshone Indians, both over eighty years old, concerning Sacajawea, and his father told him what the Indians had said. Mr. Smith remembers vividly the statement that Mr. Pattee made to him, namely, "Billy, Sacajawea is here!"

It was a nice spring day in May of 1894 when John Tumidja (an Indian policeman at the Lemhi Agency) and his wife were working a short distance from their cabin when John told her to go and fix dinner. She left and an hour later when John opened his cabin door he found his wife dead on the bed. He hurriedly summoned other Indians and soon the Agency Physician, Dr F. S. Wright, was there too. He examined Mrs. Tumidja, but first he had to remove a scarf that was tight around her neck, with a knot under each ear. There were numerous bruises on her neck and chest. The actual cause of death was probably from beating or strangulation. John was known as a wife beater and her family had to be restrained from taking a hand to John. However, it seems that everyone had the wrong slant on Mrs. Tumidja's untimely death. The court ruled . . . .could it have been suicide?

—Julia Randolph

IT ALL HAPPENED AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE

by Candace Burns

Elizabeth Reed once wrote, "No story of the pioneer schools would be complete without an acknowledgment of our debt to them as a valued American institution. They were cradles of democracy because they were community centers where all the people could come together for their good times and to consider their problems. That close cooperative spirit and unity of effort is what rural communities lost when they gave up the rural school."

Built and funded by parents, the one-room school was every bit a community effort. Families generally boarded the teacher, supplied the firewood, provided hay for the children's horses, and tended to other physical and financial needs. Students split the wood, often hauled drinking water from a nearby creek, and kept the fire stoked during school hours. After hours, the school house was the hub of the community, hosting such gatherings as weddings, funerals, dances, parties, and public meetings.

It seems that nearly every young woman in the county took her turn at teaching in the school house. Many of the first teachers were young ladies who had come West on stagecoaches to find a job and husband. Later, the young women who filled in had a year or two of training before they taught. A few, in emergency situations, began teaching even before they had finished eighth grade.

When the very earliest schools were started, teachers were so scarce that they stayed at each school only three or four months before they moved on to the next one, usually teaching at three different schools in a year. But then as families moved into the valley, and as young teachers from the East began to come West, each school had its own teacher for an eight-month long school year. Class sizes ranged from seven to fifty pupils.

Teacher Mabel Kadletz, 1907, rides to school in Gibbonsville.

It seems that if a teacher was firm, loving and reasonable, the students cooperated with her and there were only the ordinary pranks; but if she was mean, or just not able to keep order, the kids played havoc with her. Some teachers say their word was law. I suspect they were respected by students and parents alike. Parental support was important, because what was dished out at school had to be fortified at home. This was important with some of the bigger boys, who could (and did) easily get out of hand.

Not everyone, though, had the full support of the parents. One old-time resident recalls a dispute at the Leesburg School that resulted in some parents throwing all of the teacher's belongings out into the street. The problem was eventually resolved and the teacher finished out the year. Others were driven off by the devilish tricks and rebellions by older boys. Many taught for just one year before they either moved on or were whisked away to the tune of wedding bells by a nearby rancher.

Oren Sassman, retired school superintendent, says a teacher's life was not her own, as her social life was under constant scrutiny. However, Mae Mulkey and others report that being a teacher was fun. They were the belles of the ball, and were invited here an there for dances and parties. It wasn't long before each teacher was snatched up by a lonesome rancher in search of a bride. Most teachers boarded with district families until the teacherages were built. They had no idea who they would end up staying with when they took on a job.

Teachers were paid about $60 per month plus $5 extra if they did their own janitorial work. Unless they lived near the school, they generally boarded with one of the trustees who charged about $20 for room and board. Teachers were not, by any means, given the deluxe bedrooms.

Students devoted much energy to devising creative and outlandish pranks. Teachers could expect to find mice, snakes or frogs in their desks. If they reacted hysterically they could expect to find more of the critters, but if they were nonchalant, the pranks quickly subsided. On Halloween it was tradition to tip over the school outhouses. On Sandy Creek the kids once locked their teacher into the outhouse. One teacher was so scared by a critter in her desk, that she jumped up on the chair and wet her pants, reports one of her ex-students.

Because they had so far to walk and so much work to do, children often got to school late, especially if the snow was deep or the weather bitterly cold. Many simply played hooky or meandered to school, arriving as late as 2:00. Some simply sneaked out the window to play while an elderly teacher snoozed in the afternoon.

Kids went to school, come hell or high water. Most everybody had to walk, or ride at least two miles to school, no matter what the weather. When it was bitterly cold, some parents would hook the team up to the sled and pick up kids along the way. Mother would heat rocks to put under the robes and keep the children warm. If it was too far to school, even the very young children often boarded with relatives or neighbors.

Recess was a high old time for kids and teachers alike. The teachers regularly played such games as softball, Annie Over, Fox and Geese, Tag, and Pom Pom Pullaway. In the winter they had snowball fights or sledded, if there was a nearby hill. Irene Bolander recalls a "sledding train" roaring down the hill behind the Gibbonsville School where she taught. Some of the boys also made skis out of old barrel staves. Nearly all the old timers mention the Field Days in which students would get together with other country schools to run races, etc.

Old timers remember their school days with great fondness, and when asked to compare them with life these days, almost all agree they'd rather be living then than now, when people worked harder, but had more time for each other.

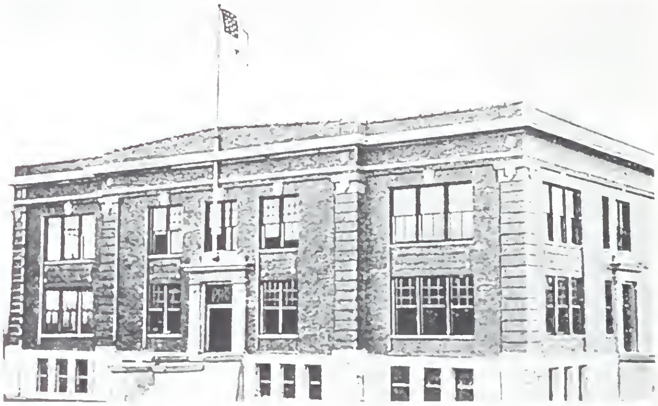
The following are the numbered school districts of Lemhi County:

DISTRICT #1 - SALMON. The first school in Salmon opened its doors in 1867 with nine students from the Holbrook, Ellis, Wimpy, Carmen and Demoss families. Fannie Price was the first teacher in the school which was behind the Odd Fellows. The next year the school was moved to a "doby" building near the southeast corner of Main and Water Street, then in 1870 to a larger log building with a dirt floor and shakes, near the northeast corner of Main and North St. Charles. The students were very wild and gave their teachers a bad time.

As the number of students increased, the elementary school stayed in the log building and the secondary students moved into the Odd Fellows building. Later both elementary and secondary classes were held in the Odd Fellows until a frame structure was built. It was sold in 1899 to make room for the Lincoln School which contained ten rooms and cost $18,000 to build. It was built by W. W. Schultz of Carbondale, Kansas, at the present site of the athletic field bounded by Daisy, Lena and Challis Streets..

Lumber for the Lincoln School came from Wagonhammer Creek and over 200,000 bricks were burned on-site by Frank Pollard. The site of the brick kiln was later used for a community skating rink cared for by the students. The Lincoln School was opened for use in 1902. The first high school classes in Salmon began in 1904. Three students graduated in 1906 from the two year high school. In 1909 the high school became a four year institution.

The new Lincoln School opened in 1902.



The Brooklyn School was built of local brick and completed in 1911.

Built on swampy ground, the Lincoln School building began to sway and was torn down in 1940. The ground was made into a football field.

Meanwhile, the Brooklyn School was completed in 1911. Designed by Allen Merritt, it's bricks were also fired at the Pollard kiln. In 1940, the building which is the current Junior High was completed and used as the High School until 1979. At that time the present High School opened its doors in a new building costing just over $3 million. The Pioneer Elementary School, so named by Marjorie Sims, opened its doors in 1958.

DISTRICT #2-LEADORE. The first school in what is now the South Lemhi School District, was a one room log cabin located between the old "Highhouse" in Junction and the Ed McRae Ranch. Founded in 1873, a Mr. Ramsden taught four students. In 1878 this school became School District #2. By the early 1880's enrollment had so grown that parents built a larger log structure with a sod roof. At the turn of the century, a frame building was built in Junction and Grade school was held in this building until 1918, when a magnificent new brick building was contructed in the new railroad town of Leadore. It was two stories, sported ten classrooms, an auditorium, a gymnasium, an electric light plant, steam heat, and "long corridors which became the delight of the students and the frustration of the teachers for over thirty years". Both elementary and secondary schools were housed in this building.

DISTRICT #3 - PLUM. Established in 1878 in a log building on the Tom Pyeatt Ranch, currently the Sam McKinney Ranch. Mr. Don Pyeatt, son of the early pioneer, recalls that there were no outhouses, and the location of the school was near the river in dense brush. "It was ladies to the right and gents to the left", said Don.

The 1888 Census Marshal's report, indicated twenty-eight students who came from a handful of families and included such names as Yearian, Cottom, Reddington, Rees and Pyeatt.

DISTRICT #4 - FOUR MILE. In 1889, earliest records show forty-one pupils, including children from the Holbrook, Cockrell, Goodell, Elder, Schofield and Beattie families. Originally called the "Bridge School" because it was built near a bridge that crossed the Lemhi, the school house was later moved closer to the center of the district. Philip Goodell says that at one time the Four Mile School was a log building near where the Van Almelos now live. According to Philip, the school was torn down, log by log, before 1916, and moved to its present location on the south side of Highway 28. Bill LaMunyan who completed grades 1 - 8 says, "That's all the education I had. In them days experience was more important than your education." He also says he walked four miles to and from school, wearing gunnysacks on his feet to keep them from freezing. "We all walked in those days, there was no such thing as a school bus. We learned what the weather was like. The wind used to blow hard enough that we would jump into a culvert to keep from freezing our faces."

The school appears to have closed in 1943 since playground equipment was moved to town in 1944. The census for the final year included Capps, Clark, Smith and Studebaker.

DISTRICT #5 - BAKER. The earliest records of the Baker School in 1899 included children from the Geertson, Barrack, Bohannon, Mulkey, McDevitt, Chandler, Rippey, Ball, Withington and Schofield families. Because census reports began in 1889 it is difficult to know exactly when this school opened its doors. The forty-six students, in 1889, must have been quite a handful for one teacher.

The last census show thirty students from the Kadletz, Withington, Hayden, Wiegand, Malcolm, Muenkres, Searle, and Baker families. The school closed in 1955, along with the Sandy Creek School.

DISTRICT #6 - GIBTOWN - 1888 is the earliest record of the Gibbonsville School, but the school was built much earlier. Maple Jones McElvain was a student there in 1915-16, and taught there from 1926-28. She recalls that one of her two male teacher had a very quick temper and would get bright red when angry. "He would grab a kid by the hair, drag him into the adjoining room and pound him to death with a board paddle. It was terrifying. When he came back the teacher would be white as a sheet and shaking, and would have to sit himself down till he calmed down."

The Gibbonsville School closed in 1965 because of overcrowding.

DISTRICT #7 -Bohannon Creek. In 1888 the first records show thirty-four students and include the Hargraves and Miller families. By 1930 there were just five students, including the names Schofield, Marshall and England among others. Because enrollment was so low and the 1930 census was the last, one must assume that the Bohannon Creek School closed about then.

The Gibbonsville School - about 1918
FRONT: Edna Knock, Gladys Glavin, Donald Gott, James Kellogg. MIDDLE: Francis Gott, Dick Bradshaw, Claire Bradshaw, Mrs. Verna Kellogg. BACK: Curtis Ricketts, Marion Glavin, Warren Trowbridge, Clarence Bauer, Clyde Bradshaw.

The Gibbonsville school about - 1940.

DISTRICT #8 - TENDOY. Earliest records, 1890, show thirty-three students, including those from the Sharkey, Pattee, and Pyeatt families. The first school was at Sunfield on Pattee Creek, about two miles from its present site, to which the school was moved in 1912.

One day Margaret Ball Morphey fell from a swing, landed on her head and was knocked unconscious. Older boys carried her to her home just around the corner.

One teacher, Mrs. Woods, was well known for taking naps that extended past the lunch hour. The big boys would open a window and sneak out, while the rest of the students would be very quiet so that their recess would last longer.

In 1945 the school still had thirty-three students, among them children from the DeCora, Alder, Mahaffee, Holbrook, Shoup, Riggan, Pope and Gage families.

Still in operation today, the school has seventeen students.

DISTRICT #9 - SANDY CREEK.The earliest record of the Sandy Creek School is an 1889 school census, but the school probably opened earlier in a rented house or someone's outbuilding. By 1889 there were twenty students, including children from the Snook, Holcomb and Kadletz families. Only five of the children lived within two miles of the school; the rest traveled a long way, either by foot or on horseback.

Fred Snook Sr. remembered a male teacher at the Sandy Creek School who seemed to have two suits — one blue and the other brown. The first half of the year he wore his blue suit, and the second half, his brown suit.

The Sandy Creek School, 1917-18

Frances Donlan taught at Sandy Creek, and for science she took students on long walks during which they would find arrowheads. "It seems the salmon would go up the creek to spawn. The Indians would sit and make arrowheads, and the long ones they would spear the fish with. Anyway, we would take these arrowheads and make pretty collections with them . . . We did a lot of things like that, that they don't do in today's schools." The Sandy Creek School closed in 1955.
(Quote from 1988 *Patchwork* article by Shawn Ankrum)

DISTRICT #10 - BANISTER. An 1890 school census showed thirteen students on the roster. The school was built on Queenie Lane near the Ellsworth cow camp and Mr. Bruce was the first teacher. As the population changed, the school was moved, first down Texas Creek to the Stewart place, then to the north side of Texas creek close to where Highway 28 crosses it. Finally the school was closed and the building moved to Leadore, where it served as housing for the janitor. It was sold to Smith Implement and is now located just north of Lee Creek on the Farm to Market Road.

DISTRICT #11 -MAY. Records begin in 1890 at which time there were twenty-three students. The last census in 1934 showed forty-six students including the Mulkey, Ziegler, O'Neal, Popejoy, McDowton and Corrigan families.

Why the census stops in 1934 is a mystery, since the school clearly carried on for many more years. It consolidated with the Patterson school in 1961.

DISTRICT #12 - Patterson. Earliest record is 1894 when there were eighteen students including children from the Snodgrass, Bohannon families. The last record shows forty- six students and included those from the Mahoney, Prestwich, Popejoy, Crofts, Kirkpatrick, Lish, Patterson, Shurtliff and Whing families, among others. The school still operates but is in the Challis School District.

DISTRICT #13 - ULYSSES. Records begin in 1909 with thirteen students from the Hibbs, Bevan, Armstrong and Trowbridge families. The last census, 1923, showed fifteen students from the Downing, Hale, Casey and Barton families. This may have been the last year the school ran, since the town of Ulysses came and went as quickly as the gold that brought it into being.

DISTRICT #15 - ELLIS. 1895 records name children from the Eldridge,, Hudson and Morrell families. There were twenty- eight students. Billie Cannon taught at Ellis from 1936-38. She remembers three children, one a six year old girl, who lived about seven miles away. They walked over the hills from the river, and never missed school except one week when it was -45 degrees.

Billie lived with a family and walked across their field to school. She swept the floor, built the fires, sometimes curled the girls' hair, and taught them to tap dance. She says she had three boys in about the 6th or 7th grade who said right off they weren't going to work for her. "OK, we'll just sit here until you decide

The Carmen Creek School: These children walked or rode horseback for miles from around the countryside, which was not too densely populated. The dress code - plain and simple, designed for work and wear. FRONT: Arlen Matthews, Harvey Mylander, Warren Matthews, Vernon Matthews, Cecil Palmer, Stanley Daniels, John Palmer, Georgia Palmer, Eloise Barton, Willard Rood, Daniel Slavin, Ida Wenzig, Bessie Carlson, Sarah Palmer, Jessie Palmer, Virginia Palmer, Adeline Palmer, Evelyn Slavin. BACK: Lester Barton, Edgar Daniels, Hazel Hemstead (teacher), Dorothy Daniels, — Conley, — Carlson.

you are going to work", Billie said. She kept the fire going until after dark, when the boys finally decided to start their work. "I had them eating out of my hand the rest of the year." The last census was in 1941 when they had a whopping forty- seven children from such families as Coleman, Coiner, Hamilton, and Ellis. Like other schools in the Pahsimeroi, this school probably consolidated with Patterson and May in 1961.

DISTRICT #16 - CARMEN GENERAL. The 1888 census recorded thirty-seven children from the Young, Palmer, White, McCracken, Mulkey, McKinney and Neimann families. The school was probably built in the seventies. Winnie Sassman attended first grade there in 1906, when she was seven years old. Winnie says her parents kept her home the extra couple of years so that she would be more able to make the four mile ride with her brother. That is why her father built the Big Flat school the following year.

The 1944 census show seventeen students from the McCracken, Daniels, Brown, Slavin, Burch, Kohl and Stevens families. The school probably closed in the late '40's.

DISTRICT #18 - Cobalt (Lower Forney). An 1889 census shows seventeen students began school with no school house. By 1945 the number had dwindled to eleven and the school may have closed, but the 1949 school board minutes show the hiring of Mrs. Morrison for the Blackbird Mine School. In 1950 a bid of $27,000 was accepted to build the Blackbird Mine School. Jim Caples says it was a four room school and that a bond issue was levied. It was built by the Calera Mining Company, under budget!

In 1964 Teddy Miller moved to Cobalt, but taught her children at home. The next year, after the mine opened and other families with children moved in, Teddy resurrected the old schoolhouse, restocking it, since everything had been removed. The children held fund raising carnivals to raise money for books, encyclopedias and school supplies.

DISTRICT #19 - BIG FLAT. Built in 1907-08 by Winnie Sassman's father, it may have replaced a school known as the Red Rock school, built before 1889; or it may have replaced the Red Bluff school that was down closer to the river.

Irene Bolander boarded with her grandmother, aunt and cousins, because they lived closer to school. They took their own lunches of roast beef, pork or peanut butter sandwiches, cookies or cake and as Irene says, "Everybody on Big Flat had apples". Irene remembers that in 1918 a boy who lived near the river, would bring one huge, thick pancake, soaked with chokecherry syrup and the hind leg of a rabbit. His father was a trapper. If there were only ten or twelve students, the mothers would take turns making stew or scalloped potatoes or other hot, one-dish lunches.

This school closed in the late 1940's.

DICTRICT #20 - GILMORE. A tent was the first school, with dynamite boxes from the mine serving as desks and seats. Some of the boys chewed tobacco, so each had a tin can by his box, serving as a spittoon. An 1889 census shows thirty-four students from the Denny, Lipe, Lee, Reddington, Stroud, and Yearian families, although the tent school was probably prior to this census. The first school building was an elaborate frame structure with four rooms, that served the community until 1937. Two of the rooms opened to each other with French doors, to accommodate social gatherings, and each was heated by a coal furnace, one of which caught fire and burned down the building. After the

Gilmore School about 1920

fire, the county decided not to maintain another school there, so two mining companies went together and built a cinder block structure. It had an upstairs classroom, and a basement storage room that doubled as a recreation area for recess, during inclement weather. This school served Gilmore until Leadore schools consolidated.

DISTRICT #21 - LEE CREEK. A 1909 census records seventeen students. Among the names present were Mulkey and Gautier. School started in an old sod roofed building until a frame structure was built near where Carol and Cal Whittaker now live. It was later skidded across the snow by several teams of horses, to a spot across the creek from the Darrell Nef Ranch. In 1930 a barn was built next to the school to house the students' horses, and remains, although the school house has been moved to Leadore.

In the first grade, Bob Carlson played hooky with George Swanson every day for four to six weeks. When Bob's mother found out, she took a piece of rope, a Sears Roebuck Catalog and a pair of scissors to school, telling the teacher to tied Bob to his desk and keep him occupied by cutting out pictures from the catalog. Each fall parents got together to saw wood for the school woodstove. The last census, 1945, recorded twelve students.

DISTRICT #22 - FOURTH OF JULY CREEK. This school opened about 1909 with twelve students, including names such as Buster, O'Neil, Noble and England. In 1945 there were twenty-three including the names Stenerson, Gautier, Hoffman, England, Casey and Infanger. The school closed in 1948.

DISTRICT #23 - IRON CREEK. There were ten students on the first census in 1909. Schultz, Ibach, Shanafelt and Hellman families were represented. Schultz and others apparently built the sixteen by twenty foot structure in 1903. There may have been another school as early as 1895.

John Waddington remembers one winter when his father, Mr. Waetzig and Mr. Benjamin all jacked up the school house, hooked it onto a team of horses and skidded it about a mile down the district, so that the kids at the lower end wouldn't have to walk so far. The parents at the upper end called the Sheriff, who rounded up the three fathers and hauled them off to jail for the night. A last census, 1944, shows eighteen students named Benjamin, Waetzig, Kilpatrick, Evarts, Marvin, Gage and Goodwin.

DISTRICT #24 - TEN MILE. Thirty students were on the 1909 census including Yearian, Pyeatt, Carrigon, Tobias, Pugh and Holbrook. The number of students suggests that the school was established much earlier, and the names suggest that the school was in the Upper Lemhi. It is difficult to tell which more common name was applied to this school. In 1945 twenty- three students represented the Tobias, Frazee, Yearian, Mahaffey, Lish, Pugh, Blood and Baker families.

Boyle Creek School 1928-29. FRONT: Twins Varnie and Virgil Aikens BACK: Stella Aikens, teacher Irene Smith (Bolander), fourth from left, Dorothy Aikens. Other children are from the Frey family. #16

DISTRICT #25 - BOYLE CREEK. 1909 was the first census for this school located on the present Norton Ranch at the forks of Tower Creek. John Jewett, Mrs. F. B. Winterowd, and Donald Martin, later Judge Martin, were listed, among others. Later, Gladys Swanson and her sister rode "Old Nancy", and if Nancy felt like going to school, they went. Some days she didn't, and they stayed home. She also remembers the Adams boys, who lived down by the river, and the very cold day when the teacher took off their shoes and put their feet into a pan of water to thaw them out. Gladys remembers wearing gunny sacks on her feet during the Depression. Winnie Sassman (Miss Winnie), not much older than her pupils, taught there. She remembers the superintendent coming while she played "Annie Over" with the kids. She sat in her car for a while; watching, trying to decide which was the teacher.

The school closed in 1948 and the building was sold in 1952 and moved to the Joe Scobel Ranch.

DISTRICT #26 - LEMHI. A 1909 census records thirty-six students from the Tobias, Yearian, Pyeatt, Pugh, Porter, Holbrook and Hikson families. Probably established at the turn of the century. Jean Simonson Amonson recalls her years at the school.

> I went to teach at Lemhi in the fall of 1939, after I had finished two years of teacher training at Pocatello.

Iron Creek School about 1907.
FRONT: Jennie Lambeth, Dave Lambeth, John Lambeth, - Redwine, Dave, Dora, and Florence Schultz. BACK: Jessie and Viola Schultz, Myrtle Campbell (teacher), Viola Shanafelt, Laura Lambeth.

I was nineteen years old and felt capable of the task. The course of study for elementary school had been phased out with nothing to replace it, but we had good textbooks for each grade. We started on page one and progressed through the year. Everyone learned to read, write, and spell, do arithmetic, and a few other things too. We had a wonderful case of maps and the students learned where the countries were. England's colonies were all in deep pink.

I had gone to a one room school in South Dakota, so I did many things at Lemhi that my teachers had done, including a hot lunch program. Our school room had a large airtight heating stove with a flat top, and it made a good place to do our cooking. We got a tea kettle, a large cooking kettle, an oven grate and an ash box from the unused teacherage, to set up our kitchen. In the morning, we filled the stove with wood that lasted until noon. The children had a bowl, cup, and spoon, and brought a baking potato with their initial carved in it. During recess, it went on the grate, covered by the ash pan and was done by noon. Parents sent some money and milk, and during the week, we had cocoa, baked potatoes, and Campbell's soup. The tea kettle was always on to warm water for handwashing, and for the team to wash the dishes.

One Friday afternoon, we made popcorn balls. Another time, we made taffy and in spite of everyone lining up for handwashing, some of the taffy got strange shades of gray.

One time, we had a good, packed snowfall. The children cut the snow into blocks and made an igloo that measured fourteen feet across, with a tunnel entrance. The whole school of twenty-six students and the teacher could crawl inside at once and sit down. The children were very resourceful.

When the weather was good, we played softball and volley ball. It was the first athletics for some of the children. I was young and energetic, and enjoyed the teaching and activities as much as the children.

At the end of each school day, I swept the floor while listening to music. We had a phonograph with nice records, including Fritz Kreisler playing 'Liebestraum'. Whenever I hear 'Liebestraum', I close my eyes and remember the Lemhi School.

The last recorded census was in 1945 and claimed twenty three students from the Frazee, Williams, Mahaffey, Yearian, Lish, Cope, Blood and Baker families.

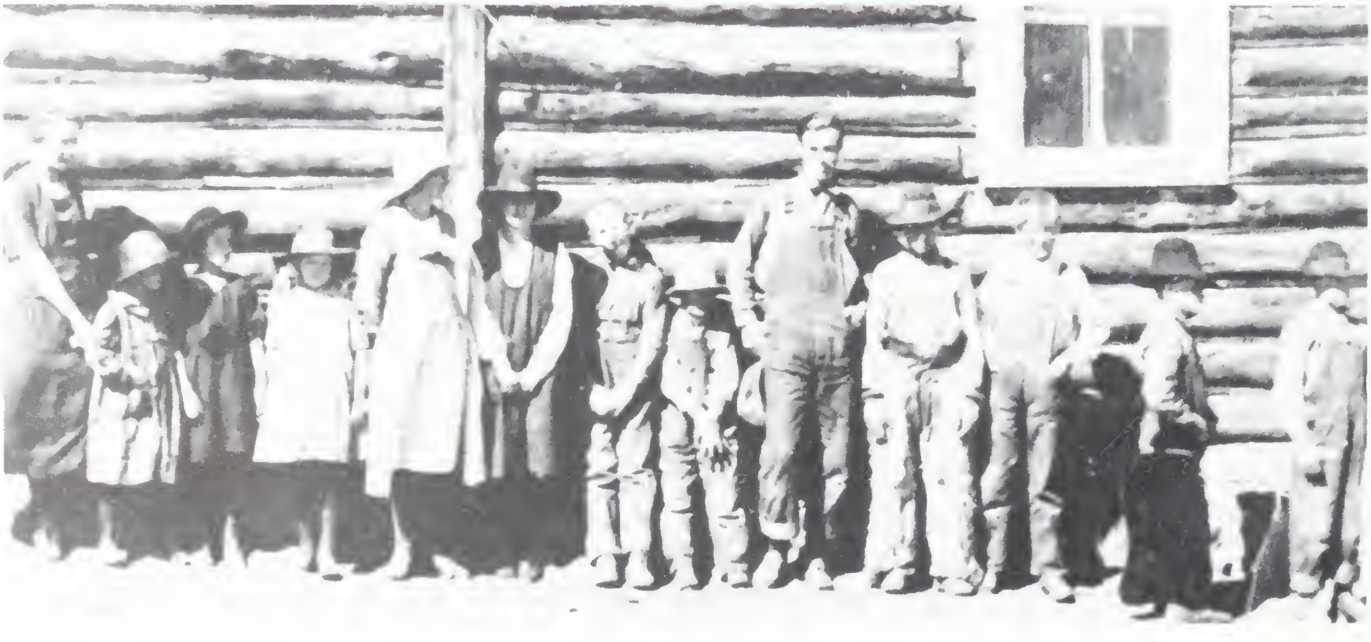
DISTRICT #27 - HOOPER. This was somewhere in the Pahsimeroi. A 1910 census records fourteen students from the O'Neal, Marley, Bauman, Turner, Howe and Hooper families. It probably was somewhere on the Hooper Ranch.

DISTRICT #28 - SPRING CREEK (HULL CREEK). This school opened in 1908, but the first census was 1912, recording seventeen students from the Roske, Conroy, Hull, Eldridge and Jones families. In 1945 there were ten students from the Walchli, Hitesman, Montgomery and Prestwich families. The school closed in 1949.

DISTRICT #29 - COTTOM. Ernest Benedict, John

This desolate looking building, once the Nicholia School, must have been rather dark during those long school days.

The D C Bar School - 1921 or 1922.
Greta Hudelson, Edna Sims, Veola Ling, Isabelle Berridge, Vonda Ling, Bonita Denny, Harry Sims, Vincent Swanson, Bernard Swanson, Gilmore Denny, Oscar Swanson, Elmer Kesl, Everett Denny.



Reddington and Morris Cottom financed and constructed this school about 1910. Morris Cottom furnished the land and the county furnished the equipment. A 1911 census shows ten students all from the founding families.

Elsie Chandler started school there in 1914 when she was five. She says she walked two miles to school. They took their lunches in a pail, and sometimes they had "beautiful sandwiches made with homemade bread and lots of beef". There was also apple butter, as well as gooseberry, crabapple and currant jelly sandwiches. The teacher boarded with the Cottoms.

DISTRICT #30 - RENO. This school was beyond Gilmore in the Birch Creek area. The earliest census, 1912, records seventeen students from the Nichols, Goddard, and Worthing families. The school may have replaced another built in 1895. The final census in 1934 lists nine students from the Worthing, Barzee and Chandler families.

DISTRICT #31 - same as #1

DISTRICT #32 - HAYDEN. A 1913 census records six students from the Barnett, Holbrook, and Schwartz families. In 1924 there were twelve students from the Negus, Clemmens, Call, Coiner and Mahoney families.

DISTRICT #33 - GOLDBERG. A 1914 census shows that this school began with eighteen students from the Christian, Andrus, Barsalou, and Park families. It notes that "the Park children are not here yet but Mr. Park wrote that they would be in here by the beginning of school. Mr. Park is a landholder on Big Creek." The school may have closed shortly after the 1932 census showing twelve students from the Marshall, Bates, Jones, Wornek and Ziegler families. But, again, in 1958 Teddy Miller taught grades one through six until the school consolidated with Patterson and May in 1961. The Goldberg school house was moved into Challis and used as a music room at the old high school.

DISTRICT #34 - D. C. BAR. The school opened December 7, 1914 and ended the first school year on April 23, 1915. A 1915 census shows thirty-four students bearing the names Swanson, Doty, Ling, Jarvis, and Amonson. Edna Sims Gentle moved there with her family in 1917. The second oldest of thirteen children she says they walked three miles to school after doing their morning chores. In 1945 the fourteen students recorded, bore the names McFarland, Pearson, McArthur, Kesl and Allen.

DISTRICT #35 - SHOUP. A 1916 census shows twenty-one students from the Westfall, Hibbs, Hall, Pope and Grove families. The school may have opened and closed according to the rise and fall of mining activity near Shoup. In 1942 there were thirty-one students from the Cox, Wiederrick, Powers, Stanger, Mahoney, Tweedy, Barrack, Sturmer and Broadhead families. There is no record of the school closing, but Judy Lish attended as late as 1948 or 1950.

DISTRICT #36 - UPPER CARMEN. Nineteen students in 1925 bore the names McFarland, Palmer, Cook, and Pyeatt. The school was built so that the children who lived farther up Carmen Creek didn't have to travel so

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100 DOZEN PAIRS

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Lillie Swinyer and 1961-62 Class. FRONT ROW: Terry Boots, Kyle Copeland, Jimmy Pearson, Roger Hillman and Kelly Thomas SECOND ROW: Barbara Kane, Ramona Jacovac, Dawn McDermite, Teresa Aldous, Zolene Schnieder, Toni Scoble THIRD ROW: Larry Thompson, Steve Beller, Adrian Quanda, Mary Parsons, Dennis ?, Mrs. Swinyer BACK ROW: Tamara McFarland, David Jacovac, Marla Claussen, Vicky Walchli, Joyce ?, Mark Smith, Freddy Rhodes.

far to the Lower Carmen Creek School. Jack Cook attended in 1924-25 and remembers it as being a "cold little house". The outhouse was cold too. "We were all comfortable anyway. Nobody knew any different. Then all of a sudden money came into your life."

The 1944 census showed fifteen students from the Bielby, Black, Coles, Cook, Hamilton and Johnson families.

DISTRICT #37 - KIRTLEY CREEK. The first census taken here records fifty-six students in 1935 from such families as Parmenter, Burgraf, Bielby, Baker, Beck, and Johnson. Former sheriff Bill Baker started school here about 1934. He says there were about fifty kids, eight grades and one teacher.

One day Bill's brother, Luke, climbed up a pole and onto a roof to put a wash tub over the chimney. His friends took the pole away so he was stuck up there. Bill recalls one flighty teacher, "a little French gal", in her first year of teaching. One school boards member was "stuck on her" and came around about three times a week. Bill says she did all right, despite the fact that she was half the size of most of the bigger boys.

Kids started drifting away. A third of the school room was partitioned off for use as a cloak room. The school closed about 1948.

Other unofficial schools include such schools as the Yearian, Leesburg, Boomer, Hull, Snook, Pyeatt, Basin Creek, Blackbird, Beaver Creek, and North Fork Schools. There may be more, but usually these schools were the forerunners of the official school districts. Most of them began either in makeshift buildings or in people's homes and were named after the ranchers who hosted them.

MOVIE AT LEADORE - 1918

The Kaiser - The Beast of Berlin

with two shows beginning at 8:30

Price - children 25 cents - adults 50 cents

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS OF LEMHI COUNTY

With the exception of the first appointment of James Kirtley, June 1869 to January 1873, all appointments were from January to January of the year recorded.

J. P. Jewell	1873-83
Thomas Elder	1883-89
Vernon Tingley	1889-91
Thomas Elder	1891-99
Miss Hope McCaleb	1899-1903
Flora A. North	1903-05
Margaret Huggins	1905-07
Ethel Goodrich	1907-09
Elizabeth McDonald	1909-13
Elizabeth M. Sims	1913-15
Clara A. Digles	1915-19
Ethel G. Watkins	1919-23
Isabelle Ryan	1923-25
Mrs Rose C. Kirtley	1925-27
Isabelle Martin	1927-29
Bess E. Stroud	1929-35
Elnora Donnelly	1935-37
Edith Mulkey	1937-39
Mae Louise Ellis	1939-50

TRIBUTE TO A LONG AGO SCHOOL SYSTEM

by Warren Smith

My learnin' readin', writin' and arithmetic, started and continued for eight years in a single roomed, clapboard, unpainted, shack of a building, perched on the highest point of ground within a radius of ten miles.

There are not many of us still around who attended school in a one room building, where a single teacher taught all eight grades. If there are any, they are kind of like one of them old window blinds a person can pull down, but can't get to go back up!

In those days people didn't take a bath very often. I have a sneakin' hunch the school house was purposely built where the wind could hit it from all four directions for a reason. As the builders calculated, it never stopped blowing.

This particular neighborhood culture center, place of learning, little theater on occasion, and Saturday night dance hall, was appropriately name "Rocky Point". During the period of time under discussion, there were many such "Rocky Points" scattered throughout Lemhi and Custer Counties, the State of Idaho, and the nation.

Although the donor's name has been misplaced in the rag- bag of memory, it is safe to assume that a homesteader donated the land for the building site from a corner of his claim. It is easy to understand why a person would not donate his best piece of ground, and why most schools were built on scab land. In the case of "Rocky Point" the giving of the ground upon which it was built, must have been a burst of generosity seldom witnessed. The place was almost solid rock. Any soil was not visible. A chipmunk stopped there one time, and starved to death.

To obtain drinking water these early day promoters of education, dug a cistern to store rain or melting snow which ran off of the roof from time to time. It is said, a city slicker drank some of the water from that cistern and, as a result, had stomach cramps and much worse for the remainder of his life. It was a well known fact at the time, that outsiders did not have immunity to a lot of stuff like us natives.

For instance, I remember a city kid who moved into the neighborhood when I was in the third grade. He never was able to swaller chewin' tobacker juice. In all my life I've never seen anyone get so pale. Hell! My little sister could do that without gettin' sick!

In the fourth grade I discovered girls. For the next several years I was in love with either Cheryl or Patty. Of course I never told anyone, and neither one of them knew it either. In those days such stuff was kept secret and the only one who knew it was my dog.

In addition to readin', writin' and arithmetic we learned quite a few other things in these one room schools. Things like pitchin' horse shoes, playin' steal sticks, and which kid's horse could run the fastest.

When digging around in the cobwebs of my mind it is difficult not to think of a young woman who taught a number of years at Rocky Point. I think she is quite typical of the one room school teacher.

She boarded with a family about two miles distant from the school house and walked back and forth, wading snow in the winter and mud in the spring. Each school day, if some joker had not nailed the door shut, or stuffed gunny sacks down the chimney during the night, she kindled a fire in the heating stove, brought in a bucket of water from the cistern and did the janitorial work. An hour or so later when the students started arriving she assisted the little ones, taking off overshoes, hanging up wraps and wiping runny noses. By nine o'clock she had everyone in their seats ready to go. From that moment on, school was a serious affair.

Even though she had corrected papers at home for two hours the night before, this remarkable woman found the time and energy to go outside and play baseball with the kids during recess and lunch hour. During bad weather, when we were unable to play outside, she read a couple of chapters from one of Zane Grey's books.

We are getting old now, but about every year or two, we should stop by, where we once went to school. Perhaps, as in the case of Rocky Point, the building is gone now; but I look east to where the farm land gives way to timber and canyon. Coming up from below, it was here that the wind caught me full in the face. The chill of it reached down into the bones. It made the stomach knot and the skin tight. It was only half a mile to the school house from that corner, but in the winter it was like half way around the world.

It was here that the horse got kicked into a trot, and my little sister, behind the saddle, hung on tight. In the spring it was different. Wild flowers bloomed and meadow larks sang all along that stretch of wagon trail leading toward the school house.

Who are these people who say big is better?

If it had not been for Rocky Point and similar one room schools which dotted Lemhi and Custer Counties, our state, and the nation, we would be unable to sign our name when we make a credit card purchase.

1893 - Sheriff Johnson discovered an attempted jail delivery in time to prevent it. The bolts of the main door had been filed off and the prisoners were only waiting for the stillness of night to shield their escape. Ed Vale, Jim West and Jack Craig, three alleged horse thieves, were the inmates. Being discovered, Vale made way for liberty, but was overtaken and recaptured by Will Shoup and Murd McPhersonafter a Tom Longboat sprint that left a wide crack in the atmosphere. Vale admits having performed the blacksmith work.

BUILDERS

by Viola Schultz Waetzig & Doris Morton

All men are builders, some build boats, some books, some build streets and roads. Mr. W. W. Schultz was a builder of buildings, chiefly school houses, and that is why he came to Salmon, Idaho.

Mr. Schultz of Carbondale, Kansas, was given the contract in 1899 to build the Lincoln School in Salmon, Idaho. He had built numerous schools in the middle west and upon completion of a school in Lexington, Missouri, moved his crew to the west. Among the crew were his brother John and Jay Vee Vanderlip, both stone masons and brick layers and perhaps jacks of all trades. These two men were to play an important part in the lives of Salmon's youth during the next several years - which is a story in itself.

Most of the materials used in construction of the Lincoln School were prepared locally. Mr. Pollard burned the bricks at the building site. The hole dug for burning the bricks was later used as a skating rink. Ice skating was the favored winter sport; everyone, young and old skated. John Snook and son cut the lumber on Wagonhammer Creek.

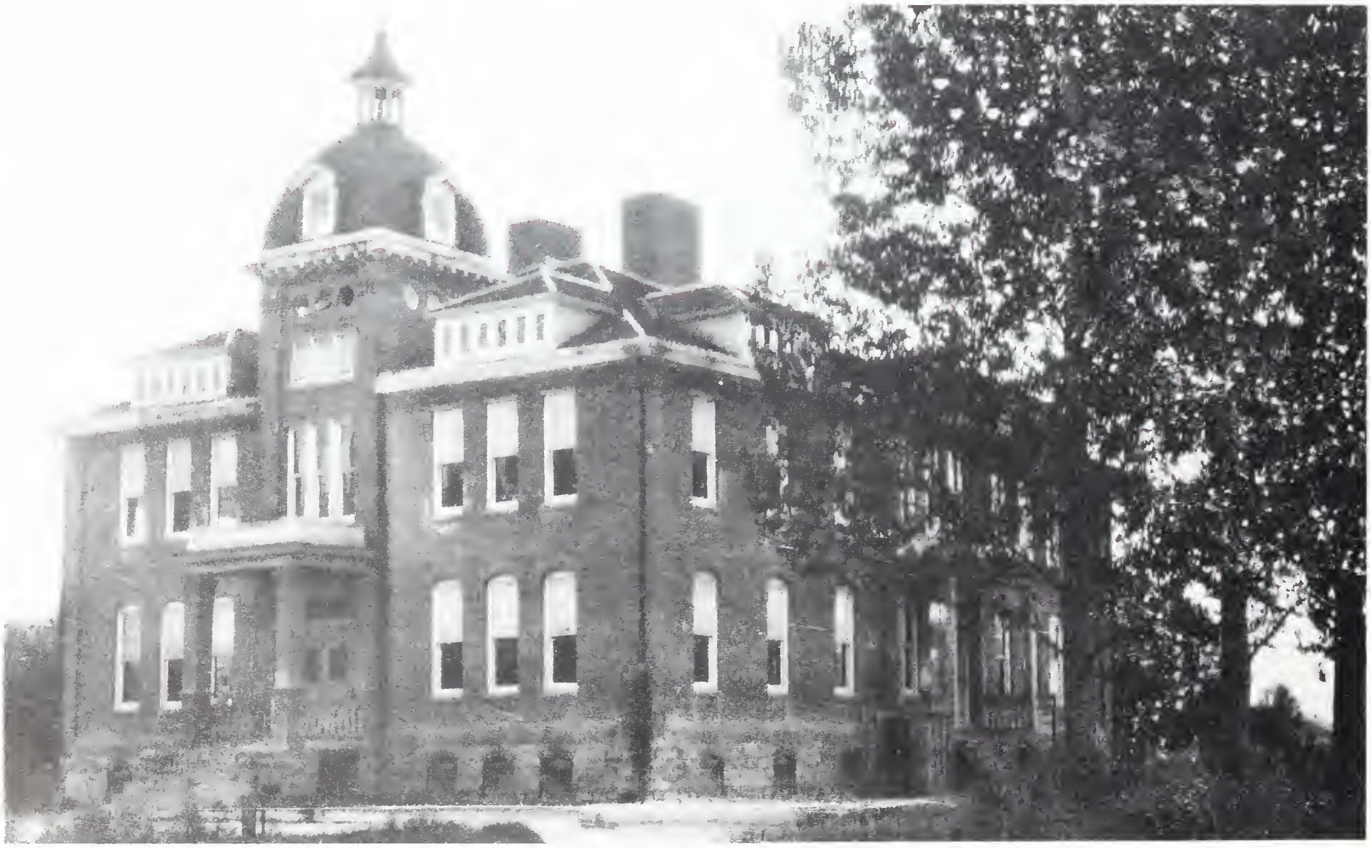
The building was opened for occupancy in 1901. It consisted of a full basement containing furnace and rest rooms, four classrooms on the ground floor, two classrooms and an auditorium on the second floor, a belfry and bell that could be heard all over town. The principal of the new school was Mr. Mullen, who taught the seventh and eighth grades. Nellie Reynolds taught the fifth and sixth grades. Flora Hugguns taught the first and second grades. The first high school classes were held in 1904, offering only two years. The first graduating class was April 15, 1906, graduating Kester and Manson Soule, and Beulah Clayton. Kester Soule is the only living member of that class. The first four year graduating class was in 1911, consisting of two members, Laura Whitwell and Helen Chase. R. R. Alexander was the Superintendent. Thus began the fifty year career of the Lincoln School constructed by Mr. Schultz.

Finding the climate of this area had greatly improved his health, Mr. Schultz moved his family from Kansas in 1902 to become permanent residents and builders of this community. The family first lived in a log house where the Steele Memorial Hospital now stands. Mrs. Schultz ran a boarding house and soon become famous for the wonderful meals served.

Mr. Schultz's next building project was the Redwine Building. It housed the M & L V-Store until they moved across the street.

Early in 1903 the community was stricken with an epidemic of small pox. By this time the Schultz family had moved into the building now known as the Shady

The Lincoln School



Nook; which of course has been added to and improved. But the original building is still there. Mrs. Schultz was still in the boarding house business, but had also become a nurse. The entire family and all the boarders were stricken with the disease, although she was the only one to escape it.

The Schultz's had purchased a ranch twenty miles south of Salmon in January 1903 but had not been able to move before the epidemic. With the coming of spring the family moved into their new home. Mrs. Schultz was happy for she was a farmer. Mrs. Schultz, her four daughters; Viola, Jessie, Florence, and Dora, two sons; David and Clarence ran the ranch and tended the builder's lime kiln, which consumed a great deal of time year round. The work included hauling wood from the mountains for fuel and tending the fires.

Faced with the problem of educating their children, Mr. Schultz organized the community and built the first Iron Creek School; which was a twenty by sixteen foot one room structure. The first term was four months, after that the average was six months. Only grades one through seven were taught. Then arose the a problem of boarding the children in Salmon.

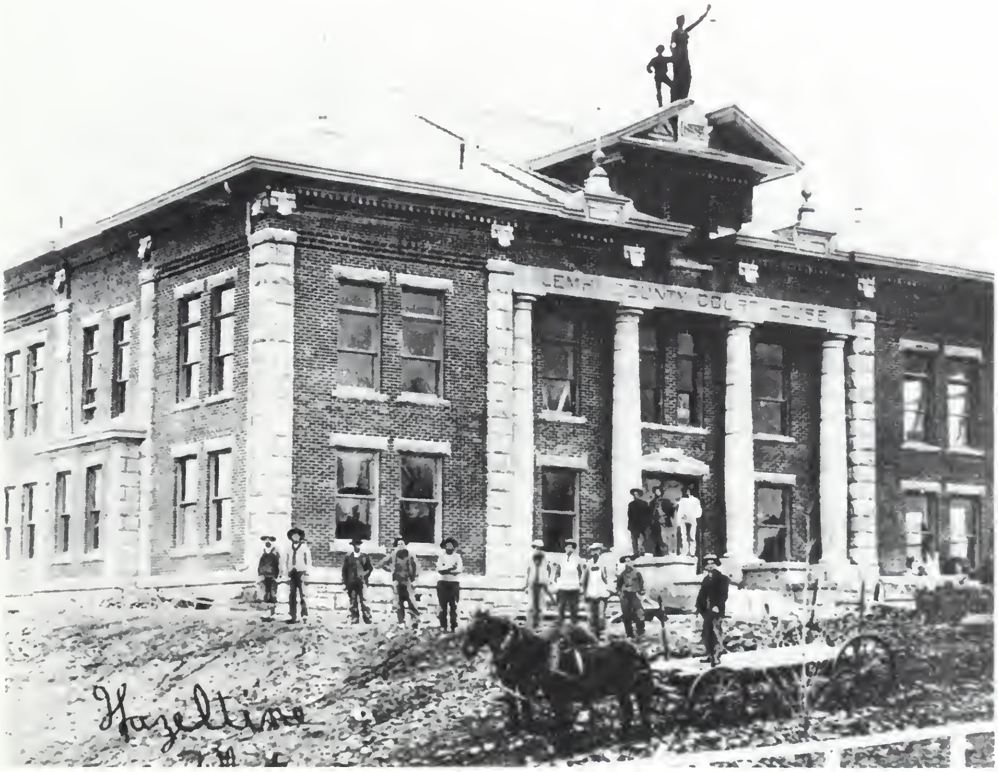
Mrs. Schultz ran a way station for travelers coming from the Pahsimeroi going to Salmon in the spring and fall for supplies. It was a two day trip with team and wagon. Often four horse teams were used. Occasionally these farmers would leave their children with Mrs. Schultz so that they could better enjoy their visit to the city. Sometimes it was hard to find enough beds for everybody but no one was ever turned away.

In 1908 Mr. Schultz was awarded the contract to build Lemhi County Court House. The materials included granite foundation blocks from the Shoup Stone Quarry located just west of Salmon, bricks made by Mr. Pollard, and lumber furnished locally. Many people have been curious to how they raised the statue to the top after the building was completed. Simple, a hay derrick.

Mr. Schultz built several of the county schools in the valley. He also built the school at May. His last project was the present Tendoy School. The interior was not quite complete when the Great Builder called him. He died in January 1917, at the age of fifty eight. His heart had not been too strong for years.

Mrs. Schultz continued to run the ranch with the help of her sons and daughters. Her fame as a cook created another source of income - Sunday dinners. It was well worth the twenty mile drive over bumpy, dusty roads in your shiny new Ford for the dinner of fried chicken, fresh vegetables, home-made ice cream and angel cake. With the advent of the telephone, if you called ahead you got the full meal; however, there was always food for everybody.

1918 - The public should resent the establishment of a rock crushing plant on the border of the cemetery . . . The present board of county commissioners has exploited the living to the limit, and now the board is invading the precincts of the dead.



The Lemhi County Courthouse under construction.

GEO. W. BRYAN,

—IS THE—

BARBER.

So don't you forget it

WORK STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Shop Situated Next Door to the Postoffice.

HARMONY MINE TO START UP AGAIN

—Force of fifty men being called for resumption after shut-down

Forces of fifty men are to start up the Harmony mine within the present month. This is the cheering news given out this week by General manager Earl E. Niemann. Wages under the adjustments now made under the general decline are to be $3.50 to $4.50 per day, with one dollar off for board. The Harmony closed last year. Employment thus afforded will be mighty welcome in the community in these present piping times of peace. The revival of work at the Harmony is in accordance with the alert management of that property. It is certainly good for Salmon to be able to say this of the mine.
Idaho Recorder, January 6, 1922

Copper was the big attracation at the Harmony Mine, developed in 1916 at Withington Creek. The Concentrator was the largest building ever built in Lemhi County at the time. The light colored area is the deteriorating roof.

THE LEESBURG 70th ANNIVERSARY PICNIC - 1936

It is conservatively estimated that there were three hundred people at the picnic at Leesburg last Sunday, celebrating the 70th Anniversary of the discovery of gold in that historic spot. Many of the old pioneers of the country were present and enjoyed the day exchanging reminiscences of the early days in that active mining center.

Many of the old log buildings that were erected in the early days are still standing. Some of them had shown signs of decay, so they were repaired and put back as nearly as possible to their original state, of course, many of the buildings that were erected during the gold rush have disappeared because of fire or decay. But there is still evidence on all sides of the immense amount of placer mining that was done in that district in the early days. Old placer workings are piled up everywhere just as they were left by the pioneer miners who helped to extract the millions of dollars in the placer gold that were taken out of the Leesburg Basin. And it is also noted that the activity of the camp is not all in the past, as many placer outfits are at work in considerable quantities. Most of them to show the visitors conclusive evidence that there is still a supply of precious metal hidden away in spots for those who are industrious and lucky enough to find it.

After the crowd had arrived, groups and family gatherings scattered to the nearby woods and spread their picnic dinners. The lunch hour is the highlight of any picnic and in this instance it was no exception.

About two o'clock, a speaking program was held from the front porch of O.E. Kirkpatrick's office building. Mr. Kirpatrick presided and introduced Governor C. Ben Ross as the first speaker. Governor Ross had just driven in for a brief talk, during which he said he had saved the State of Idaho a million dollars a year during his administration of three years. He also said that he was the only man in Idaho who had held the office of governor for three successive terms and was also the only native son who had ever held that office in Idaho. He promised that there would be no state ad valorem tax for 1936, because he had reduced taxes in Idaho one hundred percent. In fact, the governor made his usual, typical, Ben Ross speech.

Other speakers were: Lot Feltham, attorney; Charles F. Hanmer, Salmon; Arthur Campbell, mine inspector, Boise; B. K. Dillon, Salmon; Frank Butschke, Leesburg; L. E. Glennon, attorney, Pocatello.

It was interesting to hear some of the old timers visiting together and telling of their experiences in the old Leesburg camp. Seth Ball, now operating a large ranch near Tendoy, said that fifty- three years ago, when he was a boy of fourteen years, he assisted with the operation of a pack train that brought supplies from Salmon over the old trail before the road was ever built to Leesburg. Horace Pope, new city clerk of Salmon, said that forty-six years ago, when he was a boy, he packed mail from Salmon to Leesburg on his back to the miners that were working in the camp. He also worked in many of the mines in that district in his younger days.

Mrs. Alice Mahoney of Salmon was present at the gathering. She spent many years in and conducted a hotel there in the early days and was noted for her culinary ability. Lou and Lee Ramey of Salmon were the earliest Leesburg residents present. Harry Waters now of Challis, lived in the camp in 1893. He spotted his old cabin on Main Street, which is still in very good state of preservation. He served Lemhi County as sheriff, deputy sheriff and assessor in the old days and was getting a thrill out of meeting his old friends.

Murd McNicoll of Salmon was present. His father conducted a general merchandise store in Leesburg in early 1889. Mrs. McNicoll was the daughter of Frank Sharkey, one of the five original discoverers of the camp, and it was her first trip to Leesburg last Sunday. Her mother was an old time resident.

E. E. Randolph was among those present, but he was a youngster compared to some of the others. It was only 40 years ago that he first saw Leesburg. Then there was Will Shoup, a native son of Salmon, who visited Leesburg many times when he was a boy and that was back in the pioneer days. Joe Pattee of Tendoy said he drove cattle in Leesburg Basin thirty-six years ago but that reaches back a little more than half the distances to the original pioneers.

Those who braved the prospects of the hot day to drive to Leesburg Sunday were well repaid for their efforts. Everyone seemed to have a decidedly good time and the result was a happy, contented crowd. O. E. Kirkpatrick, who has resided in Leesburg for forty-two years, was the father of the picnic and general master-of- ceremonies. He is to be congratulated for his efforts in bringing to the attention of the general public the 70th Anniversary of the old Leesburg camp.

Following is a list of persons attending the picnic: Hon. C. Ben Ross, Governor of Idaho; Arthur Campbell, State Mine Inspector; Henry Nicols, Probate Judge of Custer County; Colonel A. J. McNabb, U.S. Army; Hon. L. E. Glennon, Pocatello, Idaho; Hon. Don C. Reed, Baker, Idaho; Hon. O. E. Kirkpatrick, Leesburg; Hon. Roy B. Herndon, Dillon, Montana.

OF THE SALMON AREA: Dr. Charles F. Hanmer, Mayor of Salmon; Emerson Hill, Probate Judge of Lemhi County; Hon. L. F. Ramey; John Igou, Lemhi County Assessor; Mr. Ralph B. Knepper, editor, *Recorder Herald*; Dr. Frank S. Wright; Lot L. Feltham, lawyer; Horace G. Pope, City Clerk, Salmon; Harry S. Waters, Leesburg pioneer, former Lemhi Co. Sheriff, and Grace Waters; Georgeine and Walter Pope; Mrs. Alice Mahoney, former Leesburg postmaster for 21 years, Ray and Vanta Mahoney, and Delia Mahoney Glennon, (Pocatello, Idaho); Wallace W. Slavin, Leesburg pioneer freighter; Mrs. Emerson Hill; Kester T., Della, Eloise Jane, and Galen Soule of Baker; Mrs. Ralph B. Knepper, John Knepper; Mr and Mrs. George Hudlow; Dan McPherson, Jr.; Mr and Mrs James Murdock McPherson, pioneer merchant, Salmon; Sandy McPherson; Wm. B. Pyeatt, druggist; Esther Amonson Pyeatt, daughter of Leesburg pioneers; Mrs. Anna Edwards Wright, daughter of Leesburg pioneers; Sam Jarvis, Mrs. Ellen Jarvis; Murdock McNicoll, son of Leesburg pioneer; Mrs. Clair Sharkey McNicoll; Mrs. Anna B. Sharkey, wife of F. B. Sharkey; Ben K. Dillon; Ira A. Gable; William H. Shoup, son of Col. George L. Shoup; Walter Gill; Chris Van Stratt; William C. Doebler; J. L. Pattee, Tendoy; Betty Joe Pattee; Mr and Mrs. Seth Ball; John Kapp, Carmen; Mrs. Lida Briney Kapp; Mr and Mrs. George Howell; George, Mary and Reed Broadbent; R. H. Gaver; Earl and Thelma Hutchison; O. J. Long; Mrs. Lou F. and Rosemary Ramey; Frank H. Havemann; Allen Kieser; N. O., Zula, Marjorie, Nadine, Eloise and Ina Claire Ward; William and Gertrude Mather Kadletz; Mrs. Louella Igou; Mrs. Madge E. Reed, Baker; Lee F., Charlotte E., Edward, and Adele Fladeland; Florence Nelson; Herbert Coles; Marjorie Brower; Frank Hall, Sr.; Mrs. Erma Thurston; Thomas and Emma R. Yearian, Lemhi; Mrs. Cassie and Elaine Christenson; Fred and Eva Rose; R. E. Lee Ramey, born in Leesburg in 1874; Jesse Mills, Colson Creek Dude Ranch .

OF LEESBURG: Professor F. A. Butschke of Leesburg, George Butschke, Mrs. Elizabeth Butschke, Arthur Butschke and son, and Mrs. Cora Butschke; Mrs. Maud Fraker, postmaster, Leesburg, D. O., Margaret, D. M., Patricia, and H. M. Fraker; Charles, Margaret, Velma and John Ernst; Judson E., Charles J. and Guy E. Goff; E. E. and D. A. Yarbrough; Frank E. Watterman; Rev. M. O., Beulah, Ruth, Opal, Paul and Marvin Fitzgerald; Walter McCofferty.

FROM ELSWHERE IN IDAHO: W. W. McKinney, Blackfoot; E. P. Oldslead, North Fork; Glen Bradley, Forest Ranger, Forney; Peter Ramsing, Idaho Falls; John Collett, Idaho Falls; William Lortz, Idaho Falls; Jean Moberly, Idaho Falls; G. M. Mosco, Idaho Falls; Miss Lois Pierce, Caldwell; Edward Briney, Moscow; John Boyd, Deputy Clerk of Custer County; Mrs. Arthur Campbell, Boise.

FROM OTHER STATES: Dean Walters, T. A. Bruner, Carl Overham, H. M. Tuttle, all of Seattle, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hanks, Olympia, Washington; Mrs. J. F. Geary, De Witt Van Evera, Salt Lake City, Utah; Edward B. Randolph, Leesburg pioneer, John Randolph, Mr and Mrs Richard W. Randolph and their two children of Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Edyth Herndon, Dillon, Montana; Charles Clemmons Sr. and Jr. of Las Vegas, Nevada; F. E. Harmon, Tacoma, Washington; Miss Betty Flaheraty, Missoula, Montana.

No residence given: Jeff and Clarence Edmonson; John Sheek; Frank and Pearl Kerwin; J. O. Learned; Tony Harris; Lynn Thomas; Crist Stuckey; Mrs. Edith Matley; Roy Ferris; R. B. Rodwell; Frank H., Florence and Arvel Bal Behman; Miss June Viel; Miss Billie June Webb; Miss Arlis Bradbury; Curtis Quinn; Forrest Wohl; A. B. Vinson; Harvey Baer; Mrs. Martha Price; James A. and Daniel Fry; J. S. Gise; Achille Tomasetti; Thomas Hungate; George, Velma, Robert and June Baer; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hill; Mrs. E. McCoy.

Many others who did not register.

1902 - SALMON & BLACKBIRD STAGE LINE -Through line from Salmon City, Idaho to Leesburg, Blackbird, Forney, Yellow Jacket, Singiser. Comfortable stage making the run in one day. Leaves Salmon Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Arrives Salmon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Freight and express promptly delivered. Evan Stephens, proprietor.

HISTORY OF THE GOLD PRODUCTION OF LEESBURG, IDAHO

by O. E. Kirkpatrick, County Historian

The following is an excerpt from the above titled document.

. . . The new town of Leesburg soon had a population of three thousand people, and there were seven thousand people in the Leesburg mining district, an area of about two hundred square miles.

At the time gold was discovered in 1866, the nearest supply points for wholesale provisions were Fort Benton, on the Missouri River, and Walla Walla, Washington territory, and provisions were brought to Leesburg by pack trains of horses and mules, usually one hundred animals in each pack train. However, in a couple of years after discovery of gold at Leesburg, supplies were hauled to the new town of Salmon City, by ox teams and then packed over the mountain to Leesburg.

The late Prof. John E. Rees, during the year 1924, spent quite some time at Leesburg, going over the entire Leesburg basin, securing data as to the amount of gold the Leesburg mines had produced. Prof. Rees put the total production at sixteen million dollars. Quoting from an article recently written by Prof. Philip Rand, on the Louisiana Purchase during the administration of President Thomas Jefferson, Prof. Rand says, "President Jefferson was severely criticized and condemned for his act of paying fifteen million dollars for Louisiana and the great northwest and was called by his critics wasteful, outrageous, and unconstitutional," and continuing Prof. Rand says, "The gold mines of Leesburg alone produced sufficient gold to pay the cost of the Louisiana Purchase— and more to boot".

In conclusion, be it remembered that Leesburg gold, as washed out during the sixties (1860's), was at a premium, and at times was accepted for almost twice the value of paper U. S. currency during those hectic days of our Civil War.

Submitted by Phyllis Caples
from the collection of Philip Rand

THE GUARDIAN OF LEESBURG HISTORIAN, ORION E. KIRKPATRICK

by Fred Snook

Orion E. Kirkpatrick was born September 24, 1863, near Camden, Ohio. In 1884 he went to work on a tobacco plantation in Lexington, Kentucky. From Kentucky he moved to Salina, Kansas where he operated a steam laundry. He then went into mining and operated in Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada and Southern Idaho.

Byrd Trego, Editor of *The Daily Bulletin,* wrote of him:

> When he came west he did not locate easily. He worked in a number of mines and when the panic of 1893 turned miners into wanderers, we call them unemployed today, he was at Nampa, wanting to go to Boise where construction work was in progress. He had a little money and considered whether to pay his fare to Boise, twenty miles, or to walk and save the money. He decided to walk. Three years later he was at Redrock, Montana, wishing to go to Leesburg. The fare was $12.50, the distance ninety-two miles and he had $100. He closed a deal with himself to walk to Leesburg for $20.00 and made it in a little over two days. With his small capital he got into the mining game at Leesburg, made friends and money, and in December, 1904, rode into Boise on a Pullman car with two thousand dollars in his pocket, as "The Gentleman from Lemhi", representing Lemhi County in the State Legislature. During the session that followed, he had a thoroughly good time, was consulted quite a bit on pending legislation by others, and by the time of the next political campaign he was into the mining business so deep, that he had more time to go to New York and Washington, than he had for going to Boise.

His property was about a mile out of town and about five hundred feet higher in elevation. The mining property was known as the Gold Dust Group and O. E. was the principal owner. He developed the property, and built a stamp mill that shook the hillside when in operation.

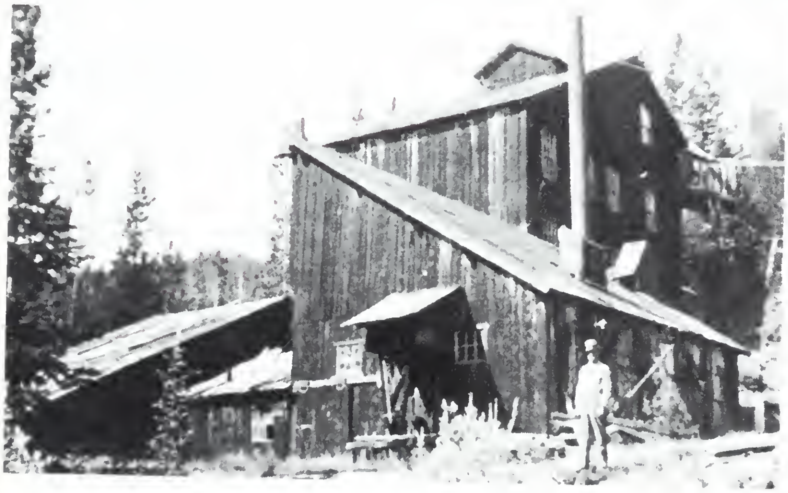
Kirkpatrick did not marry, but rather, fell in love with Leesburg. He was the bridge between the original boom and the eventual demise of the town. He was an extremely capable, dedicated man. A gentleman who lived at the edge of the wilderness. He was a typical western man, made so by circumstances and by his habit of making the best of existing circumstances.

He was a member of Lemhi Lodge No. 11, A.F. & A.M. of Salmon, and Hugh Duncan Chapter No. 2, O.E.S. of Salmon. He walked from Leesburg to Salmon to attend meetings, often times completing many miles of the journey on snowshoes. During his time in Leesburg, he traveled a total distance of about 6,000 miles on skis and snowshoes. He did not drive and was not a horseman. O. E. was a religious man and would walk from Leesburg to Salmon and back, to attend church. This was not done once, this was his regular Sunday activity. Imagine that, when kids today say they cannot walk six blocks to anywhere.

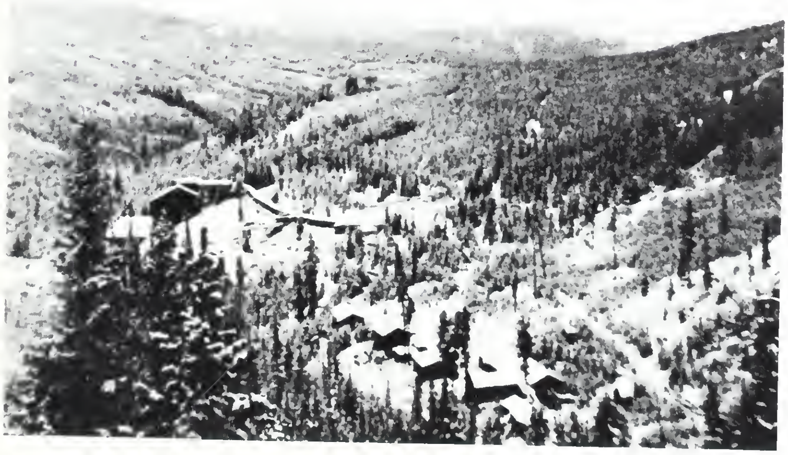
While hunting about a half mile from his cabin, his gun accidently discharged and shot away some of the

Orion E. Kirkpatrick, Lemhi County State Legislator and author.

O. E. Kirkpatrick and his hunting dog near Leesburg.



Kirkpatrick's Gold Dust Mill near Leesburg.



The Gold Dust Mining Camp.

Kirkpatrick at age 17.

muscle of his right leg just below the hip. It bled profusely and he found that the only way he could travel was to sit on the ground with his back towards home and use his hands to hitch himself along. Arriving at the cabin and his phone, he seemed in danger of fainting before he could put in a call. He got through to Leesburg and asked them to get a doctor from Salmon, fourteen miles by trail. Leesburg went to the rescue, and a doctor arrived in three hours. O. E. carried thirty birdshot pellets in his leg the rest of his life, and the injury prevented him from taking the hard walks to and from Salmon.

As mining played out and others either died or left Leesburg, Kirkpatrick stayed. His mine basically closed, but he stayed there taking care of it by himself.

O. E. loved animals and in most photographs of Kirkpatrick an animal is shown. He had chickens, a cat, a dog, pet bird, etc. His cat was named for his sweetheart, who was called by death before the date of their marriage.

In his last years, his telephone was a prized possession, which he used to do his shopping, calling in orders, as to what to send out from Salmon by parcel post.

Kirkpatrick was a studious person and had much good literature at his cabin. Sometimes when a guest would stop to visit, he would hand out one of his series of McGuffy's readers and it would be like going back a half of century— there were the old lessons, and the verses.

As others left, Kirkpatrick took it upon himself to preserve the history of Leesburg. He did this in many, different ways. He wrote a book, *History of the Leesburg Pioneers* detailing the lives of the first pioneers. This was published in 1934 and was based on his own personal knowledge of the people. Plus, he was an ardent student of the lives and deed of those men, and his hobby included gathering data through all the years to publish his historical document. James A. Herndon, wrote the Foreword and commented, "He is rendering

O. E. and his cat, named after his sweetheart, who died before they could be married.

Kirkpatrick and newspaper editor, E. K. Abbott, outside the Kirkpatrick home near Leesburg.

Winter at Kirkpatrick's home near Leesburg.

Hunting deer at Leesburg.

a distinct service to the State, in the compiling of this history; a service that the people of Idaho will preserve and appreciate." The hardbound book of 172 pages sold for $1.50 and proudly proclaimed "Printed in United States of America". These books are scarce as hen's teeth today, and are a very valuable treasure to anyone fortunate enough to have one.

Leesburg has a cemetery, and Kirkpatrick took it upon himself to decorate the graves of the veterans with flags and flowers the 30th day of each May. He kept a flag at the Post Office. He served as mining recorder in the Leesburg district for many years, and he organized a party to celebrate the Sixtieth Anniversary of Leesburg, erecting a monument bearing a bronze plaque in memory of the five discoverers. Unfortunately, this plaque was soon stolen.

Undeterred, he organized an even larger Seventieth Anniversary of Leesburg ceremony, arranged for Governor Ross and other dignitaries to attend, served as master of ceremonies, and prepared a list of all persons present.

Chief Tendoy and son visiting Leesburg in 1896.

The Hardee Mill on Arnett Creek was the first quartz mill in the county. - 1888

Kirkpatrick, an astute businessman and civic leader.

Friend and fellow miner, Lorton Prince.

On June 10, 1937 Kirkpatrick mailed a letter and package from Leesburg addressed to his good friend Hon. E. W. Whitcomb, Salmon, Idaho. The letter stated, "As a very small return for the courtesies you have shown me, I take pleasure in sending you an album containing a number of Leesburg Views. With all good Wishes, Your Friend, O.E. Kirkpatrick". The package contained a scrapbook of many, many pictures of Leesburg and Kirkpatrick. It is now in Elizabeth Snook's possession and was the basis for much of this article.

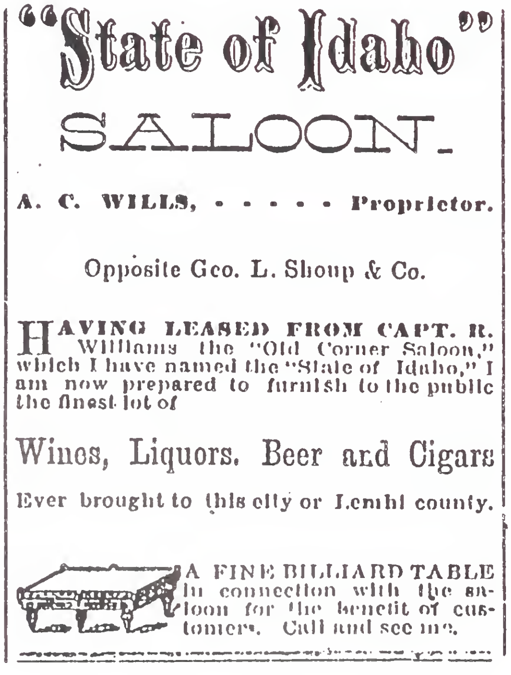
O. E. died on December 18, 1939 at the Rose Hospital in Salmon, at age seventy-six, following an illness of many months. A few months before his death he had been appointed State Historian for Lemhi County by the State Historical Society.

The Record Herald stated in his obituary:

> Mr. Kirkpatrick was one of Lemhi County's most highly esteemed citizens, and was universally respected by everyone who knew him because of his exemplary character and kindly disposition. The hospitality of his Leesburg home was known throughout this community. His passing has cast a shadow of sadness over the entire community.

More than any person before or since, Orion E. Kirkpatrick was the spirit and guardian of Leesburg. We thank him today for all of his efforts made then, which helped preserve this important part of the history of Lemhi County.

All photos in this section are taken from O. E. Kirkpatrick's personal photograph album. Courtesy of Elizabeth Snook.



"State of Idaho"

SALOON.

A. C. WILLS, - - - - - Proprietor.

Opposite Geo. L. Shoup & Co.

HAVING LEASED FROM CAPT. R. Williams the "Old Corner Saloon," which I have named the "State of Idaho," I am now prepared to furnish to the public the finest lot of

Wines, Liquors, Beer and Cigars

Ever brought to this city or Lemhi county.

A FINE BILLIARD TABLE in connection with the saloon for the benefit of customers. Call and see me.

Kirkpatrick at age 70.

Leesburg historian, Orion E. Kirkpatrick, a man of all elevations.

1919 - Albert and Henry Kurry brought the news to Salmon of the recent birth of the first white child in the Middle Fork country, a splendid boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Nepthkin at the Nerny ranch.

1918 - The Bradley-Watkins garage has gained the distinction of having sent out the first automobile that ever negotiated the Leesburg summit . . . The Bradley car covered the distance of 16 miles in two hours and fifteen minutes actual time. A consumption of five gallons of gasoline was necessary.

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS OF LEMHI COUNTY

by Genie Quinn

In order to establish a Post Office, a gathering of people would apply to the Post Office Department in Washington D.C. requesting one, with a suggested name for the Post Office and also the name of a person suggested to serve as Postmaster. Most times both were granted as requested, unless the name for the Post Office had already been taken in the Territory or the State. If this was the case, then most often, the name of the Postmaster became the name of the Post Office.

This is a list of the Post Offices, Territory of Idaho, Lemhi County from 1864 to 1878, taken from the Washington D.C. Archives: Baker, Bannister, Blackbird, Bohannon, Boyle, Caskill, Columbia, Copper Queen, Ellis, Forney, Fort Lemhi, Gibbonsville, Hover, Hunt, Indianola, Jorden Creek, Junction, Leesbough (Leesburg), Lemhi Agency, Linger, Loon Creek, McNutt, Morse, Nicholia, Rabbits Foot, Reno, Robinson Bar, Round Valley, Salmon, Spring Mountain, Sunfield, Ulysses, Woodland.

Post Offices in later years included: Antna, Bonanza City, Carmen, Challis, Clayton, Cobalt, Crystal, Custer City, Gilmore, Hahn, Leadore, Lemhi, May, Meyers Cove, Noble, North Fork, Panarama, Patterson, Shoup, Singiser, Tendoy. Note that some of these Post Offices are in what is now Custer County.

Many times the appointed Postmaster would hire another person to do the Post Office work, but in the official records that person was never listed. If you feel that I have omitted someone, this may be the reason, and I apologize.

The mail first came into the valley over Lemhi Pass from Red Rock, Montana. When the railroad was built in 1909, the mail arrived by train, three days a week. The rest of the time it came by car over Bannock Pass. In 1940, after the railroad was discontinued, the mail came by truck from Armstead, Montana over Bannock Pass and Railroad Canyon. At present the mail arrives in the valley from Idaho Falls, Idaho by truck; stopping first at Leadore, Lemhi, Tendoy and then Salmon. Another private contractor continues down the river, stopping at Carmen, North Fork and Gibbonsville. Mail also comes into Salmon from Mackay and Challis each day except Sunday.

SALMON POST OFFICE: Salmon City was the crossroads town at the confluence of the Salmon and Lemhi Rivers, and the supply point for mines in the area, as well as the central point of travel for the valley. Salmon City became a Post Office in 1869, but in 1895 the name was shortened to Salmon. Col. George L. Shoup was the first Postmaster and it is assumed that the first Post Office was in his store.

Salmon had more Postmasters, not only because it is the oldest office, but because most Postmasters were politically appointed by the party in power at the time. In 1971 Congress changed the Post Office Department to the Postal Service, to be run as a non-profit agency, without the use of tax money, taking politics out of it. The job of Postmaster is now competitive within the Postal Service. The present Salmon Post Office is located at 600 Shoup Street, in the first Post Office building not in conjunction with a store, shop, hotel or sharing another building. Jean Stokes the present Postmaster is only the second woman to hold the position out of twenty-eight different appointments.

Salmon's Postmasters: Col. George L. Shoup-1869, Wilson Ellis- 1870, George L. Shoup-1872, James Glendenning-1877, M. M. McPherson-1883, Mary Kirtly-1886, Thomas Pope-1891, William H. Andrews-1898, Fred G. Havemann-1902, Philip Rand-1910, Roy B. Herndon-1914, Benjamin F. Meredith, acting-1918, Thomas H. Holbery- 1918, Oliver V. Vose-1919, Homer Holbert, acting-1920, William H. Shoup-1921, Kenneth E. McBride-1923, Frank A. McCall-1936, F. W. Hanmer-1942 (longest serving Salmon Postmaster), Vern Chandler- 1960, Forrest Wheeler-1972, Williston J. LaMunyan, officer in charge-1974, Willard A. Fullmer, officer in charge-1974, David B. Johnson-1974, Larry J. Ungefug-1983, Jean Stokes-1988.

LEADORE POSTOFFICE: Leadore is a town made by the railroad after bypassing Junction, Idaho, located on the other side of the Lemhi River. Junction lasted a few more years, but closed in 1919. Leadore Post Office started in 1911 on Galena Street. It has been in a few homes, but mostly along with another businesses in part of the building. One location was very hard to heat due to its high ceilings, and the Postmaster, Calvin Whittaker, often kept his insulated coveralls and overshoes on all day. Even with the gas heater running all the time, the ink would freeze.

The current Post Office is located on the south side of Main Street in the Tomchaks Building. Leadore Postmasters were: Lucien Klinger-1911, George F. Johnson-1915, Fred Chase-1920, Elvina Denny- 1924, Nellie Andrews-1945, Calvin Whittaker-1963, Phyllis Jones-1988, Marjean Faulkner-1990, Shirley DeCora-1991.

LEMHI POST OFFICE: Lemhi became a Post Office in 1911, located in the Lemhi Store. The first Postmaster, Lewis Ramsey, owned the store and a ranch, and nearby Ramsey Mountain was named for him. After his death, his sister Laura B. Murphy took the position in 1934.

Later Marian and Helen Benedict purchased the store and in 1937 Helen became Postmaster. She recalls being paid approximately $150 per quarter, based on revenue taken in. Helen married Bill Brown and moved to Hayden Creek. Her sister Lillie Swinyer became Postmaster in 1945. In 1950 Bill and Helen Brown took over the store and William S. Brown Jr. became the Postmaster. In 1951 Helen Brown took over until 1983, when her good friend Fae Smith was appointed. Helen sold the store to Mike and Phyllis Jones and Phyllis became Postmaster in 1987, until they sold the store to Dan and June Weber, the present owners. June Weber became Postmaster in 1988 when Phyllis Jones became Postmaster at Leadore.

TENDOY POST OFFICE: There have been three other Post Offices in the area; Fort Lemhi, Hover and Sunfield. In that order the mail was transferred from one to the next and finally to Tendoy, which became a Post Office in 1911. Fred Pattee was the first Postmaster and had a store building on his ranch near the railroad which also housed the Post Office. Mail came three times a week form Armstead, Montana to Salmon and on other days by car over Bannock Pass. The next move was to a new store on the Ball Ranch. When the State Highway was built on the old railroad bed, the Anglins moved the store and Post Office to its present location. Postmasters were: Fred Pattee-1911, Alice R. Rees-1913, Ora L. Igou-1915, Irene C. Mulkey-1919, Clara Pierce-1921, Clair Pierce-1944, Barbara Quesnel- 1945, Irene Frazee-1946, Viola Anglin-1949, Kelly Anglin-1983.

Chevron
LOTTERY tickets here!
TENDOY STORE
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
TENDOY, IDAHO
ZIP 83468
Coke
ICE

Tendoy Post Office-1990

May Post Office

MAY POST OFFICE: The May Post Office is located up the Pahsimeroi River about twelve miles from the main Salmon River, between Challis and Salmon. It is east of Ellis, in a ranching and farming area. The May Post Office has traveled from home to home, and up and down Main Street.

Morse was a Post Office near May, but on the other side of the Pahsimeroi River and ended up in Custer County when the county was formed. When Morse closed in 1902, the mail went to May to be distributed.

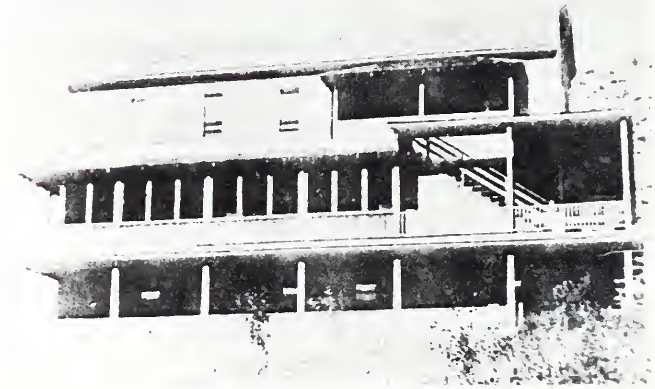
In 1983, the May Post Office was to be closed, but the community protested, and it was kept open with a new Postmaster. The present Post Office is located behind the May Grange Hall, in its own building.

Postmasters: Rodolph Wright-1897, Salomm J. Cleveland-1901, Mamie Morphy-1903, Rachel Weaver Monks-1910, Bert Reese- 1926, Henry Walarbis-1928, Ruth Williamson-1929, Emma P. Fitzgerald-1933, Grace Stoddard-1942, Eva McGraw-1961, Lynette O'Neal-1984.

GIBBONSVILLLE POST OFFICE: Gibbonsville is located eleven miles north of the main Salmon River, on Dahlonega Creek, about a quarter mile off Highway 93. It is the second oldest Post Office in Lemhi County that is still functioning. The first Gibbonsville Post Office opened in 1878 with George D. Anderson as Postmas-

LIQUOR STORE
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

North Fork Post Office Today



The first North Fork Post Office-1910

ter. He is reported to have had the first mining claims there also. The population in the 1880's was between 1500 and 2000. The Post Office was in many different places and a lady tells of going for her mail when the Post Office was in the back of a bar, and those around just played pool until the mail arrived.

The current Post Office building was built by Allen and Norma Stone, the Postmaster. She also was the Librarian and part of the building was used for that purpose. Norma Stone Scarborough, the Postmaster in 1991, wears many hats. She is very active in her community and is an Emergency Medical Technician also.

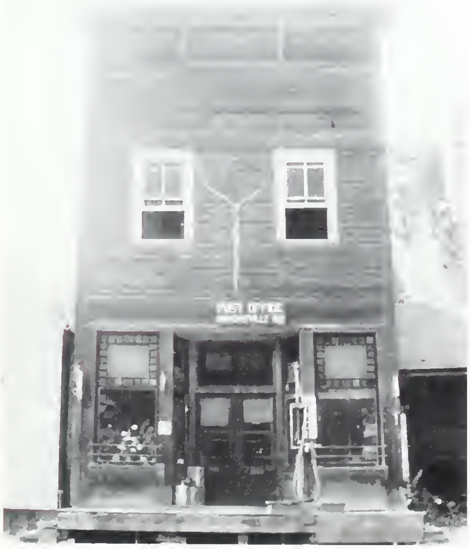
Postmasters: George D. Anderson-1878, James M Nighswander-1879, James Bontecon-1879, John Scanlon-1880, Newton B. Wood-1881, Jeremiah Fahey-1882, George Croghan-1887, Willard Dunton-1890, George W. Noble-1895, George Croghan-1895, Frank Bien-1896, William L. Edwards-1898, Zera W. Ballinger-1902, Mary E. Cannon-1906, Anna Edwards-1908, Margaret Bauer Anderson-1920, Geogeien Dean, acting-1933, Georgeien Dean-1934, Grace Winterowd, acting-1942, Lena Heidt- 1943, Ida B. Mathis, acting-1958, Ida B. Mathis-1958, Norma B. Stone, officer in charge-1973, Norma B. Scarborough-1974.

SHOUP CONTRACT POSTAL UNIT: Established in 1883 and discontinued in 1964, it was to be used as a Rural Station or as it is called today, a Contract Postal Unit. The first contract went to Edith Varin and was operated by Merle Kearsley. Today the CPU is run by Garry and Peggy Pedrow slong with their store and cafe. The mail comes out of North Fork on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The rural deliveries between North Fork and Shoup are on those days and deliveries from Shoup to the end of the Salmon River road are done on Tuesday and Friday.

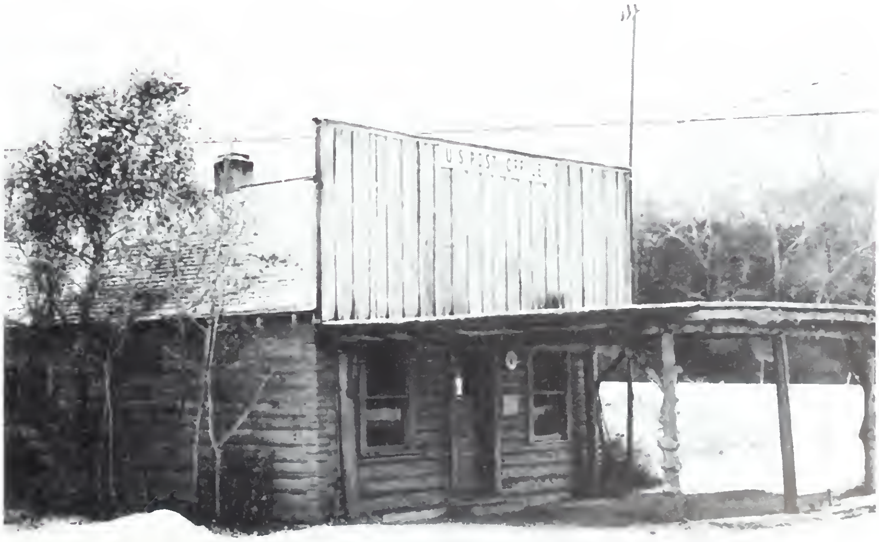
NORTH FORK POST OFFICE: Mary C. Calvin was Postmaster when it was established in 1910. The Post Office was located in a business built on the hill above the present town of North Fork. It was in a three story building with general supplies, bar room, sleeping rooms, restaurant and a dance hall, open on Saturday nights. Racine L. Hardy was Postmaster in 1919, William E. McCracken also in 1919, and Barton B. Casey in 1923. Frank T. Casey became Postmaster in 1940 and moved the Postoffice to his business, Casey Mercantile, the present North Fork Store and Cafe. Later Postmasters were Bennie Banks-1951, Reginald McDermott-1952, Alice K. Hanson-1953 and Adele Armstrong-1982.

After Alice Hanson became Postmaster, she and Harold built a frame structure across the North Fork River for the Post Office. Alice K. Hanson was named National Postmaster of the Year in 1976 by the National League of Postmasters, the only Idaho Postmaster to ever be so honored. When Alice retired, the North Fork Cafe bought the building and moved it over by their place of business. In 1990 this structure was moved to the middle of the parking lot while a new Post Office was being built in line with the rest of the building. Patricia Neilson became Postmaster in 1988.

CARMEN POST OFFICE: The Carmen Post Office was in several different homes or stores in earlier times, all in the vicinity of the present Grange Hall, a quarter of a mile east on the Carmen Creek road. In 1902, in that area, there was a school, general store, filling station, dance hall and other buildings and homes. In 1935 William E. McCracken received permission to move the Post Office down by the new highway, where it is today. This new road, with a good bridge across the river, made it much easier to travel north to the ranches on the Big Flat and down river.



Gibbonsville Post Office



Carmen Post Office

CAPTURED, A 245 POUND STURGEON

Biggest Fish Ever Caught at Salmon

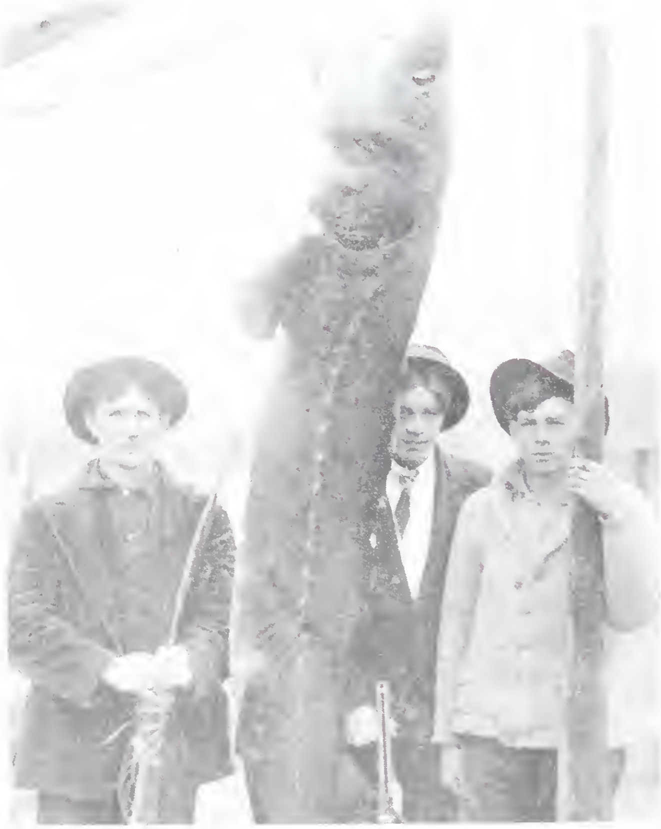
An exciting bit of sport was that which occurred here Monday afternoon, when three of the young men of Salmon captured a great sturgeon in the river near the bridge. It required about an hour to land the monster, which measured 8 feet 8 inches in length, and when thrown across the scales was found to weigh 245 pounds.

About noon of that day, young John Gaver was rowing in the river at the lower end of the Price Island, when near the old Turner slough which discharges there, he saw this monster in the water—the biggest fish he had ever seen. He landed his boat and hurried home to tell his folks about it. They all went down to the river with him to see the strange show, and John and Cady, with their father, J. J. Gaver, rowed out to where it lay on the bottom of the river. One of the boys struck the fish with an oar, and it swam off up stream, making a tremendous commotion in the water. Then they all returned to the house, and ate their dinners, meanwhile mutually devising means for the capture of the fish which they believed to be a sturgeon.

They had no harpoon, so after dinner one of the boys hiked to a blacksmith shop with the stove poker and had the instrument pointed and worked into a double-barbed spear. To this they tied a clothesline. John and Cady Gaver and John Decoria returned to the river and embarked on a whaling expedition. As they expected the fish was still in that vicinity and was soon located. The first thrust of the spear struck a scale and glanced off. The second one, however, held, and the fish swam off with the boat in tow, hauling the outfit with some celerity for about 60 or 75 feet, up stream, when the barbs tore loose and the fish got away.

Then they'd row a little farther up the river . . . then drop both the oars, take another crack at the sturgeon, and then they'd row a little farther. Finally the game headed down stream. Another apparently secure hold with the harpoon was pulled out after a terrific battle. The fun lasted about an hour. When they got just below the bridge, John Decoria harpooned the fish once more—this time in the neck. Mr. Sturgeon struggled frantically, and once raised his huge head out of the water, when quick as lightning, Cady Gaver shot him with the 30-30 Winchester. This either stunned or killed the fish, and after some effort at the . . . clothesline the trio had him hauled up on the shore ice.

From an early newspaper clipping-about 1911.



John Decoria, Cady Gaver, John Gaver pose with their monstrous catch.

TALES OF THE NORTH FORK

by Hubert Harder

My grandmother was a courageous lady, truly a person of the pioneer spirit. Her name was Mary Calvin. Sometime in the 1890's Mary's son, Herb Bosch, rode a horse over the mountains to the Salmon River Country. He sent word to his mother in Oregon of "this place of great promise."

Salmon City was building. Homesteads were being developed into ranches with herds of cattle, sheep and horses. There were new orchards of fruit and gardens of potatoes and other vegetables. Gold mines were everywhere . . . up the Lemhi Valley; Chinese and white men were working the gold fields in Leesburg and Moose Creek; ditches and flumes were being built around the mountains to bring water to the gold bearing gravel bars. The gold mines at Shoup, Ulysses and Gibbonsville were alive with activity. The saw mill on Hughes Creek was sawing Ponderosa Pine lumber for the many operations which were going on.

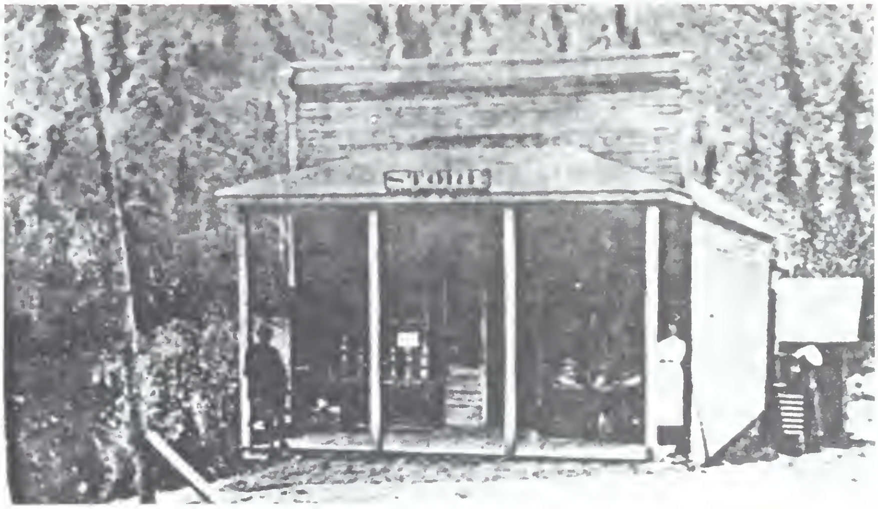
There was a wagon road from Salmon City for twenty four miles down the river to the junction of the North Fork and the Salmon, and then another twenty miles on down the river to Shoup. It was twelve miles up the North Fork to Gibbonsville. This junction of the rivers was first called Nobel, and later named North Fork. About fifteen miles from North Fork up Hughes Creek was the saw mill. It was twenty miles from North Fork to the gold mines at Ulysses on Indian Creek.

All of the freight wagons stopped over night at North Fork, as it was a full day's drive from any of these places. It was here at North Fork that Mary Calvin built her first little store. After a short time, she built a large, three-story building which housed a mercantile store, hotel rooms, a dining room and, on the third floor, a dance hall. About the time she completed this building, she became sick with appendicitis and died. She was taken back to Oregon for burial, but I think it would have been better if she had been laid to rest in the valley of the great river she loved so much.

My mother and father operated the store and hotel for a few years, and then it was sold to Will McCracken and later sold to Frank Casey. After Highway 93 was built and the road no longer passed by the store, the Casey family tore down the large building and built a new store down the hill by the highway.

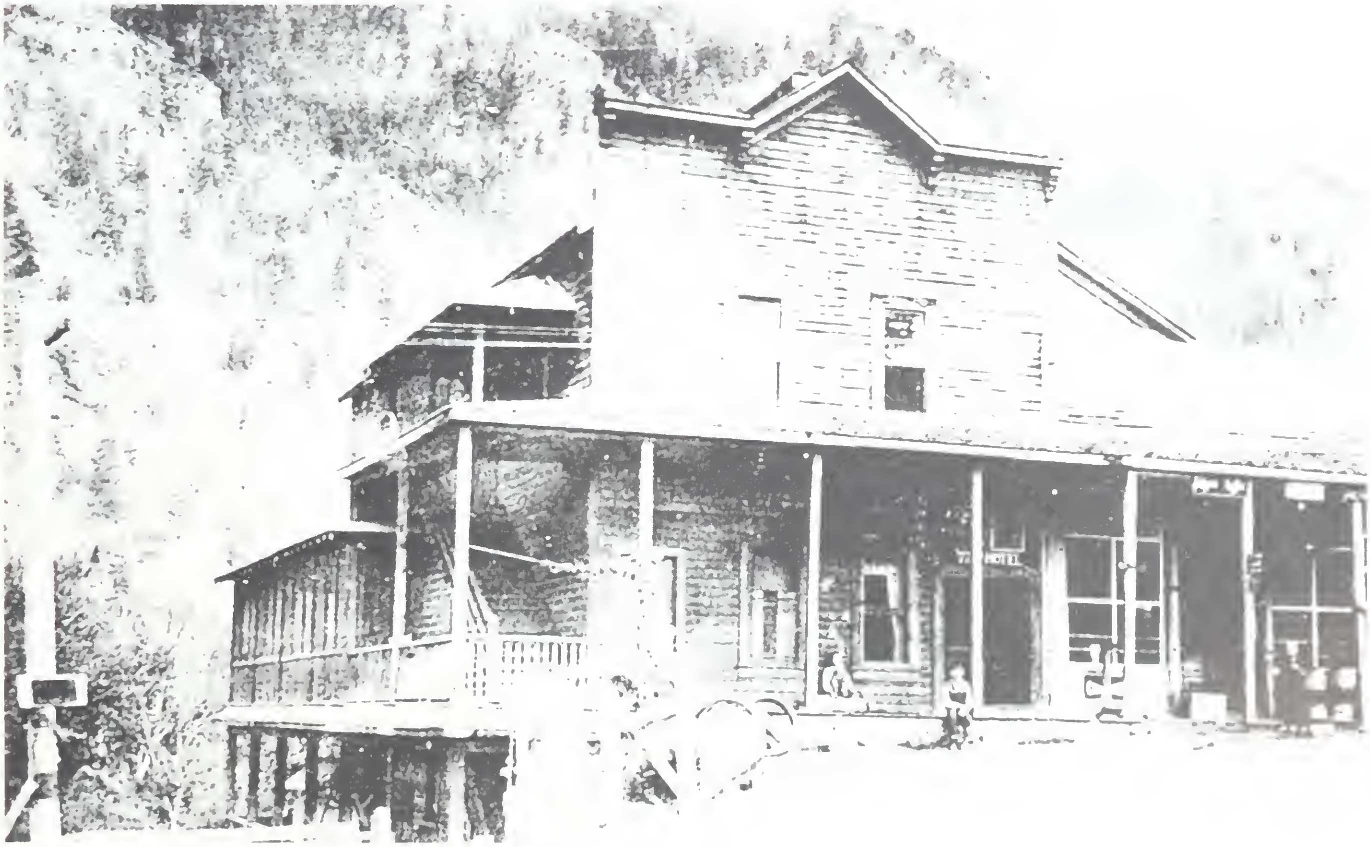
My parents, Charles and Rennie Harder, and my

Grandmother Mary Calvin who built the first store at North Fork about 1900.



Below: The North Fork Store-a mercantile store, hotel, dining room, dance hall and Post-office. It was on the hill at the site now occupied by the Forest Service.

courtesy of the Casey family



brother, Vernon, moved from Oregon to the Salmon River Country before 1910. Part of the journey was by stagecoach from Red Rock, Montana, over the Continental Divide and down to Salmon. The stagecoach was pulled by six head of horses, as it was a long, hard pull over the mountains. The road down the mountain from the Continental Divide was a long, very steep hill. The stagecoach would be halted at the top of the Divide and the men would cut a tree and tie it on behind the stagecoach to act as a drag, to help brake the coach down the mountain. On my parent's trip, the tree broke loose part way down the mountain and the horses could not hold the stagecoach back, which caused a runaway. One horse fell down and was dragged.

My mother would tell of this experience, and shrug her shoulders and shake as she said, "Oh, that was terrible! Vernon was just a baby and I thought none of us would survive. It was really terrible."

Among the memories I have of the store and hotel at North Fork are recollections of Captain Harry Guleke, who would build his river scows, or boats, in Salmon and then, with his party, would come the first day as far as North Fork. He would tie the boat up at the mouth of the North Fork and the party would stay at the hotel for the night. As was the custom in those days, all the men would gather at the store in the evening and tell of the hair raising experiences on the River. As a small boy, I was sure that the greatest adventure in all the world was to float the Salmon River.

The Willard Rood family lived on what is now called Panther Creek. In the spring of the year, the Rood family would come up the River and stay at the hotel. Willard Rood, Sr. would have big bales of cougar hides and other furs. He would pile these bales up in one end of the store and, in the evening, all the men around the country would come to hear him tell of his experiences while trailing cougars with his hounds.

There was a lot of mining activity at Shoup and Ulysses, as well as at Gibbonsville, and all travel stopped at North Fork for the night. When heavy machinery, like steam boilers or mills, was to be moved, the men would use six or eight head of horses on a heavy wagon. A rider would go ahead and, if there was another wagon or buggy approaching, he would ask that the occupants find a wide place to get off the road. The wagon road at that time was only a single track with may steep hills and few places to pass.

In 1918 my dad bought a Dodge pickup and used it to haul supplies and people wherever they wanted to go; like to dance at Shoup or Gibbonsville.

The rivers were full of salmon in those days, and up the Lemhi River was a fish trap and fish hatchery. After the eggs were taken from the salmon, the fish were given to the Indians or whoever wanted them. The Indians would put hay on bushes, then cut up the salmon and spread the pieces of fish out on the hay to dry. The fish would get covered with flies. Once when we were up there, my dad asked this old Indian, "What do you do about all the flies?" The Indian said, "Fly no eat fish. Big wind come, blow all away."

Austin Trowbridge made a deal with dad; if dad would haul him and Mrs. Trowbridge up to the hatchery in the Dodge pickup, they would can a lot of the salmon and give dad half. There were no pressure cookers in those days so the salmon all spoiled.

Peg Buster was trapping up the Silver Lead Gulch so mother gave him all the spoiled salmon for coyote bait. Pug would saturate two gunny sacks with the rotten fish and then wrap one sack on each foot and walk through the woods, to attract the coyotes. When the wind was right, a coyote could smell old Pug coming five miles away.

Among the pioneers of the Salmon River Country, there are many who deserve to be remembered. I think one, especially, should be remembered.

Hacksaw Tom Christensen

Stage coach that brought Charles and Rennie Harder and baby Vernon from Red Rock, Montana to Salmon, some time before 1910.

Mrs. Bartel was a full blood Flat Head Indian lady. She was trusted and respected as a midwife for child birth. I am sure there are people in Lemhi County whose parents were helped into the world by Mrs. Bartel; and no doubt there were some who owe their existence to the skill as a midwife of this very fine Native American lady who had a large family of her own.

My sister, Jeanne, was born at North Fork and Mrs. Bartel delivered her. There was no doctor present, as it was a full day's journey for a doctor, by horse and buggy, from Salmon to North Fork. It is fair to say that Mrs. Bartel was a legend in her time.

During the years I was in grade school we lived on a ranch at North Fork. The school was four and one half miles up the North Fork at what is now called Hull Creek.

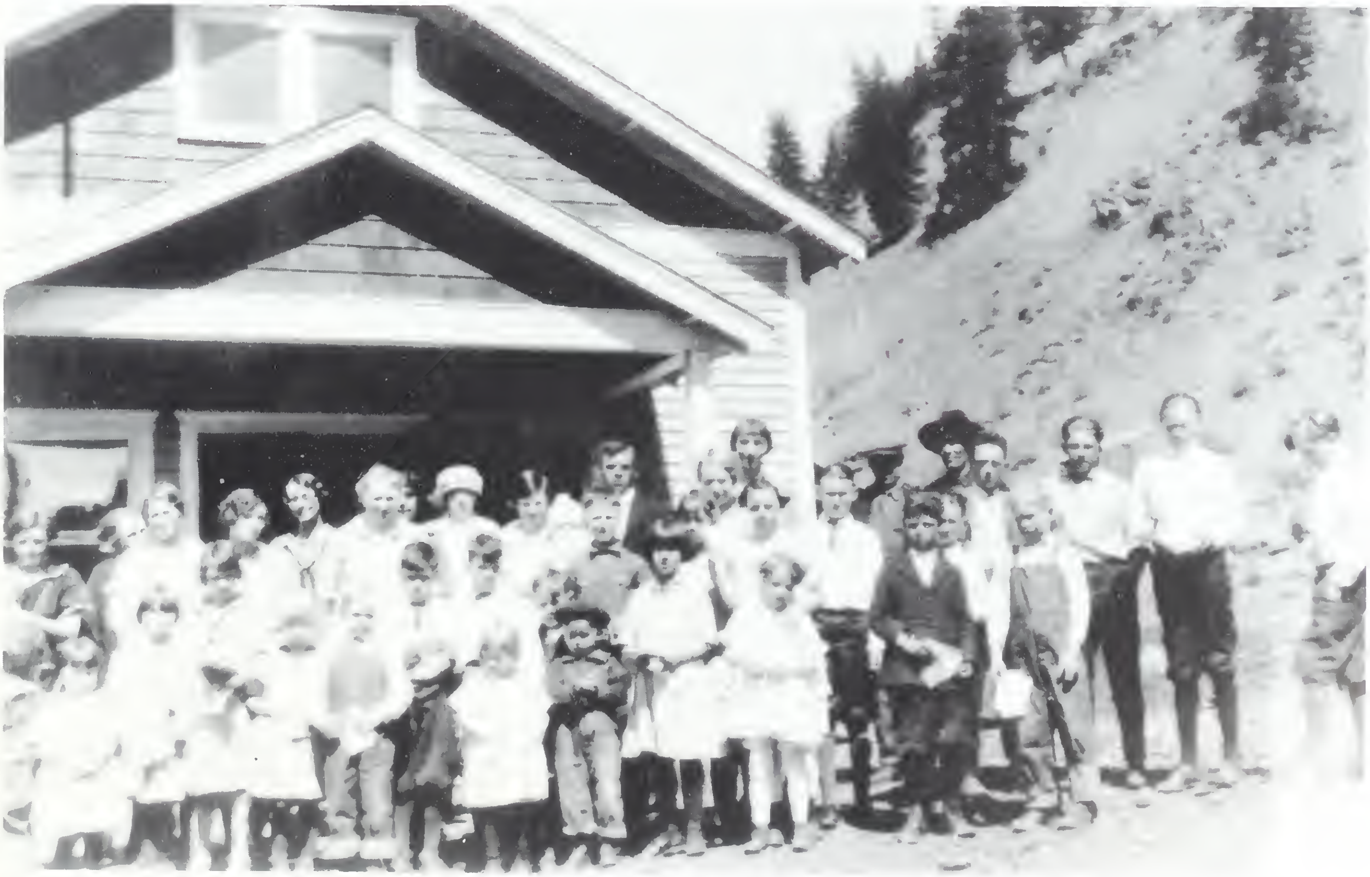
We had a horse called Topsy and when I was six years old I would ride behind my brother, Vernon, who was five years older. The Carnes boys, Donald and Bob, were about our ages and they lived on what is now called the Suydam place. They had a pony, Whisky, that they had traded from the Indians, and it may be that the pony's name had some connection to the trading stock used in the barter with the Indians. Anyway, we had some great races on those ponies.

After my sister, Jeanne, started school, we had a buggy and a horse called Gypsy to drive. There weren't very many cars in those days and Gypsy was scared to death of them. The road was just a single track wagon road and when we would meet a car, old Gypsy would stop dead still with her legs kind of spread out and she would sort of squat down. As the car came a little closer, her eyes would bug out and then she would let out a big snort and take for the brush . . . buggy, kids and all.

I remember the old Indian woman who would camp down by the North Fork to pick and dry choke cherries for winter. There was a grove of cottonwood trees along the North Fork and, about the time of summer when the choke cherries were ripe, on some early morning we would see an indian tepee down there. The old Indian woman would pick choke cherries and smash them, seeds and all, on a flat rock. Then she would make patties about like hamburger patties and place them on hay that had been spread out on bushes. After the patties were dried, she would store them away.

About the time the choke cherries were gone, we would look down there one morning and the tepee would be gone. During all the years she came, we never did see her come and we never did see her go, but we always looked forward to the time when the Indian tepee would appear in the cottonwood trees.

There are many stories about Hacksaw Tom Christensen and his pet rattlesnakes that he would some-



Spring Creek School in the 1920's
Four and a half miles up the North Fork.

times bring to Salmon. One that I remember was when my mother was in the drug store in Salmon and Hacksaw came in and wanted some medicine as one of his rattlesnakes had bitten him. Sometime later, my mother met him on the street and asked him how the rattlesnake bite was. He said, "Oh, that sure was a sick old snake. I didn't think he was going to make it." He went on, "I stayed up with that snake and nursed him night and day for two weeks. He survived, but he was never the same snake after that . . . no life to him."

It seems to me that the time Mrs. Shaw, with the help of a big 45 caliber six-shooter, ran Elmer Keith and Colonel Townsend Wheeland across the North Fork on a foot log should be recorded in history. At that time, Elmer Keith lived on a little ranch up the North Fork. He always wore a six-shooter on each hip, and sometimes, another one under his arm. I have heard him say if he was ever attacked, he wanted a "44" or a "45" to take care of the situations. Colonel Townsend Wheeland was a well known writer and gun enthusiast. Like Keith, the Colonel traveled well armed.

The Shaws came from the Ozark Mountains in Oklahoma. Roy Shaw had the reputation for making some of the finest "White Lightning" whisky in all the Salmon River Country. Like the Martins and the McCoys, the Shaws were real, true, gun totin" mountain people.

Colonel Townsend Wheeland came to visit Elmer Keith, and they went down to the confluence of the North Fork and the Salmon River. My brother, Vernon, and I were down by the bridge across the North Fork.

Mrs. Shaw who lived nearby, came across the bridge carrying her big 45 caliber six-shooter. She said, "Those men down there at the mouth of the North Fork are shooting at me, and I'm going down there and run them out." Vernon and I went down the other side of the North Fork to see the fun. When we got there, Keith and the Colonel and Mrs. Shaw were coming across the log. It was high water season, so to cross on the small foot log at that time was quite a hazardous journey. However, Keith and the Colonel were stepping right along, with Mrs. Shaw right behind; big, 45 six-shooter right in their backs. After Keith got across the foot log, he called back to Mrs. Shaw, "You go get your old man and I will settle this with him." She said, "I don't need my old man to settle with you. I can take care of you myself!"

Elmer Keith came over to Vernon and me and jokingly said, "If you boys ever tell anybody about this, I will kill both of you." Then we all had a big laugh together.

One of my memories of the dances at North Fork is that of Jerry Ravendahl's big bobsleigh, loaded with singing and laughing people and drawn by four big, prancing horses, with many Swiss sleigh bells ringing in the cold winter night. The Ravendahl's lived on a ranch at Hughes Creek, about six miles up the North Fork.

Jerry was a fine looking young man and he had a beautiful sister named Clara. Jerry had the finest four-horse team and the best harnesses and equipment for them in all that country. The harnesses had big, brass balls on top of the hames and strings of red and white rights to hold the driving reins. The sleigh was a big, heavy bob with a large rack covered with hay and robes for many people to ride on. The sleigh bells were of the finest Swiss chimes, and he had many of them attached to the harnesses. The driver's seat was mounted up high, and he always had the place beside him reserved for the pretty school teacher down at the Spring Creek School.

I am sure there was always a jug of "White Lightning" - maybe two jugs - cashed in the hay in case anyone got too cold.

It was something to remember; that big sleigh gliding along through the snow with the four horses prancing and enjoying the trip as much as the joyful, singing young people, and the bells all ringing the marvelous accompaniment to our songs. The journey to and from the dance seemed too short.

WHISKEY BY THE BARREL

by Bob Johnson

From an interview with Dick Shoup, 1981

Back around the turn of the century, when the Pioneer Company was operating in the Shoup building on Salmon's Main Street, supplies, including whiskey, came in by freight wagon from Red Rock, Montana. Dick Shoup, whose father and grandfather operated the store, recalls that all the whiskey was shipped to the store if fifty gallon barrels. Dick said, "The freighters would open a barrel along the way and take out whiskey to drink, and put water back in to replace the amount taken. My grandfather realized what was happening and told them he didn't mind their drinking the whiskey but, 'don't water down the rest of the barrel'."

When the freight wagons reached the store, the barrels were sent to the basement on a chute and stored on their sides on racks. Each barrel had a bung hole faucet. There were two grades of whiskey. Mayfield was the better grade and Englewood, the cheaper grade. Both were bourbon whiskey.

Grandfather kept an old style cup hung on a post by a barrel of whiskey and every morning there would be a line of men, including a lot of old prospectors and trappers, waiting for the store to open. They would file down into the basement and drink a cup of straight whiskey. Every morning they had an eye opener and Grandfather never charged for it.

1918 - Sheriff Frazier's sale of bootleg containers and articles used for its conveyance came off according to schedule with very low prices ruling throughout.

WASHBOARDS AND ROOSTERTAILS

by Joseph E. Hoy

Road development in Lemhi County has always had many inherent problems. Local topography has dictated the few byways in the county, with no second choices. Indians led Lewis and Clark through on their established paths, and they identified their trip up the North Fork into Montana as the worst part of their whole journey. The first white man's tracks led straight up and over to Leesburg. Some enterprising men created the road, and kept it open year round, usable at a fee. Road building was a formidable task everywhere it the area. Creeks, bogs, earth that melted when wet, or frost-heaved when frozen, and rock. Rock outcroppings, solid rock, rotten and fissured rock that would not (and still won't) stay put, and washboulder peneplains.

Removal of the railroad was a blow to the area, but a boon for vehicular traffic in the Lemhi Valley. The railbed was promptly converted to roadway, giving a solid base for a highway. Many do not realize that "old" 28 was the highway until the 1940's, and this is why most ranch houses are located on the old road. Anyone who ever traveled old 28 under adverse conditions, from slick to mud to ruts to dust plumes, had to love the country to stay. The county has hauled in stable material to create good road conditions, but they are still a constant battle to maintain. Connectors between the old and new highway are located at Geertson Creek, Barracks Lane, Baker, Haynes Creek, Tendoy to Lemhi (where old and new are merged), Meier's Lane, and Cottom Lane, Leadore and finally, at the Skelton Ranch road. Considering this is in a fifty-two mile stretch (on the old road), once you are on old 28, you'll be there awhile.

The most extensive road building in the Lemhi Valley furnishes access to high ranches located on the creeks and benches on both sides of the Lemhi. The county maintains these roads for the public in general, and ranchers specifically. Snow removal for school buses has priority. Anyone using a county road needs to be out very early to find the road unplowed.

Two creek roads, Agency and Railroad Canyon, connect with the Montana road system, with Railroad Canyon open year round. Leadore has a paved farm to market road, providing the many upper ranches with good access to the highway.

Pavement is a fairly recent improvement in the county. For example, as of the mid-thirties, 93 South was paved for about seven miles, and 93 North to the "Rat Race" bridge. To obtain the flavor of fifty years ago, keep the mental image of narrower dirt roads, slower cars, and almost no traffic, with an out of state license plate an item to be stared at and talked about.

Gone now are the many truss bridges that once gave the road character and acted as mileposts to the local traveller. They were narrower and had awkward angled approaches, but no one cared, except the logger who had to stop and crawl up on his load and measure how many inches (never feet) clearance he had. Seeing a portion of bridge appear through the cottonwood and pine on a bright summer day compensated in beauty for the many miles of rough road. How fast you could make it to Challis did not have much importance. Being on the road was an excursion and balm to the senses that is much harder to find these days with speed, traffic and tourism.

Travel to Shoup and Gibtown tested any vehicle and tire. Headlights shook off fenders, radiators dropped to the road (this actually happened to the Gibtown school bus), and tires had a very hard life. From Tower Creek north, the roadbed was rock base washboard that transformed any attempt to gain speed into a sideways slew.

"Traffic" is a misnomer when describing road use in Lemhi County fifty years ago. If the word existed, it certainly had no use, since another car was seldom seen on the road. The narrow road from Gilmore summit leading toward Idaho Falls seemed to lead to infinity, and I don't recall a roostertail, ever. I'm sure I would, because the boredom of that section, at thirty five miles an hour, was total, and any diversion would have been indelible. Below Shoup and up Panther Creek was a private preserve, with virtually no steelhead fishermen, rafters, (or Forest Service in evidence, for that matter) and about the only residents being Rattlesnake Johnson and Gus Peebles. Downriver news was the occasional drowning of a tough nut trying Pine Creek rapids in a rowboat. Travel beyond Gibtown consisted mainly of highway maintenance trucks and Miller Truck Lines, who had the franchise for everything wet coming into the county, and Montana beer was very popular;

Jim Hibbs drives the first car over the River Road about 1919.

Butte, Great Falls, and Highlander, remember? Again, Twin Creek campground never had another part present. An excursion to Gallogoly Hot Springs was an all day affair if you left early.

As an example of how the country looked and how roads were maintained, the accompanying photos show a 1926/28 four wheel drive truck with a snowplow attached. Scott Brown was the operator during the winter of 1936-37, which was the first winter that Lost Trail was maintained throughout the entire winter.

The following captions and text were taken from the *Recorder Herald.*

> January 15, 1936: HOPE TO OPEN GIBBONS PASS, DISTRICT ENGINEER SAYS SENDING SNOW REMOVAL MACHINERY. In a telephone communication with district Engineer Johnson of Shosone, Frank Bellamy of the Salmon Chamber of Commerce, stated this morning that Mr. Johnson said that a big truck is being equipped with a snowplow on the front and would be sent here at once for the purpose of keeping the snow cleared from the Idaho side of the Gibbonsville Pass. It is understood that some arrangements will have to be made to secure a big cat and bulldozer to open the road, after which the snowplow equipped truck might easily be used to keep the road open for the balance of the winter.
>
> February 5, 1936: MISSOULA STAGE DID NOT ARRIVE. The Missoula stage, which left Hamilton yesterday morning, bound for Salmon, failed to arrive. Two telephone calls were received here from Missoula last night between nine and ten o'clock, inquiring if the stage had made it's appearance. Some uneasiness was felt here as to the safety of the driver. There is no telephone communication on the Gibbons pass road for a distance of approximately twenty miles. Trucks have been making the trip almost daily since the road was opened over the divide last week
>
> April 5, 1936: STAGE MAKES FIRST TRIP. The Missoula - Salmon stage made it's first trip over the divide last Thursday. George Metzinger, owner of the stage, and Lewis Seward drove over without difficulty, but in places had to buck drifts three feet deep. They returned to Missoula Thursday night and the stage has been making it's regular round trip schedule since that time. The stage is now making daily trips, including Sunday.
>
> April 29, 1936: SALMON-MISSOULA ROAD NOW OPEN. The last of the snow was removed from the Idaho side of the Gibbons Pass on U.S. 93 last Saturday. The state snowplow, in charge of Del Yant of Challis, spent several days clearing the highway between Gibbonsville and the top of the divide at the Idaho-Montana line and did a good job of it. Mr. Yant reported Saturday night that two cars can pass anywhere on the highway on the Idaho side. It is reported that the trip from Missoula to Salmon can be made without chains.
>
> October 28, 1936: PREPARE TO KEEP HIGHWAY OPEN. Western Montana and Idaho businessmen are assured by authorities of both states that they will endeavor to keep Gibbons Pass of U.S. 93 open through the entire winter . . . A five-ton truck with snowplow, which is available at Salmon, will be transferred to Gibbonsville to be used for snow removal and that "we are going to make every effort to keep this highway open this winter," according to J.H. Stemmer.

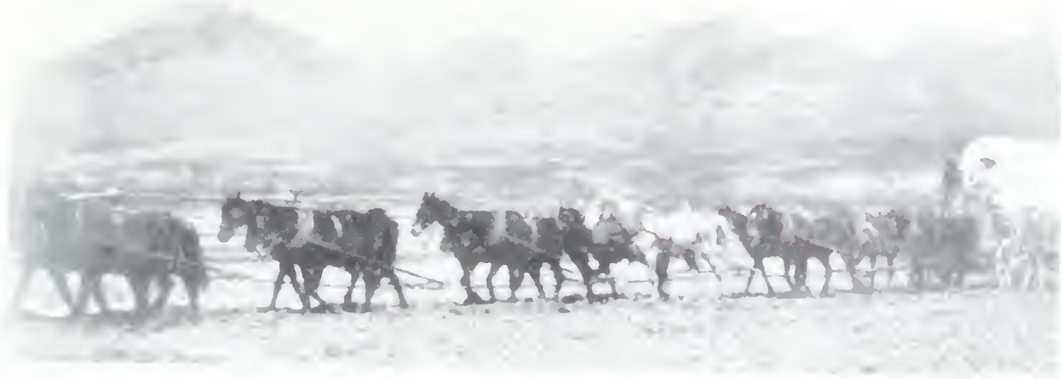
With the decline of traditional local economic structures, current emphasis is for wider roads to promote more traffic and an economy based on tourism. While perhaps necessary, the independence, solitude, and raw natural beauty we knew is fast becoming memory.

Editor's note: At publishing time, contracts are being let for improvement of the Idaho side of U.S. 93 on Lost Trail Pass.

1901 - Snow on the Leesburg road prevents the stage from running, the mail being carried on a pack horse.

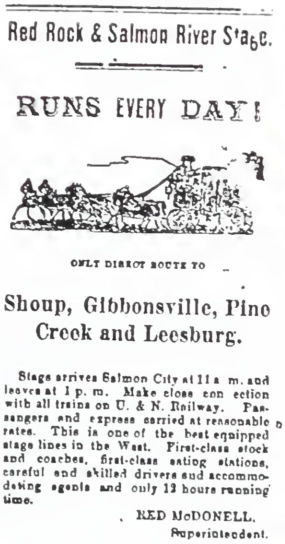
1926 or 1928 four wheel drive truck with a snow plow attached, which Scott Brown used the winter of 1936-37, to maintain Lost Trail Pass.

Doris Webb Brown standing on the C60 Gasoline-fueled caterpillar with attached rotary plow, used on Lost Trail Pass



Ray Stein, an early freighter, and his freight outfit near Salmon.

Charley Snook drives a Snook freight wagon train.



Red Rock & Salmon River Stage.

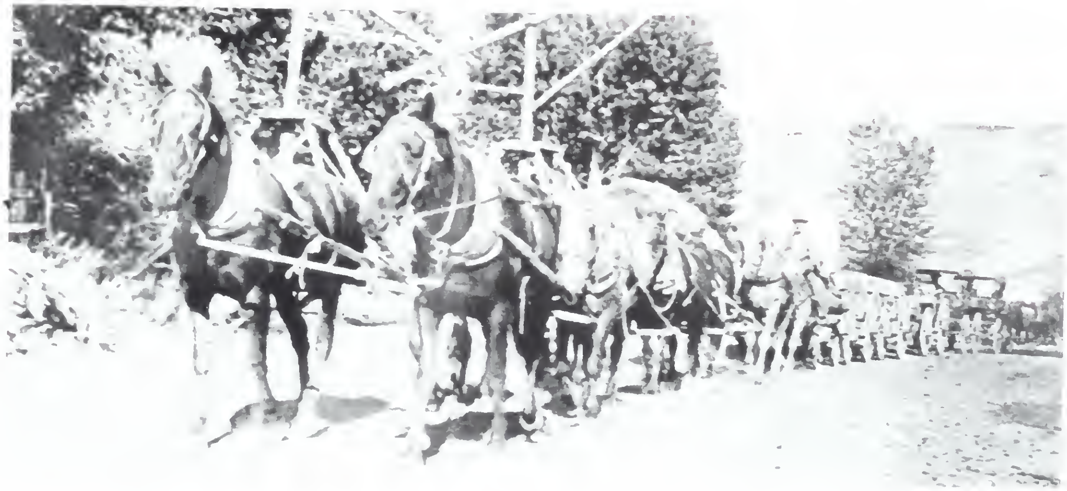
RUNS EVERY DAY!

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO

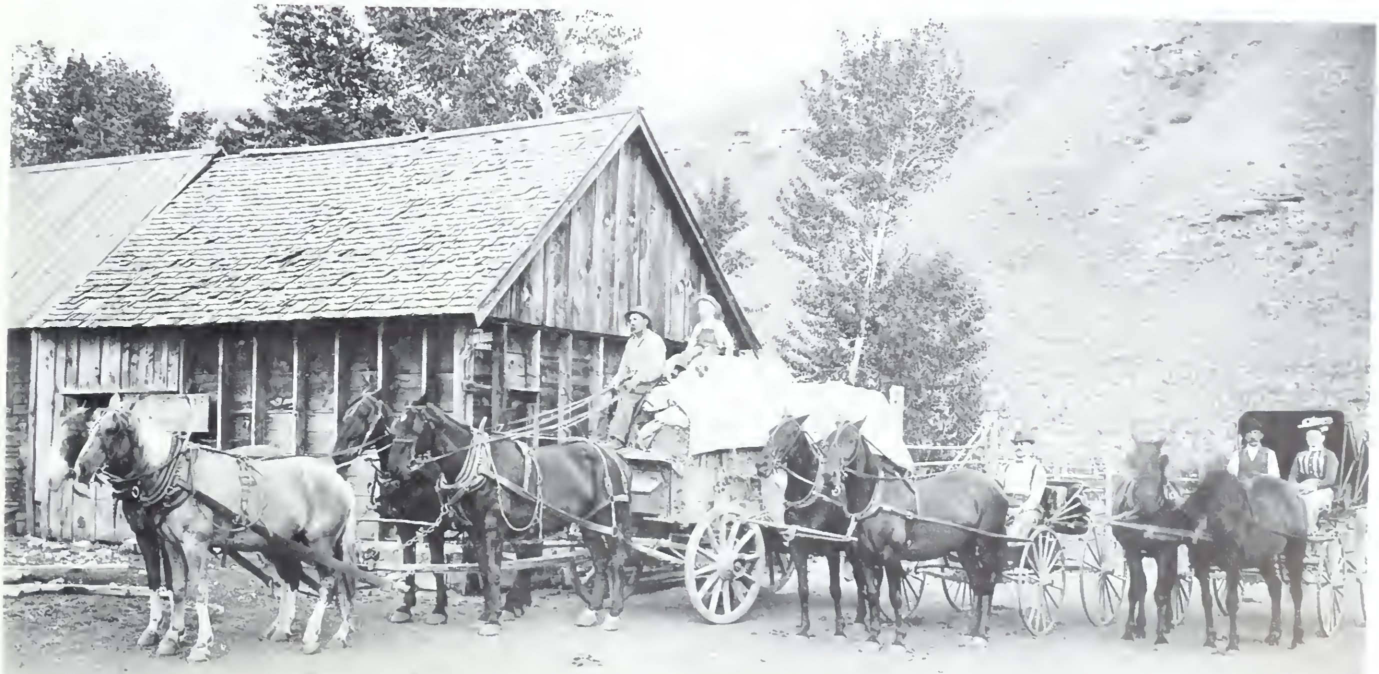
Shoup, Gibbonsville, Pine Creek and Leesburg.

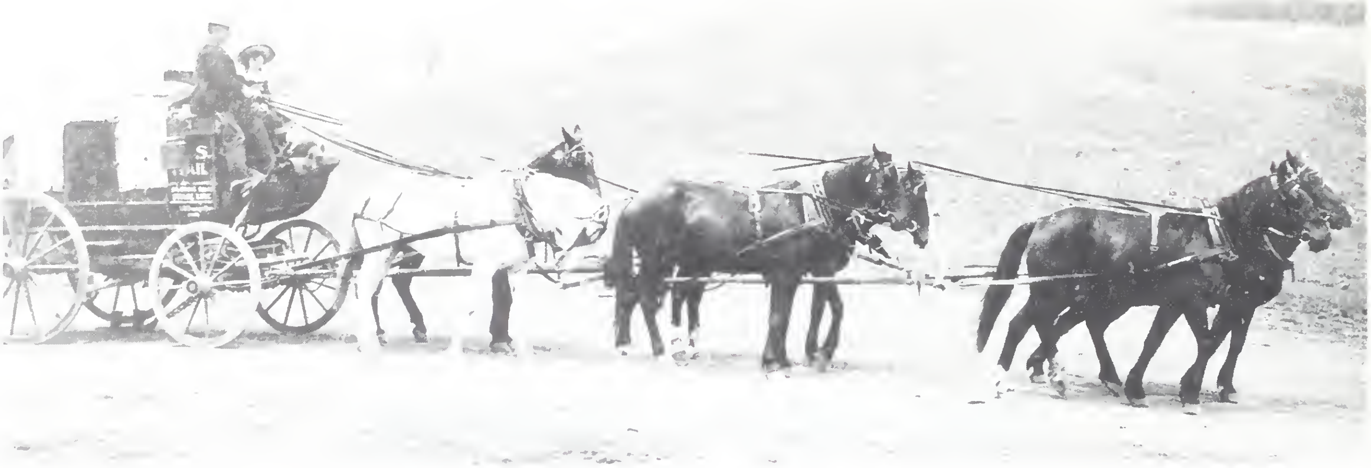
Stage arrives Salmon City at 11 a. m. and leaves at 1 p. m. Make close con ection with all trains on U. & N. Railway. Passengers and express carried at reasonable rates. This is one of the best equipped stage lines in the West. First-class stock and coaches, first-class eating stations, careful and skilled drivers and accommodating agents and only 12 hours running time.

RED McDONELL,
Superintendent.



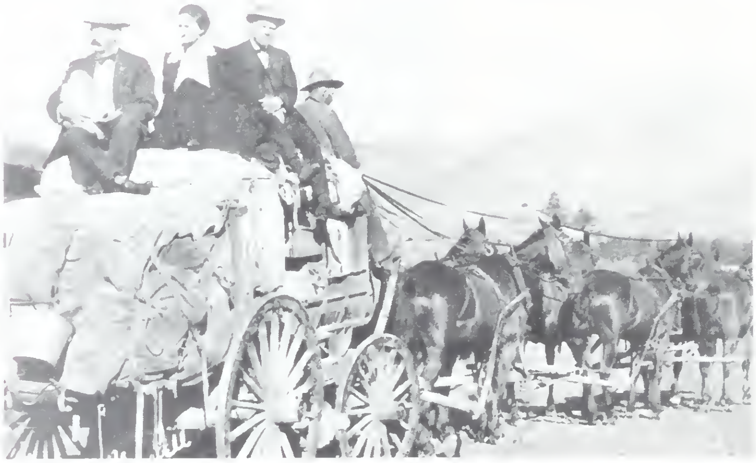
The Boyle Creek (Tower Creek) Stage Stop was a busy place about 1900.



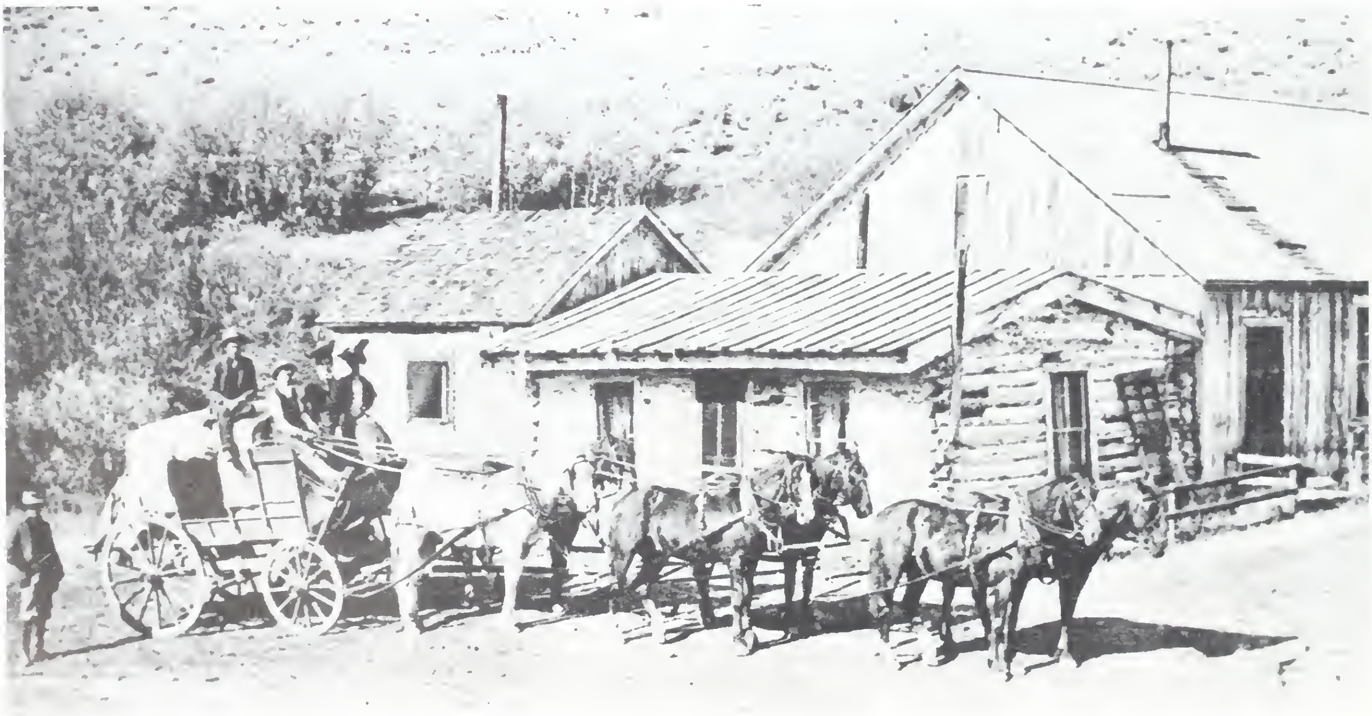


At Lemhi Pass on divide between Idaho and Montana, Ferril Terry drives while Grace Kingsbury Francis is a passenger in 1907. Sign above front wheel says, "U S Mail, Salmon River Stage Line".

Charlie Beach is the driver as the stage reaches the Lemhi side of Lemhi Pass. Passengers are Fred Rose and his wife and an unidentified man.



Midway Station



A stagecoach on Lemhi Pass - 1907.

MRS. L. KUPFER,

Jewelry & Gun Store,

Dillon, Montana.

Carries the LARGEST and BEST Selected Stock of Both

LINES

In Southern Montana.

☞ Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

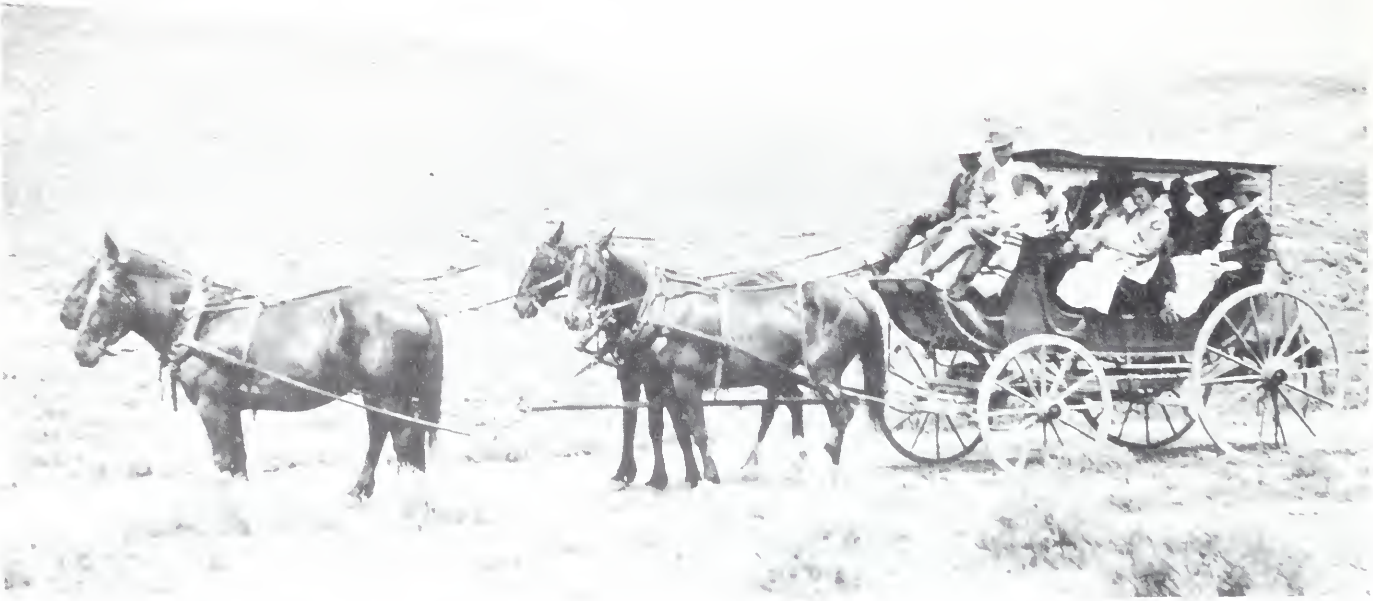
☞ All Work Guaranteed.

☞ Mail orders promptly attended to.

1903 - Indianola. It is reported here that Hon. H. F. Haynes of Shoup is constructing an airship and will sail for the north pole, as he says he thinks there will be less snow there and he might get his supplies there by stage in less than two months, and things would not have to lay out and spoil by freezing as they do coming from Salmon.

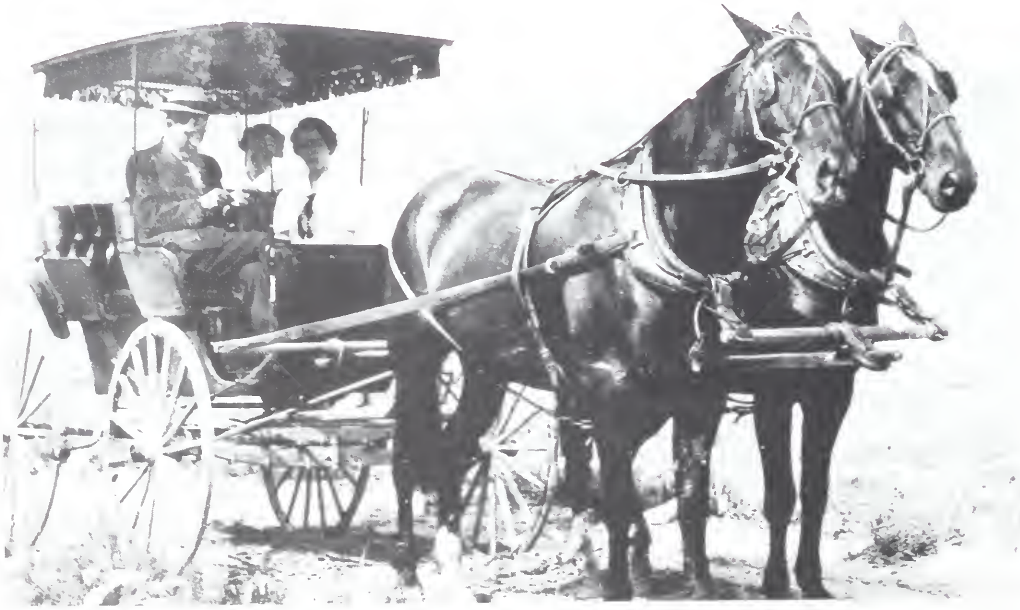
1903 - October 22. The Carmen bridge will be complete in a day or so.

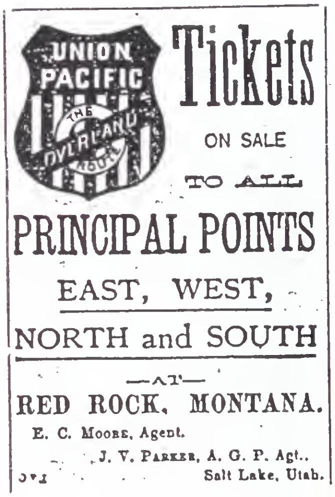
1903 - Capt. Guleke went down the Salmon yesterday with over 10,000 pounds of supplies for W. D. Gross to be taken to Owl Creek. A force of six miners went with the boat, engaged to work all winter.



Possibly a Sunday outing?

Ralph and Frances Irvin and Clio Bellamy on the way to the Salmon Hot Springs.





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—AT—
RED ROCK, MONTANA.
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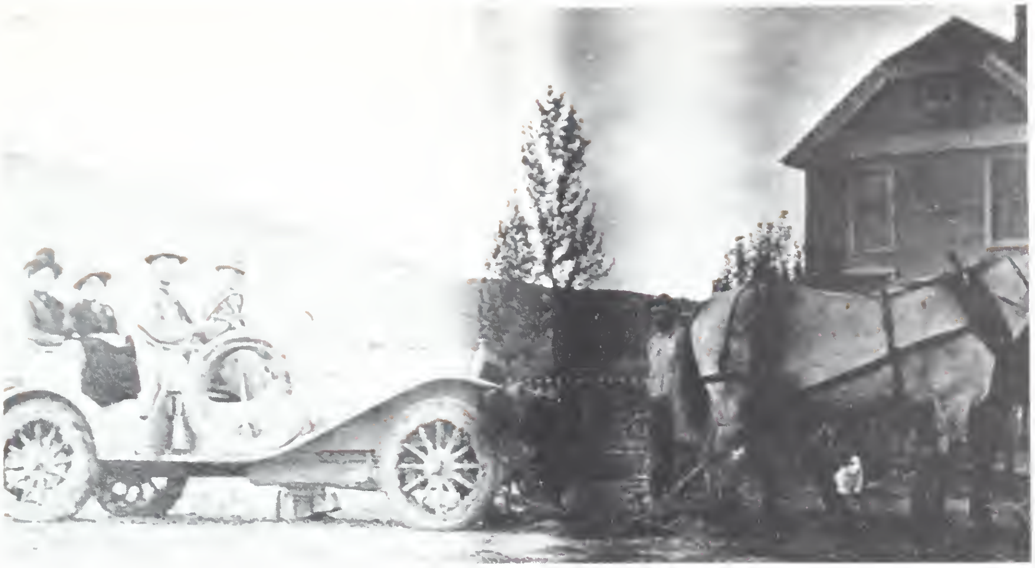
J. V. Parker, A. G. P. Agt.,
Salt Lake, Utah.

Coming or going?



The mechanical age may have arrived in Lemhi County, but in 1915 when this auto got stuck in the spring mud it took a team of horses to pull it out. Willa, Charlotte, John W., John Wals and Emily Snook are in front of the family home on the old back road, later Hwy 28.

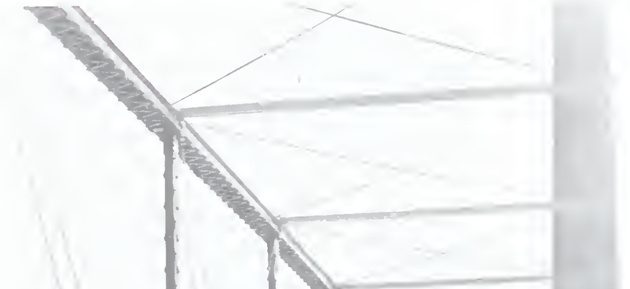
Mabel Kadletz (Rand) and Christie McNab.

Sisters, Dorothy Rackham and Beaulah Stricklan - 1919

Not everyone prefers a horse or an automobile. Alvin Ellis and his trusty steed were a familiar sight in the Salmon Parades.

TRANSPORTATION

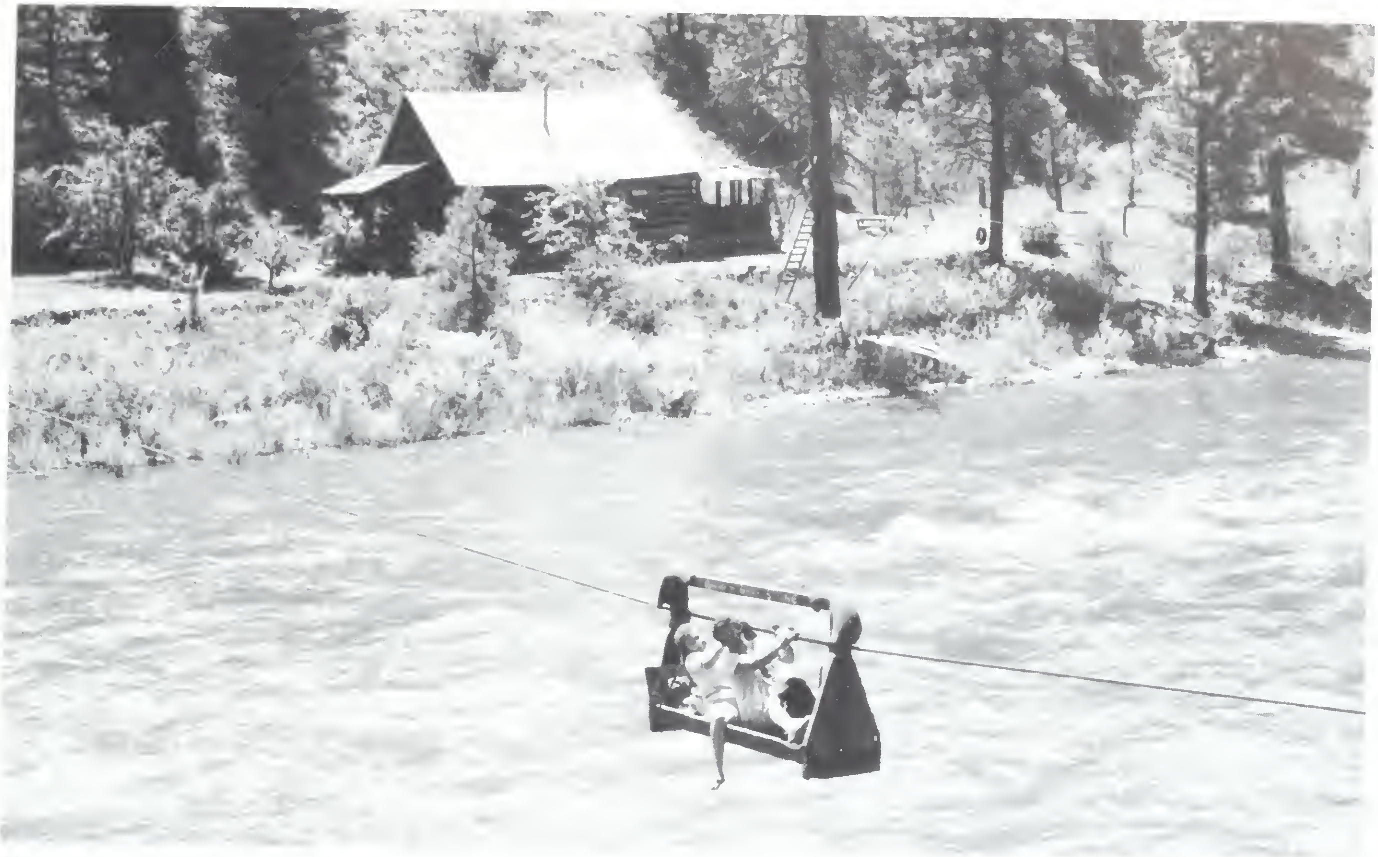
A winter sleigh ride.



Bridges were also a form of transportation.

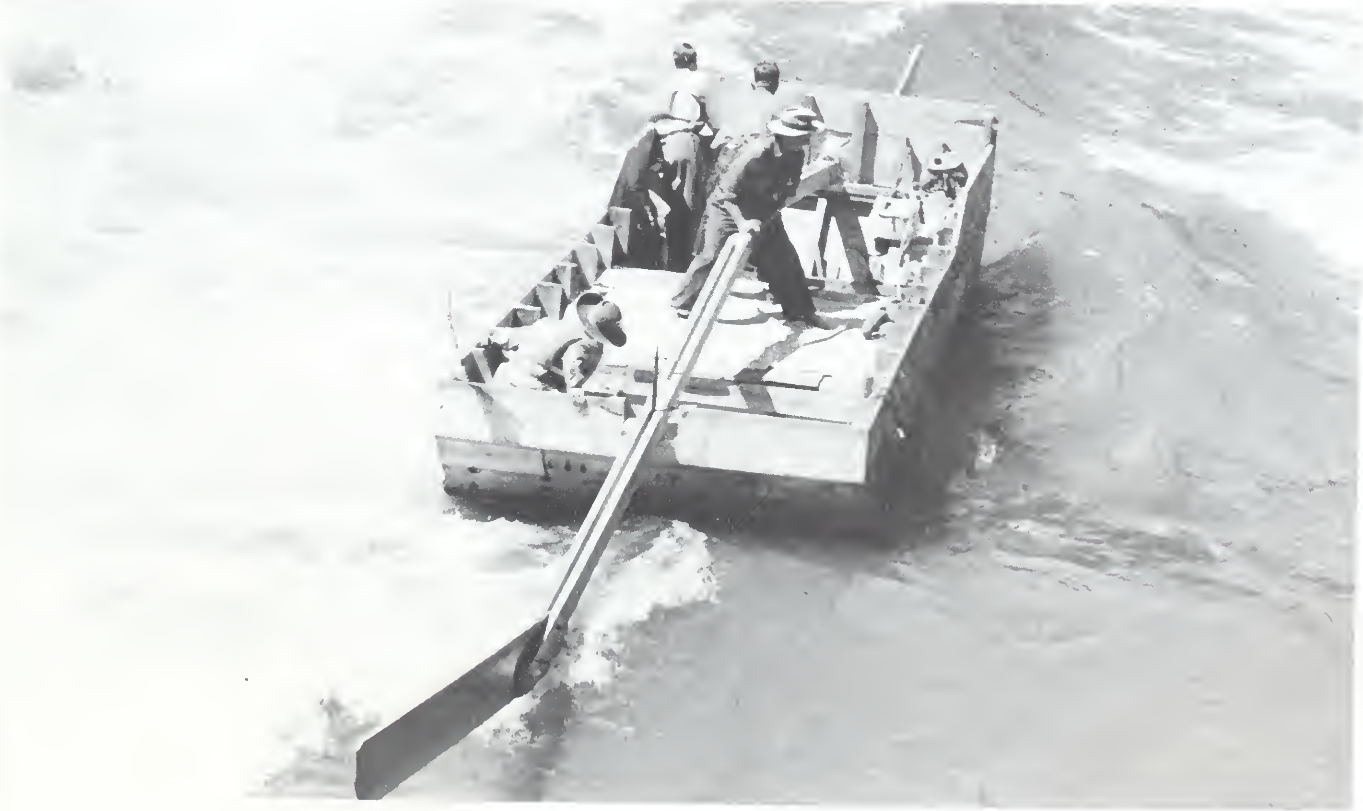
Captain Guleke's barge loaded for a trip down the river.

The old postcard shows an idyllic scene on the Salmon River at the old bridge.



Crossing the river somewhere near Shoup.

Christian's Challenger - Another trip down the River of No Return.



CAP GULEKE AND THE WILDEST BOAT RIDE IN AMERICA

by Fred Snook

Harry Guleke was born November 8, 1862, at Haverstrong, New York. In 1890 he came to Salmon, where he would begin a career that would earn him national honors and attention.

For years he carried freight by boat down the Salmon River to the miners. Several others before him had been hauling freight as far as Shoup, but Harry soon became the most magnetic and knowledgeable boatman on the river. After the freighting season was over in the fall of 1896, a party of sportsmen from Montana contacted him about making a journey that had never been done; a float trip on the Salmon River all the way through to Lewiston. Guleke accepted the challenge and earned the reputation as "the first white man to conquer the dangerous Salmon River of No Return".

He found dry timber on an island near the mouth of Indian Creek and built a barge of his own design. His idea was to keep as much of the boat above water as possible. It had to be wide enough not to tip sideways, long enough to go over the rapids without turning end over end. The result was the barge that has been used ever since, manned by two long sweeps.

That first party had a late start, and had to be lifted over five ice bridges as the party made its way downstream. The trip to Lewiston was successful, and the town there turned out to celebrate the daring achievement.

This trip down the Salmon River, through the isolated central Idaho, became a regular vacationist's sport and was advertised throughout the country as "The Wildest Boat Ride In America." Many famous and wealthy people made the trip with "The Captain", and many stories were carried in national magazines. Only one life was ever lost under his command. That was when George Sandilands, his assistant, was knocked off the boat by a sweep and carried under the current.

In 1909 he guided the Gilmore and Pittsburg Railroad survey crew through the river canyon to Lewiston. They were attempting to extend the railroad from Salmon through to Lewiston to connect with the west coast.

Cap said he had never been afraid on the river. "When a person loses his nerve is when the river is dangerous. I've never been afraid", was his honest comment. He said his closest escape was when he went down the

"Ulysses mining men" - Captain Harry Guleke in center.

Middlefork on a homemade raft. "Sometimes I was on the raft and sometimes I was under it."

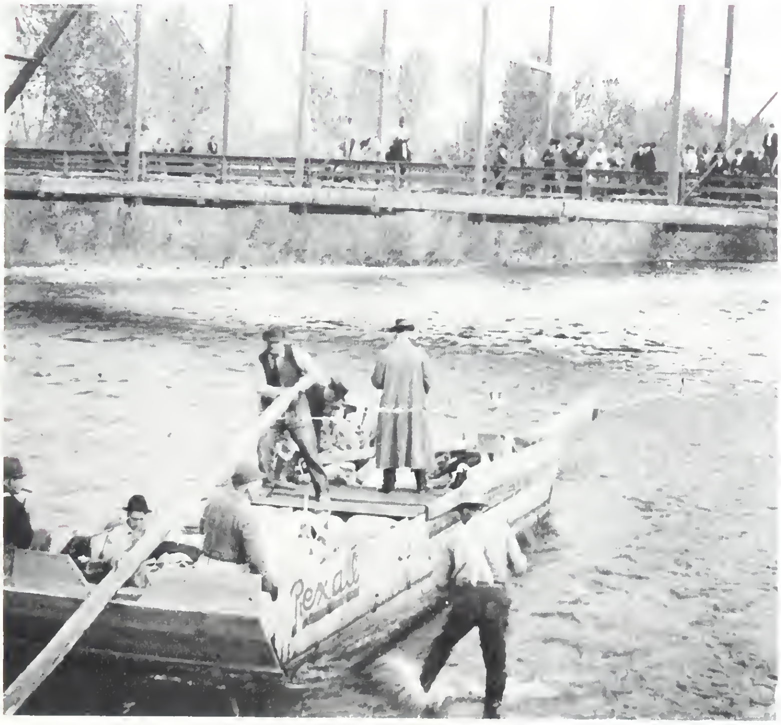
Cap was described as a strapping, muscular, handsome and friendly person who always greeted acquaintances on the street with a booming but mellow, "Well, well, well" or "Well, well, I declare." He was big as a bear and strong, with surprising agility. He would stop to eat above the dangerous Pine Creek Rapids, explaining, "We don't want to start through there feeling weak." After completing a run through a dangerous rapid he would say to the guests, "Well, well, I declare, they didn't get us that time."

Once he contracted to haul salvaged machinery to Lewiston for a buyer from Portland. Along the way, Cap decided to take the load all the way down, and unannounced tied up at the Portland docks to locate the new buyer, only two blocks away. Other experiences included, having to walk a party out from Salmon Falls when an error by the rear sweepsman wrecked the boat and all supplies.

Captain Guleke retired in 1933 because his legs were weakening, but he still made some trips. His last trip was in 1937 with Max Oyler, Bob Hagel, Elmer Keith and a party of Easterners. After retirement, he never lost interest in the river as he continued to supervise the building of river barges at his boatyard in Salmon.

Another boat ride in the early 1900's with Cap Guleke at the sweep and Mr. Buker standing,about to pass under the Salmon bridge. Known passengers were Percy Anderson, Carl Clark and "Doc" Hart.

courtesy Dee Keirnes



Guleke married late in life when he married Catherine, a widow whose husband had drowned in the Salmon River. They had no children of their own, but Cap was always liked by children. He carried candy and oranges and would toss them to kids on the riverbank if he didn't have time to stop.

He died at his Salmon home at the age of 81 on March 16, 1944. He was survived by his wife Catherine, a stepdaughter, Mrs. Hazel McFrederick, and two stepgrandchildren, Betty and Jimmy McFrederick. He is buried in the Salmon City Cemetery where his headstone bears the inscription, "River of No Return".

Cap Guleke's boatyard in 1902

Harry Guleke

MEYERS COVE, IDAHO

by William Wilson

The following is a partial history of Meyers Cove and the people who lived there in 1919 when I moved in on the ranch.

We bought the place owned by Walter Wade that Spring, which was in Custer County. Camas Creek was the county line between Lemhi and Custer counties. Andy Lee owned the land on the Lemhi side of the creek. Andy ran sheep, cattle, and horses. In June of 1919 after he had finished shearing his sheep, he went down to his horse pasture to catch a horse. Two men were with him. He caught the horse, and somehow he got tangled up in his lariat rope and was dragged and killed. His brothers came in from Montana, and after the funeral, sold the place to my father. That gave us all the land at Meyers Cove.

The Spring of 1919, my father bought Middle Fork property consisting of three places, the Mormon Ranch, Pole Creek and Sheep Creek ranches. At that time there was not any forest reserve on the Valley side of the Middle Fork. That was before the Forest Service took over that part of Valley County.

In April of 1919, we trailed three hundred fifty head of cattle to the Middle Fork for summer range. It was quite a task to trail that many cattle down Camas Creek in one bunch. The trail was very rough and narrow. It took three days and nights to go fourteen miles, so you can see it was a slow drive.

Some of the natives who got their mail at the Meyers Cove Post Office were: Bob Ramey, who owned the place at the mouth of Loon Creek, known as the Ramey ranch. He had the place all producing hay, irrigated with water out of Cash Creek. He had a very beautiful ranch there that supported about one hundred head of cattle.

Ned Bennett was an old man at that time, and lived with Bob Ramey. He would come after the mail about once a month. The trip one way was twenty-four miles. He would ride his horse and bring a pack horse to take back the mail. Ned was ninety years old at that time.

Lynn Falconbury lived up Loon Creek ten miles, where he owned a ranch. He had horses and raised hay to feed them. He did considerable trapping for a living. He knew how to trap lions, and caught around twenty every winter, plus coyotes, mink and martin. Bounty on lions was fifty dollars each.

Buck Culver was up the Middle Fork from Loon Creek. He owned burros, and used them to pack in his supplies. He packed about ten head, and rode one. One fall when he was on his way to Meyers Cove after supplies, he got down to Loon Creek and got off his burro to open the gate. There he had a heart attack and died. His pack string was found a few days later. He was buried there on the Middle Fork.

Dutch Charley had a place on Little Loon Creek. He raised mink.

Frank Love was another native of the Middle Fork up the river toward Sea Foam. He was another victim of a heart attack. He was found sitting under a tree with his halter over his arm. He had gone out after his horses and was taken. He had been dead about a week when he was found.

Billy Mitchell lived at Pistol Creek. He had a ranch and some cattle, and lived alone on his place. He was Scottish, and a real fine fellow.

Willis Jones lived at the mouth of Grouse Creek. He had a little ranch and put up enough hay for his horses and raised a garden. He smoked natural leaf tobacco, and every year in the fall would send south for five pounds of the real old natural leaf. That kept him smoking for a year.

Kinney Cameron later came into the Middle Fork and lived there several years. He got the Ramey Ranch at the mouth of Loon Creek after Bob Ramey sold the place. One winter Kinney got hurt, something hit him on the head and nearly killed him. The people carried him on a stretcher out to Meyers Cove, some thirty-five miles, and he was in the hospital three months before he regained consciousness.

The summer of 1919 was a very dry summer, and the hay crop was short. No snow fell during the winter of 1918-1919. It was the winter of 1919-1920 that was so hard. The snow fell in November, and cold weather came. The winter was the most severe of any I have seen. The Spring of 1920, it was the "Dead Stock" company. They trailed in sheep in the fall and took out all the cattle they had bought, hoping to winter the sheep on the range. All the sheep died, and lots of the pack horses. Deer died by the hundreds.

Albert Kurry, who had the Brush Creek ranch, now the Flying B, started into the winter with three hundred head of cattle. Spring came about the 10th of April, and Albert had thirty head of cattle left. About June 20, his wife died there at the ranch. At that time there was no telephone service, and no airplanes that could get into the Middle Fork. Albert wanted to take her to Boise to bury her, so we packed her body twenty miles on a pack horse to the end of the road, and from there to Salmon by wagon and team to the railroad. The train went from Salmon to Armstead, Montana, then south to Pocatello and Boise. After Mrs. Kurry's funeral, Albert came back to the Middle Fork, and it was at that time when Henry, his brother, first came to the Middle Fork.

Clarence Kaufman was another old timer on the Middle Fork. He had been a miner in his younger life. He retired from his labors and came to the Middle Fork where he could live rather cheap. He lived in a cave below the mouth of Camas Creek for several years. He got sick one summer and went out to town for doctors' care and never came back.

Al Beedle was living a mile below the Mormon Ranch on Pole Creek. He had a comfortable home and got along very well for several years. He had been a stage driver between Salmon and Armstead, Montana for several years. Finally time overtook him and he went out to Salmon and died.

Emil Reberg was a resident of the Middle Fork in 1917. He was a big, husky young man. He went to the Middle Fork to evade the army in the first World War. He lived on the little place at the mouth of Sheep Creek. He was there a few years, and was raising some hay to feed a few horses in the winter. Charles Ernst and his wife wanted his place, so they decided to kill him. Charles Ernst and his wife lived in Challis, Idaho at the time. Mrs. Ernst was sent into the Middle Fork from Challis by her husband to kill Reberg. She went down to the Middle Fork and stayed with Reberg for two weeks, but she did not get the job done. She sent a letter to her husband, and told him she could not kill Reberg. Then Charles Ernst rode a saddle horse from Challis about one hundred miles, to kill Reberg. This was in October 1917. Reberg had just gotten up early in the morning and was washing his hands and face outside his cabin. Ernst shot him in the back with a 30-30 rifle, then went into the cabin and ate the breakfast Mrs. Ernst had cooked for Reberg.

After breakfast, they put a rope around Reberg's neck, and dragged him out in the field and buried him in a haystack. A few days later, they decided to bury him underground, so they dug a hole and dragged the body to the hole and buried him. This was in October, and it was the next March before the body was found. Mrs. Ernst confessed to the murder and came into the Middle Fork with two men and showed them where the body was. The Ernsts were convicted and served a short sentence in Boise.

John Berntsen came into the Middle Fork the Spring of 1919 and lived there several years on the Mormon Ranch. He got a deed to the Sheep Creek ranch and raised hay for cattle.

A.D. Clark had a cabin at the mouth of Bernard Creek. He lived there several years. He had about twenty head of horses, sorrel with white faces and legs; they all looked alike. He would pack his supplies on them, maybe sometimes as many as ten head loaded and tied tail to tail, then tied to his saddle horse, and that is the way he traveled the trail. He was an old man, and for some reason lost what he had. He was at one time very well fixed financially, in Boise. One Spring, in March, he went to Boise on some business and never returned.

The men who lived near Meyers Cove are as follows: Billy Beck had a ranch on Silver Creek about four miles from Meyers Cove. He took up the ranch, and proved up on it. He had a few cattle and horses, and made a living on the place. In his earlier life he had followed mining. He was an expert skier. He carried the mail into the Lost Packer Mine two winters when it was booming. He made the trip one way each day, and carried as much as eighty pounds on skis, some thirty miles.

Charlie Metz lived up Camas Creek at the mouth of Goat Creek. He had a homestead there, and trapped fur-bearing animals in the winter for a living. He had a trap line about thirty miles long on the divide between Morgan Creek and Camas Creek. It usually took him ten days to run the trap line on snowshoes. He was a very well educated man, and did lots of correspondence schooling. He took an electrical course for awhile and then had to have some practical experience. So at sixty-three years of age, he went to Chicago for schooling. He found his hearing was not too good and his eyesight was not good enough, so he did not make the grade. He never got back to his home.

Frank Allison lived on Rams Fork Creek, up Silver Creek from Meyers Cove. He did mostly dude wrangling for his living and he also did a little mining. He had a few quartz claims. His ranch is now being cut up for home sites and sold for ridiculous prices. He was in Salmon one time, and had a heart attack and died.

Ernest Splittstosser was another homesteader in the area. He had a ranch on Castle Creek some five miles from the post office. He lived on the place for many years, improved it a little each year, as time moved along. Times were pretty hard for him. He did a little outside work for people, and trapped a little, but never had much money. During the depression of the thirty's, he was so hard up he could not buy kerosene for his oil lamp. After many years of rugged life, he sold his homestead for three thousand dollars. He traded a horse for one cow and calf after he had been there several years, and from the one cow, he built up a bunch of cattle to about fifty head. He had more to eat after he had a few cattle to sell. After he sold his ranch, he went to Missoula, Montana to live, and was there several years. One day while crossing the street, a car hit and killed him.

All of these men were bachelors when I knew them. The rugged life they lived was too much for a woman. The household luxuries were very limited, and mostly homemade. Chairs were blocks of wood, or a wooden box; beds were made of very crude construction, lots of times a deer skin stretched over a wooden frame.

Charley Sherman was an old cowboy. He had a mail contract from Forney to Meyers Cove. The contract was for two days a week. In the summer he would make the trip to Forney and back. In the winter he would stay all night at Forney. He lived there several years, and raised a few horses. He depended on his mail contract for all his income. It was Charley Sherman who took Mrs. Kurry's body from Meyers Cove to Salmon with a team and wagon, sixty miles without a stop. Charley was a good neighbor and an honest man. He was finally overtaken by consumption, and passed away.

Tom Martindale was a little Englishman who came to the United States when he was a young boy. His folks wanted him to be a tailor, but that did not suit Tom. When he grew to be a man, he took up the blacksmith trade. He became very efficient as a blacksmith. He worked for the Moline Plow factory in Illinois for sometime. This was before the era of the automobile. He told me he would weld four hundred wagon tires in one day. He could make anything with a forge and hammer, all sorts of tools, and was an expert at shoeing horses.

He came into Meyers Cove in the summer of 1919, the first time I saw him. He had heard of the Lost Cleveland Mine, and spent many years looking for it, after helping me get the haying machinery ready to hay, he took a saddle horse and a pack horse, and went looking for the lost mine. Sometimes he would be gone for three weeks or a month, and them come in for more food. Several times when he did not come in about when I thought he ought to, I would go to look for him. Tom spent many summers looking for the mine, but never did find it. He was over seventy years old when I first met him, and was very active. He could shoe a horse faster than I could. He passed on, taking with him some of the last talents of the old blacksmith trade.

The above history is about the natives who were served by the Meyers Cove Post Office when I came to Meyers Cove in the Spring of 1919. I had not been there long until I was appointed Postmaster. I was Postmaster for eighteen years, then the Post Office was discontinued and the mail route still brought the mail. The road into Meyers Cove at that time was just passable for a team and wagon. It followed the creek bottoms a good part of the way. In the spring when the water was high, it was hard to get over the road with a load. We started to improve the road, and put it up on the side hill out of the creek bottom. Whenever we had a little time, we would take our teams and make a short piece of road. This went on for a few years until we had the road up on dry ground, and lots of bridges were cut out.

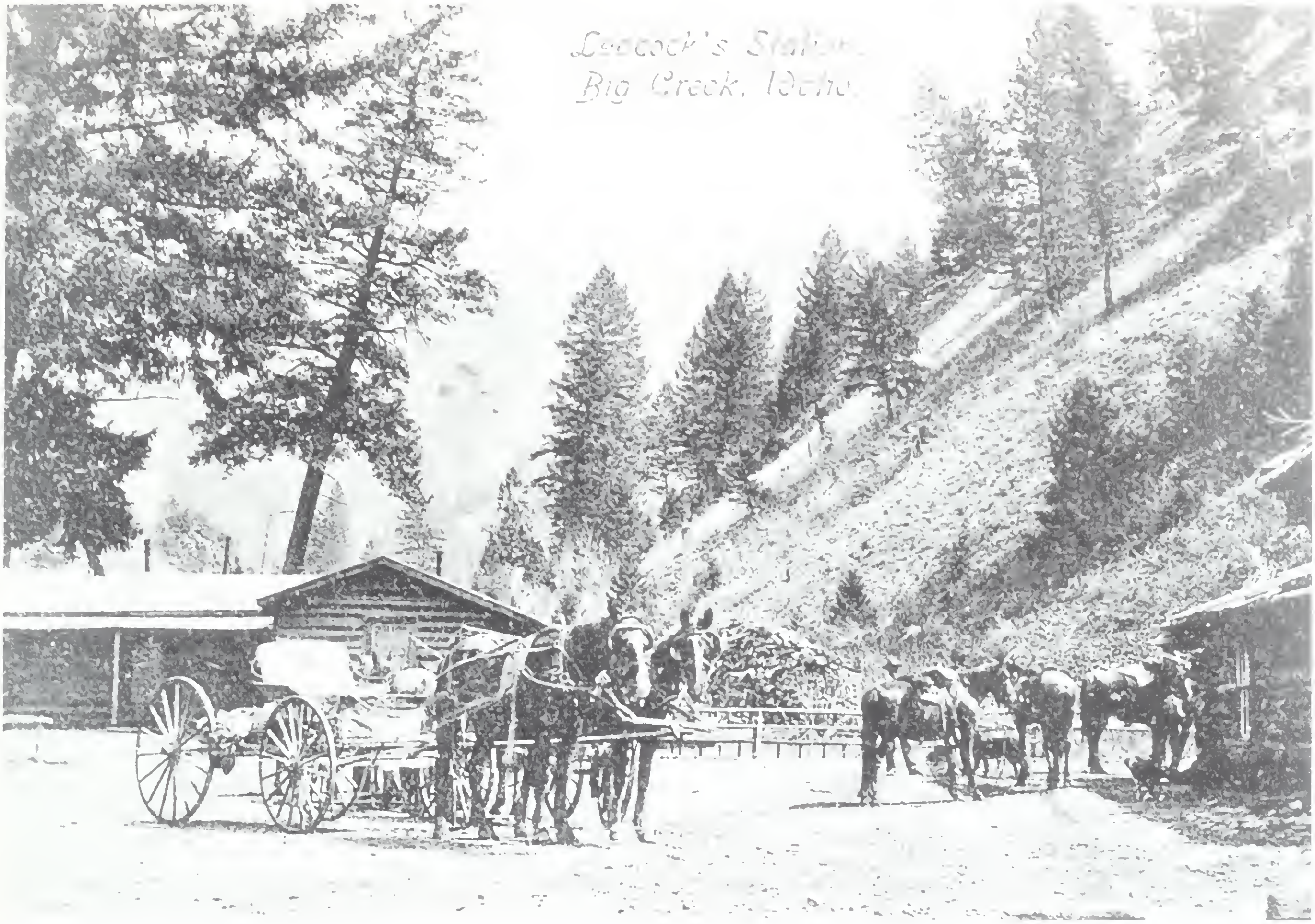
For a few summers, my sister, Mrs. John Berntsen, stayed at Meyers Cove and cooked for me. John was on the Mormon Ranch most of the summer. In winter, the Berntsen family moved out, and I was left alone for the winter. For several years I trailed cattle into the Middle Fork for summer grazing. It was an unprofitable experience, as the country was too rough for cattle range. However, we ran cattle at Meyers Cove for many years.

The summer of 1923, a bunch of mining promoters came into the Yellow Jacket Mine, and started a big excitement. They did a lot of new building, and hired a lot of men. They bought hay, grain, vegetables, beef and pork, and all sorts of things, and really went to town. We sold them about one hundred tons of hay for their work horses. They baled the hay and hauled it to the Yellow Jacket on sleighs. The sad part of it is, we never got a nickel for the hay. Many people were beaten the same way. It was just a wildcat deal from start to finish.

All of these people who were part of the Meyers Cove Community in 1919 are gone. Time marches on and things change. My stay at Meyers Cove was from 1919 to 1952. I saw the roads into that country improve from time to time, and eventually, the automobile started to come, bringing all kinds of people. The hunting was very good and soon the place was overrun with people.

The summer of 1923 the Forest Service did considerable work on the Camas Creek Trail. I did the packing for the trail crew, moving their camp and packing supplies. They put in a telephone line from Meyers Cove to Two-Point Lookout at the head of Brush Creek that same summer. The trail was finished to the Mormon ranch in 1924. It was put on grade, all switchbacks taken out, and surfaced, which made the trip much faster and easier. As the years went by, a trail was put down the river to Big Creek, and up Big Creek. In the 1930's a pack bridge was put across the river at the mouth of Big Creek. This bridge opened up another game country for the hunters. For many years, hunters were permitted two deer in the Middle Fork, but that did not cut down the deer herd very much. The coyotes were the big deer killers. They killed many times more than the hunters. The lions were plentiful on the river, and they killed many deer. After the automobile got into the country, the fish and game started to disappear, and it got more difficult to get deer in the fall. The creeks were fished out, and everything was overrun by people.

It was in 1923 that Adele Kingsbury and I were married on December 10 in Butte, Montana. Adele lived at Forney, Idaho, a small community twenty miles from Meyers Cove. We lived for many years at Meyers Cove, and as the hunters and fishermen came, we served meals to a good many of them. I took hunters to the Middle Fork in hunting season, and we had a big business built up. I did considerable packing for the Forest Service. The road ended at Meyers Cove, and everything went from there on pack horses into the Middle Fork. A lot of packing was done from Meyers Cove to Thunder Mountain in 1902. They packed baled hay to Thunder Mountain, also heavy machinery. One winter they took some heavy machinery in, and had to use snowshoes on the pack horses to get over the Wood Tick summit. They baled hay at Meyers Cove with a homemade baler. The bales weighed two hundred pounds, and they put two on a horse. This was a way of selling their hay. It was a three day trip to Thunder Mountain, if everything went well.



A good many people came into Meyers Cove and went on hunting and fishing trips. Zane Grey came into the Middle Fork and wrote the book, *Thunder Mountain*. Erle Stanley Gardener made several trips into the Middle Fork and Big Creek on hunting trips. One fall he came to kill an elk with a bow and arrow. He did not bring a rifle at all that year. He killed an elk with his bow and arrow. At that time it was the first elk ever to be killed with a bow and arrow. It was a big elk, also.

Averill Harriman, another big shot, made several trips into the Middle Fork to go hunting. He was one of the men who built Sun Valley. There were many more people from many parts of the world who went into the Middle Fork hunting or fishing. There were lots of deer, sheep, goats, and some bear and lions. There were very few elk on the river in 1919, and it was a good many years later before the elk got into the Sheep and Brush Creek areas. The Game department and Forest Service tried many ways to manage the deer on the Middle Fork, but were not very successful. The coyotes killed hundreds of deer, and there was never any control over the coyote. Some of our smart men today say the coyote does not kill deer, and there is no use controlling the coyote. How foolish can a man get.

My time covered a time from 1919 to 1952. I saw a wonderful country of good fishing and hunting and wildlife abundant, to no fish left in the creeks, and very few deer. People, when they are turned loose in a country, soon ruin it. We had experiences with all kinds of people. Some were good, and respected our property, others would destroy anything.

As our family came along, we had problems with school. There were very few children in the Meyers Cove area. My wife would move out to the town of Challis or Salmon for school in the winter. I stayed at the ranch and fed the cattle.

There are little communities in the mountains near Meyers Cove that have some interesting history; Forney and the mining town of Yellow Jacket. Forney had a post office and overnight accommodations for travelers. When I first came into Forney, it was the year of 1917. I took a job riding for the Challis cattle men. I had three thousand head of cattle to ride after and care for.

Some of the natives who lived in the Forney community were: Milt Merritt, who ran the stopping place and Post Office. He also had a sawmill. He sawed lumber for the Blackbird Mine. His mill was water powered, and he did very well with it. He had a few horses and cattle, and put up some hay. The road from Forney to the Yellow Jacket went up over the divide between Yellow Jacket Creek and the Panther Creek watershed.

The road was just a wagon road, and it was all day from Forney to Yellow Jacket, some fifteen miles.

The Yellow Jacket mine was started up around the turn of the century, or before. Nearly all the mining machinery was taken in to the mine with pack animals. It took twenty-six pack mules to pack one cable into the mine for the tram way. I knew one of the men who helped with the packing. Hank Smith was his name. There were several mining camps in the area, and all operating before the turn of the century.

Another family who lived in the Forney area was the Frank O'Conner family. Mr. O'Conner was a laborer, and worked at whatever he could. He also had a homestead. The fall of 1910 he went to Salmon City with a team and wagon after winter supplies. While in Salmon, he got to drinking. He spent all his money, and when he started home, he had no groceries for his family of twelve children and wife. When he got back to Leesburg, he killed himself. This left his family with no food for the winter. However, the neighbors helped out, and the widow raised all the children.

My wife's family lived in the Forney area, and this is where I first met her. They owned a ranch and cattle there, and lived there many years. Her father, H. E. Kingsbury, worked for the Forest Service for a number of years, and had a mail contract from Forney to Meyers Cove.

Morris Christensen lived at the mouth of Cabin Creek, and had a homestead there. The spring of 1920 he had a cow and calf, and was out of feed for them. He said they would die if they did not get some hay. I let him have a sack of cotton seed cake and a bale of hay, and he saved his cow. People cut down cottonwood trees for the cows to eat, and anything to save the starving animals.

The ranch at Meyers Cove that was so beautiful, and we loved so much, is now owned by the Forest Service. It has been turned back to nature and is deserted. The place once supported two hundred head of cattle. Time marches on. We live our life time and are gone sooner or later.

Cougar Dave Lewis at the ranch on Pioneer Creek in 1931.

WILLIAMS LAKE

by J. S. Brassfield

contributed by Richard M. Young

The following appeared in the *Recorder Herald* dated February 4, 1927 and apparently was reprinted from the *Mountain States Monitor*.

For your future fishing information, I will tell you of the one beautiful spot left to the man willing to endure some labor for real fishing.

It is Williams Lake, located down the Salmon River from Challis, Idaho, about forty-nine miles. To get there from Pocatello or Boise, it is best to go to Challis, then down the Salmon River to a point about twelve miles south of Salmon City to a creek, called and marked by the Forest Service, Twelve Mile Creek. A small service sign is located near the highway. You are then just across the river from the Stroud ranch.

There is a cable across the river just above the Twelve Mile Creek sign, and if you are lucky there will be a boat on your side; if not, take the cable, it is only about one hundred and fifty feet across the river. Then up through Mr. Stroud's orchard. Walk on up Lake Creek, following a dim path. This is a gradual climb for about a mile, then the path leaves the right side of the creek, taking straight up the mountain one would think. It is, however, only a few hundred feet till one hits an upland flat which rises gradually about one half mile; then you will need both hands and feet to complete the last stretch which forms a natural dam, having slid, I believe, from the mountains on both sides into what was a deep canyon, forming a lake with a depth of two hundred feet and roughly, about one-half to three-forths of a mile wide by about two and one half miles long. There is no outlet for the lake except what leaks through the rocks at the bottom of the dam, making the lake land locked so far as the fish are concerned.

As one goes over the top of the dam, there is spread before him the view of a very beautiful, deep blue lake of very irregular form, surrounded by high pointed rocky crags. The only opening being the upper end of the lake where the creek runs into it. I have been on the lake in a boat as the sun was casting long shadows across it from nearby peaks; I would say about five or six o'clock in the evening. At this time hundreds of Rainbow trout will come to the surface and start churning the water. When one considers that these fish are up to twenty-six inches in length and all trying to make the biggest splash, it is truly the sight of a life time. To hook one of these, as I have many times, with up to three hundred feet of line out in a small boat, of which you are no master, the only thought you have is, "Will the tackle hold?" This will surely give one a thrill he will never forget. Ten pound trout are common at the lake and for sheer fighting and lasting qualities, I have never caught the equal of Williams Lake Rainbow trout!

There is a tragedy connected with the fish in this lake. There was at one time, only Dolly Varden trout.

Williams Creek

There being no chance for new stock ever getting into the lake, it resulted in the fish becoming so inbred there was no chance of saving them. The government finally started in to stock such places; so the hatchery men chose the Rainbow to restock this lake which they do every year now. The effect of the inbreeding has resulted in some of the Dolly Varden fish being shaped like the printed letter "Z"—great bends and crooks in their length. The Rainbow and Dolly Varden trout have a different spawning time, I am advised, so there is no chance of crossing the two types.

The Rainbow, being larger and stronger, has driven the other fish in the lake to the shallow waters at the upper end. This is composed of about three or four acres; the water is very clear and about four feet deep. It is surely a sight to be out in a boat and rest quietly on the water for a time, and watch these disfigured fish swim slowly about. Those that are not crippled will be all head and no body or off color. As one is quietly watching the action of these fish a charge of Rainbow will come out of the deep part of the lake and scatter the Dolly Varden in many directions; and in many cases, killing them outright. They leap high out of the water, to high on the lake shore. It is only a question of a year or two till the Dolly Varden will all be gone—being a case of the survival of the fittest!

One day, when I had fished until I was satisfied, I decided I would see what was beyond the opening at the upper end of the lake, which meant a walk of about a half mile. The narrow channel opened out into one of the prettiest valleys I have ever seen. The grass was two feet deep all over it and literally alive with the large yellow legged deer.

At the upper end of the valley, I ran across a large black bear and two cubs—surely a sight to behold.

I followed the valley on for about eight miles to where it gradually closes up into a narrow pass through the higher mountains back of the lake. As it was getting late, I didn't go farther at that time, but I will say I have never been into a place where so many sights and so much game were together in one location! I look forward to another vacation, then if things are favorable, to take a look at the other side of the pass.

LONG TOM CREEK

Long Tom Creek was so named because a mining implement called a long tom, which is a combination of a rocker and a sluice box, was found at the mouth of the creek . . . A bit of folklore grew out of a local incident. A man named Joe "Tom" Lockland drowned in Pine Creek Rapids and was found at the mouth of this creek. His body was packed up to Shoup by Wallace St. Clair. A coffin that had been made in Salmon for him was waiting in Shoup, but when they tried to put Tom in, he was too tall for the coffin; so Wallace St. Clair cut the cords under the dead man's knees, bent the legs up over the thighs, nailed the lid down, and packed him out to Salmon. Since Tom was too long for the coffin the place became known as Long Tom Creek.

Idaho Place Names, A Geographical Dictionary by Lalia Boone, 1988.

JESSE CREEK ON A TEAR

Idaho Recorder-October 27, 1916

The somewhat swollen if not bloated condition of Jesse Creek observed by early risers in Salmon on Monday morning, after being dry for a month or longer was not explained, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that Sheriff Stroud poured out upon the watershed of that stream, the day before, a quantity of confiscated beer and liquor which had been held as evidence in some cases tried in the district court. The sheriff still has more of the contraband for evidence to be offered at the next term. In this lot is one case of beer and fourteen boxes of whiskey, all safely stored in the courthouse. It was said for the liquor poured away the other day, that it was of a kind that is totally depraved and that it came near eating holes in it's container.

1919 - No less than 17 bottles of Sunnybrook were found the other morning out near the cemetery where they had been cached. Walter Ramey and a number of boy companions made the discovery. They lost no time in hurrying with their load to the Sheriff's office. When met on the way by an inquisitive citizen whom they thought might be the owner of their load they were asked what they had there. "Chickens" promptly spoke up the leader of the band and they were permitted to pass on to make the delivery at the courthouse, where the sheriff will be called upon to pour away the liquor a little later on to liven up the waters of Jesse Creek.

NOBLE & MORRILL,
SALOONISTS
"CAP'S CORNER."
GIVE THEM A CALL AND ENJOY
MODERN GLORY.

SALMON LODGE #1620 B.P.O.E.

by Jack W. McKinney-1989

Salmon Lodge #1620, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has completed its first half century. Some noteworthy dates have marked the first fifty years of its history.

June 5, 1939: The day Salmon lodge was instituted, sponsored by the Idaho Falls lodge. The day began with an afternoon parade, led by a brilliantly uniformed drum and bugle corps from Idaho Falls. Idaho Falls lodge conducted initiation ceremonies for the fifty-two charter members.

Officers elected and installed the same day included John W. Snook, Exalted Ruler. Brother Snook had been Exalted Ruler of the Skagway, Alaska lodge during his time as United States Marshal there. More than any other individual, John was instrumental in getting a lodge started here and guiding it through the financial troubles of its youth. When he died in January, 1975, at ninety- eight, he had been an Elk for seventy-eight years, longer continuously than any Elk in this state and probably in the nation.

Other first officers were: Dr. A. H. McFarland, Leading Knight; Don Carnes, Loyal Knight; Fred Snook, Lecturing Knight; Ralph Dillard, Secretary; Joe Fitzpatrick, Treasurer; the Reverend Torben Olsen, Chaplain; Gilbert Innes, Tiler; Herb McPheeters, Esquire; and Trustees Eddie Papetti, J. P. Carnes and D. S. Nichols.

Charter members still paying dues here after fifty years are C. W. Lyon, John Rand and Fred Snook of Salmon, H. B. McPheeters, Woodridge, Il., Eddie Papetti, Billings, Mt., Paul Pattee, Emmett Id., and Everett Stroud, Kalispell, Mt. Three weeks after 1620's birth, it sent a delegation to the state Elks convention at Coeur D'Alene. In the parade there, Salmon had jolly three hundred pound Fred Brough dressed in baby cap and frills, proclaiming Salmon Lodge the youngest in the nation, a twenty-one day old infant propelled in a baby buggy by a little wisp of a guy, Wilbur Gill, dressed as the mother.

October 12, 1940: The deed was recorded showing the purchase by B.P.O.E. #1620 of a half block on South St. Charles and the two story building thereon from Frank and Clio Bellamy and Edwina Nichols, for $7,800. This is where the fire station now stands. At the same time the lodge borrowed $8,000 from Fred and Joseph Pattee and mortgaged the property to them.

May 23, 1942: Old Pioneer Hall was dedicated as the Elk's Hall. Kenneth Swift was Exalted Ruler at this time.

July 23, 1962: This turned out to be 1620's luckiest day. At 12:03 a.m. that day, a fire started that destroyed our lodge and under it, the city fire house and a geological survey office, as well as the rest of the block, clear to Main Street, including Joe Bohney's blacksmith shop, the Lemhi Hotel, Silver Spur bar and Steven's Drug Store. Everything was gone by morning.

August 6, 1962: Salmon City Council agreed to trade five unimproved acres on the north side of the bar for the 99x70 feet of property where our lodge had been. Salmon Fire Department subsequently built its present station there. Exalted Ruler Adams attended that Council meeting, accompanied by Dwight Stevens, Hooley Larsen, Don Grayot and Jack McKinney.

August 20, 1963: Ground breaking ceremonies were held. John W. Snook laid the cornerstone and Fred Snook was master-of-ceremonies. Dr. Zach Johnson was ER then, and Brother Adams headed the building committee. We had $50,000 from fire insurance to start construction, and the Grand Lodge gave us a permit

Burning the mortgage in November 1953: Lloyd Pyeatt, Harvey Fortney, Maurice Cochrane, Fred Snook, Sr., John Snook, W. O. Kunter (Idaho Falls Lodge), Larry McGivney, Kenneth Swift.

to spend $62,000 on the building and $15,000 for furnishings. The lowest of seven bids was $51,642.85 made by Wade Chaffin. Personal 6% bonds totaling $11,525 were sold to several Elks. Also started was a program of voluntary $100 contributions per member. Many made these donations.

December 28, 1963: Opening of the current Elks building. The first New Year's Eve dance was held that year, a well attended event, as were all New Years Eve dances during our early years.

Naturally, many firsts have been recorded during this lodge's history. The local paper, in 1941, first mentioned the distribution to the needy of Elks' Christmas baskets. This is still done annually.

During April, 1964, B.P.O.E. 1620 sponsored its first Boy Scout troop and this continues today.

In 1941, the first musical group we had was composed of Del Egbert, Sam Smith, Fred Snook and Golden Welch. They sang for the Elks Charity Show and at Rotary, etc. By 1941 the Elks also had a softball team that achieved considerable success.

Twice we have had mortgage burnings. The first came on November 20, 1953 to discharge T. O. Beers' mortgage on the old Pioneer Hall. The second torching came on June 20, 1978 to wipe out the personal bond and bank indebtedness on this building.

The first Elks ritual team to compete had Jim Mahoney as Exalted Ruler in 1950-51 and included also Maurice Cochran, Roy Bisson, Hooley Larsen, Lynn Ward, Darrell Baker and Wayne Ball. In 1972, our first and only team to win the district ritualistic contest featured Dale McAtee as Exalted Ruler, also LaVerne Nelson, Don Grayot, William Jakovac, John Henderson, Eugene Edwards and Dave McFarland. Frank DeMark was coach and John Hemmert the candidate.

From Salmon, the first district deputy named by the Grand Exalted Ruler to oversee Idaho East was Arch McFarland, who served in that capacity in 1959-60. Three other Salmonites who have had the honor of becoming D.D.G.E.R.s are: Don Grayot, 1966-67; Pat Benoit, 1979- 80; and Dale McAtee, 1987-88.

A dependable partner in Salmon Elkdom has been the Elks Auxiliary. Through their own industry, this group has amassed thousands of dollars with which to purchase furniture and draperies and clean and upgrade the general appearance of the lodge. For a long time, they voluntarily prepared the meals for Elks on lodge nights. Elks forever will appreciate the Auxiliary's good works.

MART FINLEY,
Palace Barber Shop.
Shaving Shampooing and Hair Cutting.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS

by Rocky Mountain Lodge #5

On Saturday, January 1, 1870 a group of men were called to a special meeting at the Odd Fellows Hall in Leesburg, Idaho Territory, by Brother Past Grand Wolfsahn for the purpose of instituting Rocky Mountain Lodge #5, IOOF, by the authority of the MWGM. These men were to be the charter members of the lodge thus instituted.

The first regular meeting of this Lodge, was held that same evening and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Brothers Thomas B. Mulkey, Noble Grand; James Noble, Vice Grand; E. Peck, Recording and Financial Secretary.

The lodge moved along busily for many months, mostly conferring degrees; sometimes as many as three degrees in one evening. Each candidate was voted on separately and each received his degree separately. At this time there were five degrees in the lodge. There were several nominees for each office and the elections were very formal.

On February 10, 1872 the purchase of six chairs, two pedestals and an Altar was authorized. The furniture cost $102 and was paid for in gold dust. It came by rail to Corrine, Utah, the end of the railroad, and from there to Salmon by freight wagon and on to Leesburg by pack mule. When the Lodge moved to Salmon in 1875 it was packed out again, and is still being used in the Lodge Hall.

On August 22, 1874, Brother Randolph Mohr moved that the MW Grand Master be requested to grant dispensation to move this Lodge to Salmon within four months. The motion carried and the last meeting held in the Leesburg Hall was on October 2, 1875.

The first meeting in Salmon was on October 16, 1875 and it is thought that temporary quarters were probably in the Masonic Hall. Before long the building now occupied by the present Hallmark store was built by the Lodge, with a meeting place on the second floor, and rentals on the ground floor. In the minutes of November 18, 1876 it is noted that rent from the lower hall was $14.50.

On November 13, 1883 a charter was issued under the jurisdiction of Idaho, and the Encampment branch of the Order received its Charter on October 15, 1894.

Between 1888 and 1889 the property where the present hall now stands was purchased and construction was begun about 1907. The first meeting in the new Hall was on October 10, 1909.

Rocky Mountain Lodge can be justly proud of its contributions to the governing bodies of the Order. It has furnished two Grand Masters: Brother Chester G. Mathewson, 1908-1909 and Brother R. M. (Dick) Young, 1959-1960. Encampment has furnished three Grand Patriarches: William J. Brown, 1898-1899, Herbert

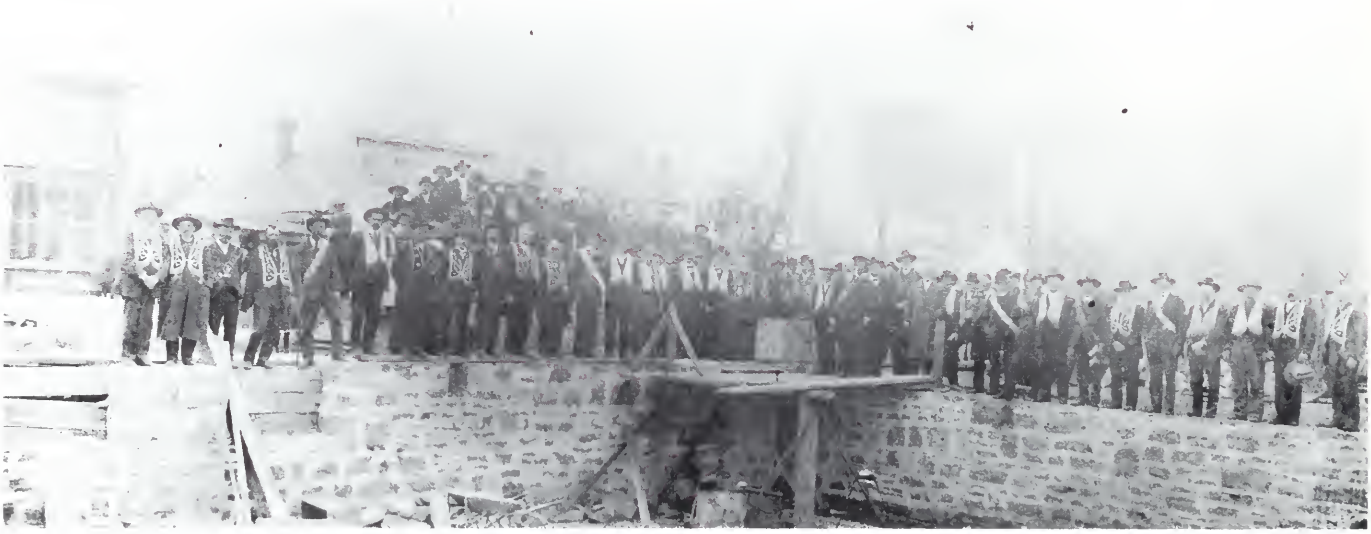
Bradley, 1939- 1940, and Virgil Harris, 1954-1955.

Rocky Mountain Lodge has always participated in civic affairs and has sent several students on the United Nations' Pilgrimage. It has always participated in Boy's State. The lodge rooms have been opened to those who needed a facility for meetings or social affairs.

As a great fraternity, Odd Fellowship creates a brotherhood and sisterhood; not a division of men and women. Though the Order is not a religion, its doctrine proclaims faith in God, in religion of choice in his or her country.

The three links are a chain of gold, shaped in God's mold. Always — Now — Forever.

Furniture purchased in 1872 in Leesburg and still in use.



The beginning of the construction of the "new" IOOF building in 1908. Men are unidentified.

ANNA REBEKAH LODGE #14

by Rose Corum · Historian, 1990

Anna Rebekah Lodge #14 was instituted on May 5, 1890, and received the Charter on October 15 of that year. There were eight men and five women who signed the Charter. They are listed as Brothers F.B. Sharkey, Thomas Pope, F. M. Pollard, A. J. McNab, A. W. Pattison, W. L. Mulkey, C. G. Mathewson , and E. H. Jaanjaquet. The women were A. B. Sharkey, Emma Pope, Sophrona Pollard, Anna B. Davis and A. Mulkey.

Mrs. A. Mulkey was elected the first Noble Grand with the wife of Thomas Pope, Vice Grand and Brother Chet Mathewson Secretary and Sister Pollard Treasurer.

The name of the lodge was named Anna Lodge #14 Daughters of Rebekah. The name Anna from two charter members Anna B. Sharkey and Anna B. Davis.

The meetings were held in the Rocky Mountain Lodge Hall on the upper floor of the building now occupied by the Hallmark store. This is one of Salmon's oldest buildings built in 1876. The upper floor was used for meetings and entertainment while renting business offices below.

The meetings were held the first and third Wednesday of each month as they are now, one hundred years later.

The initiation fees and dues were two dollars for Odd Fellows and one dollar for Ladies with one dollar yearly dues.

Brother A. W. Pattison was the first janitor hired in 1891 for six dollars and twenty five cents a year! He received this salary till 1894 when he received a raise for his job "well done" to six dollars and fifty cents.

After some discussion the members decided they needed music to add to the meetings, so an organ was purchased February 1891 from Wilcox and White Company. The Rebekahs paid their half, sixty one dollars.

March, 1891 lodge regalia, seal and jewels were ordered for seventy four dollars and twenty five cents plus twenty five cents for stage express, plus forty five cents postage.

Out of town members came by horse back or team and buggy. The Sisters thought they needed a mirror, comb and brush to be used by everyone! The same mirror hangs in the rest room.

June of 1898, Brother Pattison made six chairs for the lodge for a total of seven dollars and forty cents.

There were fifty members on July 6, 1898. Robes were bought for the initiation team for two hundred nineteen dollars and eighty seven cents, including the well jar and tambourine, still used today.

On June 5, 1907, a Grand Ball was given by the Rebekahs. A ticket to the dance which included supper was two dollars and twenty five cents. After expenses, one hundred twenty three dollars and fifty five cents was made.

Dan Chase was paid one dollar for moving all the lodge furnishings to the new hall. The Rebekahs moved into their present building on August 18, 1909.

In 1928, Anna was honored at Rebekah Assembly of Idaho when Jessie Goodell was elected Grand Warden, 1929 as Vice Grand, and in fall of 1930 as Assembly President of Idaho.

A number of our Rebekahs have served on the Grand Lodge staffs. Thelma Ramey, 1956 and 1957; Madora Meeks Hamlin, 1951; Lucille Benson Benjamin, 1971; and Sandra Faraday, 1982-1990.

The Lodge today has a membership of seventy. Sisters belonging fifty nine years or longer are Margaret Snyder Pyeatt (1924), Gladys McFrederick (1931) and Marie Waller (1931).

The Lodge has been active in Civic affairs. We have sent several students to United Nations Pilgrimage, participated in Boy's and Girls's state funding, and contributed in the World Eye Bank.

We have endeavored to live and teach the principles of Odd Fellowship, and to keep our three links: Friendship-Love-and Truth, bright and shining.

Anna Rebekah Lodge celebrated it's one hundredth birthday Sunday, June 3, 1990, with a program and refreshments in its spacious hall. Leesburg Rocky Mountain Lodge #5 celebrated their one hundredth birthday in 1970. The two lodges have very close ties, working and enjoying many social affairs.

Rebekah sisters Betty Kohl, Sandra Faraday, and Rose Corum wearing the original robes at the 100th Anniversary celebration.

Instituted in Leesburg in 1870, 100F celebrates its 100th year in January 1970. Jack Morrow - Boise, Jessie Goodell - Salmon, Glen Chaney - Nampa, Dick Young - Salmon.

LEMHI LODGE NO. 11, A.F. & A.M.

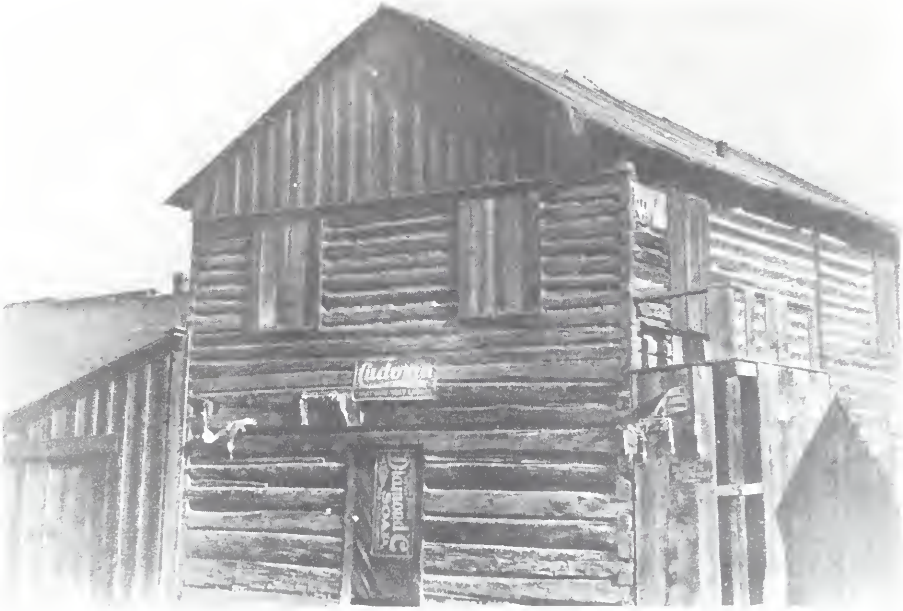
by Lloyd Edward

Lemhi County, Idaho is Masonic Country. The first white man known to have entered what is now Lemhi County, Idaho was a Master Mason, Captain Meriwether Lewis. Captain Clark was not a Mason at the time, but was initiated soon after returning from the expedition.

With the gold rush to Napias Creek and the Leesburg Basin in 1866, came many future members of the Masonic Lodge. Lemhi Lodge was created on December 16, 1874 at Salmon, Idaho. It was part of the Grand Lodge of Idaho and was the eleventh Masonic Lodge Charter in Idaho.

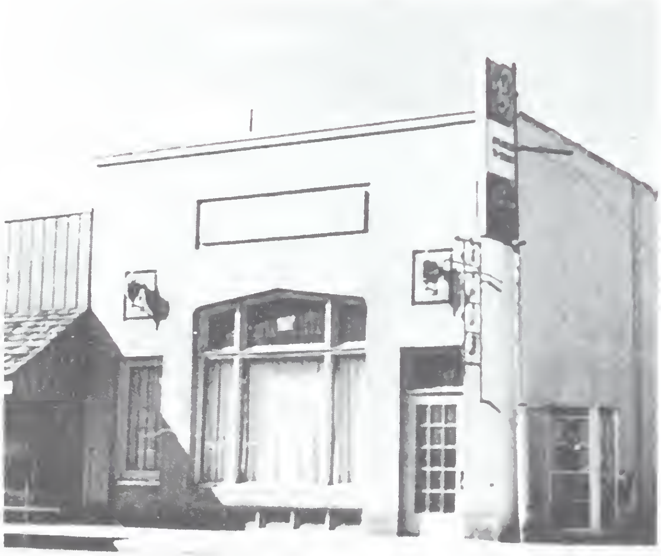
The first officers elected were: Colston W. Manasco, Jesse McCaleb, William Boyd, George L. Shoup, Edward O'Neil, George G. Wentz, William Orcott and Joseph Boggs. Membership the first year was about thirty and the first meeting were held in the basement of Shoup's Store.

Col. George E. Shoup was a charter member of Lemhi Lodge. The lodge was a prominent fixture in the development of the region. Shoup served as Past Master of Lemhi Lodge and served as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Idaho in the year immediately preceding his being named Idaho Territorial Governor. Shoup provided Lemhi Lodge was a most unique lodge facility in the 1880's when Shoup built a new three-story "skyscraper" in the 400 block of Salmon to house his mercantile business. The top floor was set aside for Lemhi



The first Masonic Lodge in Salmon was in this log building. The Lodge later moved to the third floor of the Shoup Building.

Colston Manasco, the first Worshipful Master of Lemhi Lodge No 11. He was from Alabama, went to California in the gold rush, came to Leesburg in 1867, and served four terms as County Assessor before returning to California in 1880.



The present Lemhi Lodge has graced Salmon's Main Steet since 1932. This photo was prior to 1974.

Dr. William C. Whitwell demitted into Lemhi Lodge in 1889. Served as Worshipful Master for years of 1892-1893-1896-1903-1904 and as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Idaho in 1908.

Lodge No. 11. When the Lodge was duly and truly tiled, there was no question about it—a ladder between the second and third floors was pulled up through the trap door which gave access to the hall. On the outside of the building is the Masonic symbol which has proudly looked down on Salmon's Main Street for more than one hundred years.

The original lodge building was a two story log building. After the Shoup Building, the Lodge moved into its own temple in the 400 block of Salmon. Disaster struck when a fire destroyed the second floor lodge hall in 1931. The fire destroyed all of the old minutes of the Lemhi Lodge. The new Masonic Temple was dedicated on April 27, 1932 and artist, John C. Snook was paid $150 for an oil painting which is still on display.

Lemhi Lodge No 11, is now 118 years old and is the second oldest Lodge still active in the entire State of Idaho. The Lodge is proud of the part it has paid in the development of Lemhi County and proud of the Masonic history connected to our great area.

From material prepared for the Centennial Celebration in 1974.

We MUST make room for our Stock of

GROCERIES

WET AND DRY.

BOOTS and SHOES! BOOTS and SHOES!

☞ We intend to make a specialty in this line during the coming season.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

GROSS BROS.

HUGH DUNCAN CHAPTER #2 ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

by Rose Bolton & Elizabeth Harrison

Idaho was still a Territory when the first Eastern Star Chapters in Idaho were organized. With the coming of families, came also the need for a social life. Where there were enough Masons to form a Lodge, there was also the desire for Eastern Star Chapters. The Order is based upon the enduring principles of Charity, Truth, and Loving Kindness.

In the year 1873 or 1874, Reverend Hugh Duncan of Sheridan, Montana, a Methodist minister, visited Salmon. He found that Salmon had neither a church nor a pastor, therefore he came on horseback once a month to preach. In Virginia City, Montana he had organized the Masonic Grand Lodge in 1866.

Now in Salmon, he urged the wives of Masons to associate together as members of the Order of Eastern Star. In February, 1866 a petition naming twenty-seven Masons and their wives was sent to the General Grand Chapter asking that a Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star be organized. The Charter granted, Reverend Duncan was authorized to institute the Chapter, and in his honor it was named "Hugh Duncan Chapter". They first met in an upstairs room of the log building used by Col. Shoup as a warehouse. Everything was primitive, but neat, and lighted by kerosene lamps.

The first officers were: Mary Kirtley, Worthy Matron; Robert McNicoll, Worthy Patron; Anna B. McCaleb, Associate Matron; and Peter Van Norden, Secretary. In addition to the officers, charter members were: Emma Wentz, Emma White, Barbara McNicoll, Ada Merritt, Margaret Hornbeck, Ellen Beattie, Clara Mintzer, Anna Sharkey, Anna Stevens, James Kirtley, George Wentz, Monteville White, Anthony Hornbeck, James Beattie, Olin Mintzer, Frank Sharkey, Isaac Stevens, Josiah Chase, and W. H. Potter.

Anna B, McCaleb was the second Worthy Matron, serving from 1887 through 1889. Her husband, Jesse McCaleb, was one of the first Masons in Idaho. Mrs. McCaleb served as Grand Adah in the first Grand Chapter of Idaho when it was organized at Weiser in 1902. Since the Grand Chapter of Idaho was organized, there has only been one session when Hugh Duncan Chapter was not represented. In 1908 Grand Chapter met in Coeur d'Alene, and heavy rains caused such high waters that roads and bridges were washed out and the stagecoach could not get through.

Growth in membership necessitated the move to larger quarters, and the Lodge and Chapter moved to the third floor of the Pioneer Mercantile Building. Mr. Shoup had built this extra space expressly for the Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star meetings. He richly furnished the room and gave it to the Masons. Meetings were held there until the Masons purchased property just across the street, remodeling the building to suit their needs. In 1931 that whole block was destroyed by fire, resulting in the loss of equipment and records for both organizations. The brick walls were left intact, and were later cut down to be used for the walls of a new one story building with full basement. This hall at 414 Main Street is still being used by the Masons, Eastern Star and Job's Daughters.

In 1911, Hugh Duncan Chapter entertained Grand Chapter and it was a memorable trip for those attending. It was the first summer that the G and P Railroad was in operation. The unusually high waters washed out some of the bridges which gave the delegates an extra day in Salmon. At this Grand Session, Mrs. Mertia J. Frost Melvyn Kane was elected Associate Grand Conductress. Dr. W. C. Whitwell was elected Associate Grand Patron.

Mertia Frost-Kane served as Worthy Grand Matron in 1914-15, and was instrumental in the creation of a Home Fund to benefit Eastern Star affiliates. She was then elected Grand Secretary, and served the Grand Chapter in this capacity for fourteen years.

Orion Kirkpatrick of Leesburg was Worthy Patron in 1915 and it was noted that he walked a total of 307 miles, many of those miles on snowshoes, to attend the Chapter meetings that year. The beautiful electric signet, was purchased as a memorial to Mr. Kirkpatrick, with money raised by the membership and a donation left by Orion himself. The lovely star-point rug purchased as a memorial to deceased members, was a gift to the Chapter, through bequest by Bertha Doebler.

Loula T. Carpenter was elected Worthy Matron in 1920, serving two terms. During 1921 she traveled twenty-two miles from the ranch at Tendoy, by horse and buggy, never missing a meeting.

The 75th Anniversary was observed in March 1961, with members dressed in 1886 vintage clothing. A parade of early costumes and vehicles on Main Street preceded the formal dinner at the Hall. Eighty-three members and guests were present.

The Order of Eastern Star is a non-profit and charitable organization. By means of special fund raising events and bequests to the Chapter, Hugh Duncan Chapter has donated handsomely to many charities over the years.

In March, 1981, the Chapter held an open house to celebrate the 100th birthday of Augusta Hines, and honored her again two years later. She passed away in June 1985 at the age of one hundred four.

In June 1985 Rose Bolton, Past Matron, was installed as Worthy Grand Matron of Idaho. The Chapter celebrated its 100th Anniversary and the homecoming of the Worthy Grand Matron in March, 1986. Hugh Duncan Chapter was the first in Idaho to observe 100 years of continuous activity. Held together in a fraternal fellowship, the Chapter is blessed with a busy and enthusiastic membership, working together to promote the principles of the Order of Eastern Star.

THE OUTLOOK FOR MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL IDAHO

by Allen C. Merritt · 1934

In choosing this subject we fear that we are like the Swede who, on taking a few drinks challenged anyone in the house to fight. Hearing no takers he further imbibed and challenged the town. Further additions to his courage prompted him until he challenged the world, when a bystander removed his coat and said, "You're covering entirely too much territory." We admit this, but feel that you will bear with me as we are somewhat secure in that we may possibly escape challenge.

To define Central Idaho let us consider the area between the one hundred eleventh and the one hundred seventeenth meridians and the forty-second and forty-ninth parallels. We have here enclosed the greatest potential mineral area in the United States, if not in the world.

The Idaho Batholith is, in all probability, responsible for the mineralization which gives this area the distinction we have assigned to it. This giant uplift with its intrusions, its folded, sheared and faulted covering of great thicknesses of sedimentaries with the subsequent erosion had exposed around its margins the extensive mineralization which is and will be the source of production for centuries to come.

The State Divided By the Salmon River

In this restricted area the State of Idaho is divided in two sections by the Salmon River. The Idaho Batholith is broken through its center by the Salmon River Canyon and numerous lateral gashes extend north and south. This deep gorge may be likened to a section of dried earth held in the hands and pressed upward with the fingers. The fractures would be irregular and if the material were composed of some crystalline substance, the fractures would follow the structure.

Now let us consider that there has been erosion taking place in these fractures for millions of years since the upheaval which caused them, and that the great prisms of the canyons so created have been washed down, and that there is exposed a slice of the earth's crust from four to six thousand feet in thickness. In this exposure the overlying sedimentaries show their conformability to the original surface before the upheaval and in many places dip deep into the granite base. There are numerous evidences of great magmatic activity which have transformed the granite into coarse- grained gneiss and in places there are found inclusions of schist and other sedimentaries . . . However, before we can expect any exploitation of the area there should be given a reason why intelligent investigation and development may be justified.

Transportation Principal Obstacle

The Salmon River has been named "The River of No Return" for the reason that it is yet unconquered. Progress on the Forest truck trail from Riggins up and from Salmon down is painfully slow. The CCC camps have advanced not more than four miles altogether in the last twelve months and there still remains about seventy-five miles of road to connect.

USGS Bulletin 528, published in 1913 by J. B. Umpleby, reports on the Buffalo Hump and Ten-Mile Districts, and on the Thunder Mountain District, by P. J. Shenon and J. C. Reed, are recent additions to the technical literature touching on the area. We quote from Umpleby:

> Of the many conditions affecting mining, only the lack of suitable transportation has served as a serious handicap to development. Prior to the Spring of 1910 Red Rock, Montana and Dubois, Idaho, were the nearest railroad points, and these represented a haul of more than seventy miles from the properties situated advantageously and of more than double that distance from other mines.

This situation is very little improved today so far as hauling costs are concerned, but the Gilmore and Pittsburgh Railroad on the east, the Pacific and Idaho Northern on the west, the Northern Pacific on the north and the Union Pacific on the south have been able to handle a gradually increasing tonnage of ores and concentrates which are produced mostly in development, and the outlook for the future appears encouraging.

An Area of Varied Resources

In this vast area of, we might say unexplored mineral resources, there is known to exist large bodies of low grade refractory ores of the money metals as well as such necessary industrial metals as lead, copper, zinc, antimony, bismuth, mercury, tin, manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt and nickel in commercial quantities, and byproduct metals such as cadmium, vanadium, selenium and barium as well as many nonmetallic minerals, not to mention the vast Phosphate deposits, which while not exactly in the area, are closely related to its development.

In an estimate which was made some years ago the State of Idaho was considered to be three and one half percent developed. The Northwest was estimated five per cent developed. It is quite apparent that the improvements in metallurgical processes in recent years have had the effect of lowering this percentage considerably and many of the deposits which were previously considered unworkable may now be considered attractive when the transportation and the power problems have been worked out.

As proof of the foregoing statement, mining men of experience are now investigating several properties in Central Idaho and actual operations are in progress in many districts where reduction of the hitherto worthless ores are returning handsome profits.

Future Holds Many Possibilities

We cite several projects in which careful metallurgical research has produced results to the extent that plants are being built with assurance of long term operation and profitable results, even at the present incomplete transportation and power facilities.

The Patterson District, an old-timer having been first operated in 1873 as a silver mine, has now developed an ore body which places it in the very front rank of tungsten producers. The ultimate success of the operations hinges on transportation, power and metallurgy.

We take this opportunity to observe that there is real production either in progress or near accomplishment in the form of bullion and concentrates and that in most cases there is a conspicuous absence of stock certificates on the market which we note as the most encouraging indication that real mining men have come into this area with the determination to get results. For this section has the reputation of being one of the greatest producers of stock certificates in the mining world due to its remoteness and inaccessibility; and its idle mills, built to treat the shallow oxidized ores, are evidence of undertakings where too low grade ores and too little metallurgical information was available. We sincerely hope that this era has passed forever.

How Shall We Approach the Problem?

We began this discussion by calling attention to some of the obstacles in the way of the development of the Central Idaho area. In substance the problems are little changed compared to the early days of mining when we had placers, and the free-milling ores as we were then confronted with only the problem of moving in our plants. Today we are dependent on transportation to a greater degree to move ores and concentrates to the smelters which are several hundred miles from the point of production, therefore we will take the liberty to visualize what is within the possibility of the future.

Roads, hard surfaced highways, will connect with convenient railroad terminals and main lines. Cheap electric power will be available. Metallurgical processes involving greater use of electricity will be developed. Electric smelting and, if you please, electric distillation will be made greater use of in reduction. To the refineries we will ship a highly-concentrated product or matte.

Sentiment and Theory Still an Obstacle

There is abroad in the land a sentiment built up largely upon the theory that this area has a greater value for recreation for a favored few for a "living wilderness" a "wildlife refuge" and a "primitive area", than for the wealth it holds.

There is no reason to padlock this area against the miner and with roads and trails it can be much more efficiently administered for the benefit of the common people as well as the favored few and we feel that the Forest Service is competent to do this.

The present great need is for an accurate and comprehensive map of the area which can be most economically produced by aerial photography, followed up by geological mapping and then open it up to the mining engineer for systematic investigation and development. Governmental agencies should be supplied to accomplish this and if co-operated in by the experienced mining men who have studied the problems through contact with them, mining in Central Idaho and the Northwest will be placed where it belongs, in the first rank of productive investment.

THE JUNE BUG RIDE

by Bob Smith

1934 was the first year the "Air-Flow" Chrysler and the DeSoto came out. Bob's brother Eli told Bob that they were going to go on a June Bug ride. (That's what they called the air-flow Chryslers).

The two brothers harnessed up a work horse to a one-horse buggy and started up Dutch John Creek where two patches of timber lay. On the way up the hill the two boys had to stop and get out because the snake trail was getting too steep. Bob and Eli would go a little, then stop and crib the wheels with rocks to give the horse a rest. They finally reached the top of the mountain where the snake trail turns to the left. They unharnessed the horse and removed the shafts from the buggy. They had three pieces of rope. One they tied to each side of the front axle of the buggy to act as a steering device. Another piece (which was rotten) they tied to one rear wheel of the buggy to act as a rough-lock. The third piece they tied to the other rear wheel to act as another rough-lock enabling them to control their speed down the mountain.

Eli got in the seat, grabbed hold of his steering ropes and told Bob to remove all the rocks holding the buggy. When the buggy started down the mountain, Bob ran and jumped in. The buggy was going at a pretty good speed when Eli told Bob if he would cut one of the ropes acting as rough-lock on the wheel, they could pick up a little more speed. Bob cut one of the ropes, which was the new rope. That's all it took; the rotten rope broke on the other wheel and down the mountain they went.

The buggy went so fast it would hit the ground and then be air- borne for about thirty to thirty five feet and hit again. Each time it hit the ground the wooden spokes would break off the wheels. Finally on about the third hit the front wheels collapsed, causing the buggy to start rolling. Eli was thrown out into the sagebrush from his June Bug ride. Bob managed to grab hold of the springs under the seat and held on for the duration of the ride. Bob said that's as close as he ever came to flying.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM AT THE SALMON HOT SPRINGS

by Fred Snook

The Salmon Hot Springs served as the County Poor Farm for a number of years. One must remember that Salmon did not have the convenience of a modern hospital until 1951; there was not a modern Care Center until Casabello, now Salmon Valley Care Center, was built. There were no modern medical clinics, emergency room service, or EMT's in the good old days. Numerous small private hospitals and nursing homes existed prior to 1950, but the one that created the most memories is the County Poor Farm at the Salmon Hot Springs, during the late 1920's and the Great Depression Years of the early 1930's.

The following list of people, taken from Julia Randolph's book, *This Quiet Ground* illustrates the variety of residents at the Poor Farm. Some were not truly poor, but simply had no other place to reside in their last years.

WILLIAMS, Levi. He was over 60 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Feb. 15, 1928)

BARNES, Al. He was 65 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Aug. 8, 1928)

CUBITT, Charles. He was an old timer from Ulysses. He was about 70 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Nov. 28, 1928)

KUNTZ, John. He had lived at Nicholia and was 79 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Dec. 5, 1928)

STEIN, Otto. He was born in Sweden and had an extensive college education. In Sweden he was a farmer and then a foreign correspondent for a mercantile firm in France and England. He mastered five languages. Coming to America, he and a brother invested everything in a ranch in Nevada and went broke. He and his wife lived in Gibbonsville for many years. Otto died a pauper at the Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Dec. 5, 1928)

PINKLE, Charles. A native of Germany, he was 64 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Dec. 12, 1928) DEVAL, Frank. He was 65 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Apr. 3, 1929)

HERBERT, E. W. Died at the Salmon Hot Springs at age 75. (IR May 22, 1929)

JORDAN, John. Seventy nine years old at death at Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Dec. 4, 1929)

MEANS, Frank. Frank was 70 years when he died at Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Dec. 25, 1929)

MONAHAN, Barney. Born in Ireland, he had lived at Leadore. He was 58 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Feb. 19, 1930)

MOODIE, William. Also from Leadore, but died at Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Mar. 26, 1930)

TWIST, Richard M. Richard was 62 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Dec. 31, 1930)

The Salmon Hot Springs, looking to the north.

STARK, John, John was 53 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Jan. 21, 1931)

STESAK, William. Age 54 at death at Salmon Hot Springs. (IR Jan. 28, 1931)

MURRAY, James. He was a former resident of Gilmore who died at the Hot Springs at age 79. (IR Jan. 28, 1931)

COLLINS, Billy. Billy was a carpenter and a resident of Lemhi Co. for 35 years. He died at the S. Hot Springs at age 79. (RH Dec. 9, 1931)

COLLINS, William. Mr. Collins lived in Lemhi Co. for 24 years, first in the Pahsimeroi Valley and then at Tendoy. He died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (RH June 15, 1932)

BURGREEN, Martin. He was age 83 when he died at the S. Hot Springs. (RH July 6, 1932)

EBY, Lucien. Age 84 when he died at the S. Hot Springs. (RH Nov. 8, 1933)

MOAN, Andrew. A prospector and miner in the Gilmore area, he was born in Norway in 1879. He died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (RH Nov. 22, 1933)

NASH, Joseph. A miner at Gilmore, he was 76 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (RH Dec. 27, 1933)

SEAT, Charles. Mr. Seat was about 75 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (RH Feb. 7, 1934)

HEGLUND, Alford. Al was born in Minnesota. He was only 47 when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (RH May, 2, 1934)

DE WOLF, Edward. Edward born in Belgium but had lived in Lemhi County for fifty years. He was 97 when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (RH Nov. 7, 1934)

ROACH, Richard. He was 86 years old when he died at the Salmon Hot Springs. (RH Nov. 6, 1935)

TOBIN, Thomas. Thomas was one of the last patients of the Poor Farm. He was 87 years old when he died

at the Salmon Hot Springs. (RH Nov. 6, 1935)
RH referrs to *The Recorder Herald*

As the Poor Farm closed more patients were treated at the Rose Hospital, at Salmon General Hospital, and at the Silbaugh Nursing Home on Highway 28 to mention just a few health care facilities back then.

Often when the wheels of fate spin, the wheel takes a full spin. That is what happened to the Hot Springs in the 1930's. It went from being the Poor Farm to a very nice resort complete with wooden dance floors, gambling and entertainment.

Elizabeth Snook recalls the Salmon Rotary Club holding one of their first dinners at the Hot Springs in the late 1930's; and that there was much debate as to whether or not to use that location, as the Hot Springs then served liquor; but that an excellent meal was served. Casino gambling was abolished statewide in the 1950's , and the Hot Springs continued on as a fun family place during the 1950's and 1960's. Many clubs, families and youth groups held swimming party picnics at the Hot Springs. This new generation of young children had no idea of the past sorrows, pains, agonies, and sufferings that another older generation had endured here only twenty-five years before. How foreign their laughs and cheerful screams must have seemed to the ghosts of the County Poor Farm.

Editor's note: The Hot Springs closed down for the 1970's and 1980's and the building crumbled in general dilapidation. Today, new owners are considering possibly reopening.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY HISTORY

by Philip Rand - late 1940's.

Salmon, in early days called Salmon City, the County seat of Lemhi County, is situated at the junction of the Lemhi and Salmon Rivers at an altitude of four thousand feet. The town is surrounded by high mountains through which are three passes - the three means of travel to the outside world, for Salmon is an isolated community. These passes at times open out into fairly wide valleys where many ranches engage in profitable production.

Because of the gold rush, 1866, to Leesburg, situated high in the mountains west of Salmon, a nucleus of a town (Salmon) was started on the west bank of the Salmon River, the gold seekers being conveyed across the river in boats. The first settlement was created in 1866. In 1867 Mr. Vandreff, the first permanent settler in Salmon, induced the people on the west bank to tear down their buildings and move across to the east side of the Salmon River and he donated a townsite for their accomodation. In the fall of 1867 the first bridge across the Salmon was erected affording better facilities for the gold miners to take their supplies to the Leesburg gold camp.

From the earliest diaries of the old trappers the name of Salmon was ascribed to the main river, that flows through Custer and Lemhi Counties, because of the great quantities of Salmon fish abounding in its stream. Naturally the town took its name from this river.

The early history of the Leesburg mining camp, consisting of a population of ten thousand people, and the history of Salmon are closely interwoven. Salmon existed because of Leesburg and all the supplies for its camp emanated from Salmon, which in turn had its supplies hauled in by freight wagons through the Birch Creek Pass from Corrine, Utah.

A group of prospectors in June, 1866, left Montana, for Idaho, and discovered gold on the Leesburg mountain. It was fine placer gold and there were quantities of it. Word of the discovery drifted out to other camps in the west and soon a rush was on, largely by discharged soldiers from the Civil War. The discoverers of Leesburg gold were F. B. Sharkey, Elijah Mulkey, Joseph Rapp, William Smith, and Ward Gertson. Their discovery led to some twelve million dollars worth of gold being extracted in the first ten years of the camp's existance.

In 1866 other familiar names appear in Salmon and Leesburg including A. J. MacNab, N. I. Andrews, M. M. McPherson, George L. Shoup, Dan Beck, James Beatty, Dave McNutt, Fred Turner, L. P. Withington, Mack Kennedy, Eli Minert, George D. Anderson, George Hill, I. C. Johnson, and John Wals Snook. In 1867 came many settlers who remained in Salmon permanently, among whom were John Barrack, Robert McNicholl, Thomas Rider, James Hockensmith, E. S. Edwards, George Wentz, Thomas Pope, I. C. Gertson, Eli Minert, Peter Amonson, and Mike Miers.

In August of that year, 1866, the first house was built in Salmon. It was owned by Mr. Vandreff and a half dozen other houses were soon erected. These were all built of logs. Col. George L. Shoup arrived in November, 1867, with a stock of general merchandise and opened his business in a tent, then erected a log store building and founded the George L. Shoup Company which became an important factor in supplying merchandise to Leesburg and other camps springing up in Lemhi and Custer Counties. Salmon has always been a center for mining activity from the earliest days and at the present time is the center for mining activity as well as large sheep and cattle activities. The discovery of tungsten, cobalt, and other metals for hardening steel is bringing back mining as an important factor in the economical life of Salmon.

Salmon and Lemhi County are very rich in historic lore, more so than the average man realizes. Here Lewis and Clark first discovered the waters flowing into the Pacific and were the first white men to penetrate this region; then came many trappers of fame including John Work, Donald MacKensie, Alexander Ross, Peter Ogden, Kit Carson, W. A. Ferris, and Captain Bonneville. Captain Bonneville wintered four miles below Salmon and there built a fort. Rev. Samuel Parker aided by friendly Nez Perce Indians treked through the country on the way to Walla Walla. There are countless authenticated stories of Indian warfare between the local Shoshone Indians and the greatly feared Blackfeet. The Blackfeet invaded Lemhi to steal horses from the local Indians, who traded for them from the Nez Perce Indians of North Idaho, who came into Lemhi every year to catch and dry Salmon for their winter's use and also passed through here to hunt buffalo in Montana. Buffalo roamed in great numbers in the Pahsimeroi Valley until completely exterminated by the trappers and Indians.

The Salmon River was the scene of the Sheepeater War where United States soldiers were employed in the suppression of the Sheepeater Indians.

From Salmon one man stands out in history. George L. Shoup was Territorial Governor from 1889 to 1890 and U. S. Senator 1891-1895 and 1895-1901.

Another inhabitant who achieved fame was Captain Guleke who built flat barges and carried freight and passengers to mining camps down the turbulent Salmon River as far as Lewiston.

A railroad, the Gilmore and Pittsburg, was built from Armstead, Montana to Salmon in 1910, and this did away with the picturesque and useful stage coach from Red Rock, Montana to Salmon. It also did away with importing supplies by strings of freight wagons. The railroad went out of existance in 1939 and the town and county now are entirely supplied by trucks.

The population of Lemhi County for many years was 5500 and Salmon 2000, but the last two years has seen a marked increase. Salmon is now around 3000 and there has been considerable building activity.

There is increased production in sheep, cattle, dairy products, and potatoes. There is a recent activity in mining, and there is the recognition of the fact that in this vicinity is the finest big game hunting and fishing to be had in the northwest, which alone brought in over 2000 sportsmen in the fall of 1946. It is the door to the primitive area and here one hires guides and outfits for the hunt and boat trips down the River of No Return.

Salmon presents in the main, a modern little city with brick and cinder block stores. It has many churches, an active fraternal field such as Elks, Oddfellows, Grange, Eagles, Masonic, and Rotary. It has a new modern high school with a football field and a separate ball field, and a fine brick grade school. It has a new library, city hall, and an American Legion building. It supports numerous garages in modern buildings, many stores, cheese factory, cream distributors, newspaper, telephone company, picture shows, hotel, auto courts, restaurants, forest office buildings, and a good sewer and water system. The town is spread out on both sides of the river extending over a wide area. It has two airports and a good fair ground. The roads leading into Salmon from Blackfoot, Missoula, and Idaho Falls, are paved to over three-fourths of the way and construction is still going on. Buses cover these points daily and in addition there is a bus line to Boise via Sun Valley during the summer months.

Salmon, center of a large trading area, and Lemhi County, which by the way is larger than the State of Connecticut, are assured of a steady normal growth and of a prosperous future.

ANOTHER FISH STORY

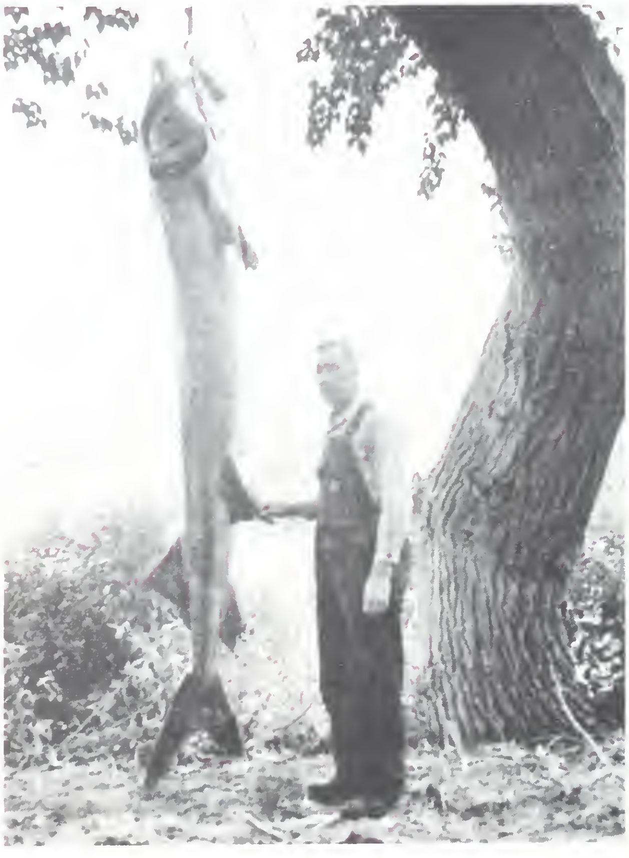
by Dee Keirnes

One day after Ralph Thrasher had retired, I was cutting his hair and he told me about a couple who came into his furniture business to see what was available in the area in case they decided to buy property here.

He said the lady wanted to talk furniture, but all the husband was interested in was fishing. Ralph said he kept telling the man the fishing was real good, while trying to show her furniture.

About that time there was a big commotion out on the street and everyone went out to see what was happening.

There was Lou Ramey with a ten foot sturgeon he had just caught in the Salmon River by the bridge. Ralph said he was as surprised as anyone, but without batting an eye, he turned to the man and said, "See now? That's some of the fish we catch here!"



Lou Ramey and a ten foot White Sturgeon caught in 1930 at Salmon

THE PINES MANSION/ HOME OF SALMON

by Andree Quarles
daughter of G. B. Quarles

The Pines was the name of the Quarles family's "Old Kentucky Home", according to G.B. Quarles. The Kentucky home was an elegant structure built by skilled carpenters.

After Quarles moved to Salmon, he began preparations to build a suitable estate home. About five acres of land was purchased. It was located on the bar, overlooking the Salmon River, with a beautiful view of the town, the valley and the scenic mountains.

In Kentucky, every bedroom had a fireplace. G. B. wanted no fireplaces in his Salmon home. He had had enough of bringing in wood, stoking the fires, and cleaning out ashes. Although the Kentucky plantation had four hundred acres, he found there was plenty to do, for a fulltime business man, in working on his five acres, with planting and keeping up the garden, lawns, and orchard.

Southerners liked to have their estates on river banks. Father adjusted to the best thing by making a path from the home down to the branch of the Salmon River called "the slough". It was ideal for wading, with schools of minnows and an occasional garter snake.

Hot houses were luxuries. G.B. avoided this expense by having sand brought in and dumped in an open spot. Here he planted seeds, transplantion them to other areas after they sprouted. There were always garden vegetables for the table; a Jersey cow named Nelly provided milk, rich cream, and butter. One could find fresh eggs in the barn and nice fat hens to be baked for Sunday dinner.

Outdoors there was a swing and indoors one of the early models of the Edison phonograph as well as a Kranich and Bach cabinet grand piano. The piano was a splendid instrument, made of French walnut. It is now in the Quarles family home in North Hollywood.

G.B. left a record of the expenses involved in building the residence he wanted for his bride:

Land, about 5 acres	$900
Water rights, 2.5" taken through city pipes.	$150
House as originally built	$6,350
Glassing in front porch	$350
Water Mains to house, about 800 ft	$350
Sewer-about 200' 4 inch iron pipe	$400
Soil for the sand garden	$150
Washroom, woodroom and garage	$150
Ice house (cement foundation)	$175
Fencing of premises	$200
Apple cellar (walls and floor made of cement)	$175
Barn-sufficient for two automobiles, 2 cows, 4 tons of hay and grainery	$700
Cement walks leading to property	$350
Filling dry gulch at gate entrance (800 yards of rock and earth)	$600
Addition to house (approximately 19 years after house built consisting of back bedroom, back porch, coal cellar for 20 tons of coal and a steam heating furnace)	$4,100

No cost was given for the apple orchard of about 200 trees which should produce about 500 to 800 boxes of apples a year.

Editor's note: Today, the old Quarles estate is owned by Jordan and Mary Smith.

SNOW SLIDE AT THUNDER MOUNTAIN - 1902

by Marjorie B. Sims

A. C. Guallupe went out to the adjoining property on which his partners were working. He came to a point where, by crossing a ravine on the west side of Rainbow Mountain, he could save himself a long trip around, and though he saw it was dangerous he determined to take the risk.

He plunged down the sharp hill through the snow but soon realized his mistake. The snow started and he was soon being carried along in a slide. His experience in the mountains had taught him to face such danger and seek to keep on top of the slide. This he succeeded in doing until a one hundred fifty foot precipice was reached!

The slide shot over the cliff, and the unfortunate man was buried in the snow at the bottom. But the hill was steep below the precipice, and the slide rushed on.

Presently, he felt the slide checked. Then he struggled toward the surface. By the time the slide came to a stop he had his head and shoulders out. He found himself on Last Chance Creek, on the west side of the Mountain, a thousand feet from the point where the slide had caught him.

newspaper item of March 22, 1902

THUNDER MOUNTAIN

by Marilyn Alford

While Thunder Mountain is not a part of Lemhi County, its history is enmeshed with ours. The trails to Thunder Mountain and the old town of Roosevelt were heavily traveled and many Lemhi County people were involved with the short but hectic story of that area. Thunder Mountain is located on the Payette National Forest near the head of Monumental and Marble Creeks, both western tributaries of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

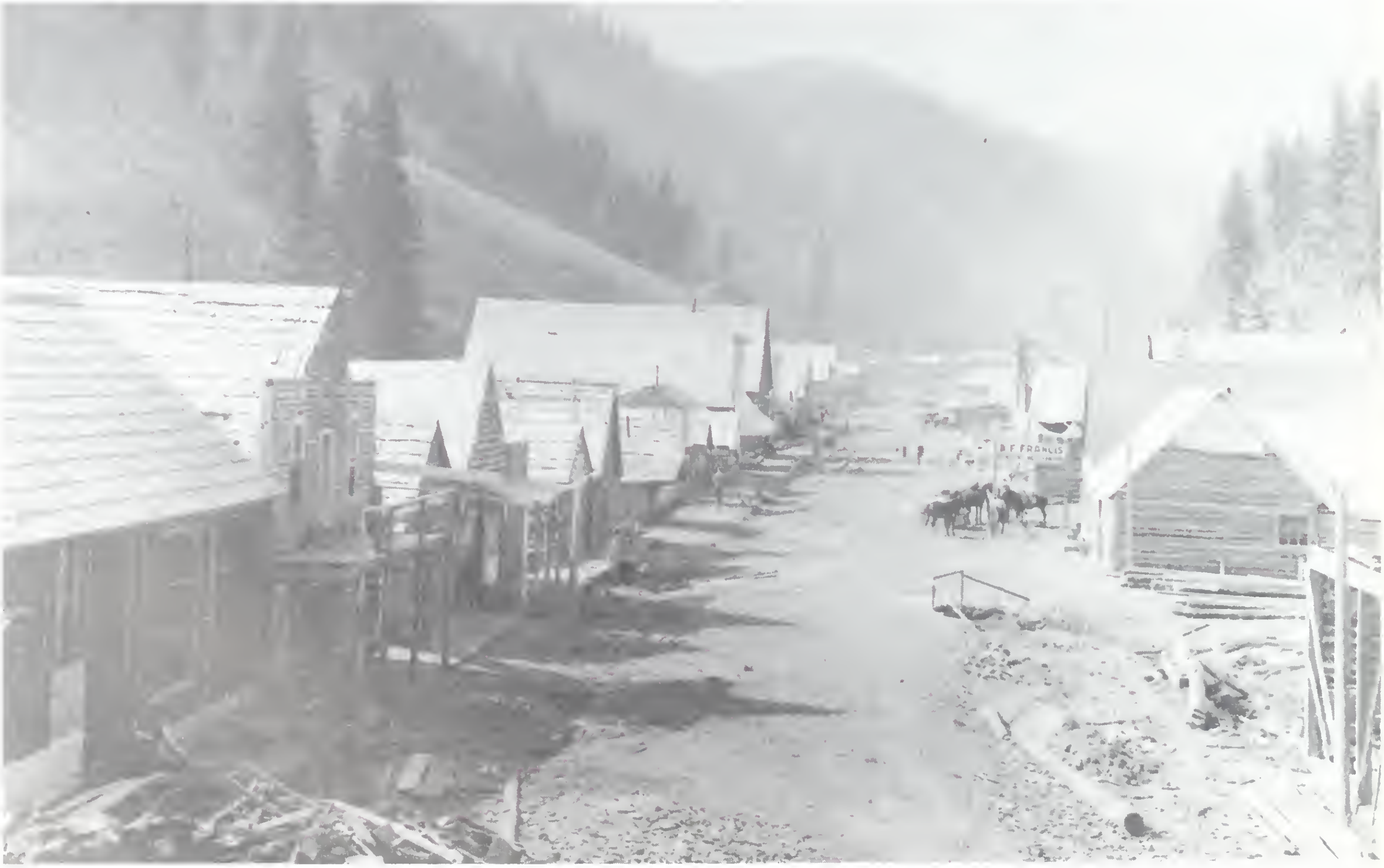
In 1991, as a part of the National celebration of the Centennial of the first Forest Reserves in the United States, the Salmon National Forest began maintaining and reconstructing a segment of one of the historic trails to Thunder Mountain for use by recreationists. While the location of parts of the old trail are unknown, or have been obliterated by roads or other activity, the segment from Williams Lake to China Springs is still largely intact and recognizable.

The gold rush was intense, involving thousands of people from all walks of life. To supply their needs, horse and mule strings found their way through the rugged terrain of the Salmon River Mountains from several directions, including Salmon City. One of the routes used involved travel from Salmon, up Lake Creek, past Williams Lake, to China Springs, then southwest to Yellowjacket on the way to the Middle Fork and Thunder Mountain. It was a long and arduous trip of over one hundred miles through some of the most rugged terrain in the state of Idaho. The trail from Salmon City to China Springs was steep and largely dry. At China Springs, teamsters and their animals could stop and refresh.

The gold rush began in the Thunder Mountain District in 1901, spawning the boom towns of Roosevelt, Thunder City, and Belleco. On December 11, 1901 an item appeared in the local newspaper that indicates the excitement that existed over the Thunder Mountain area:

> The Red Rock and Salmon River Stage Line is preparing for the rush to Thunder Mountain, and has ten 4-horse Concord coaches and four 6-horse Concords in readiness. This will handle twenty-five to fifty passengers daily, conveying them within fifty miles of Thunder Mountain at Yellow Jacket, from which point the journey must be made by pack outfits. It will require three days to make the trip in, one day being used to travel from Red Rock to Salmon, and two days from Salmon to Thunder.

Another item from the *Lemhi Herald* of November 20, 1901 reads:



The town of Roosevelt at Thunder Mountain about 1901.
photo courtesy of Rose Bolton

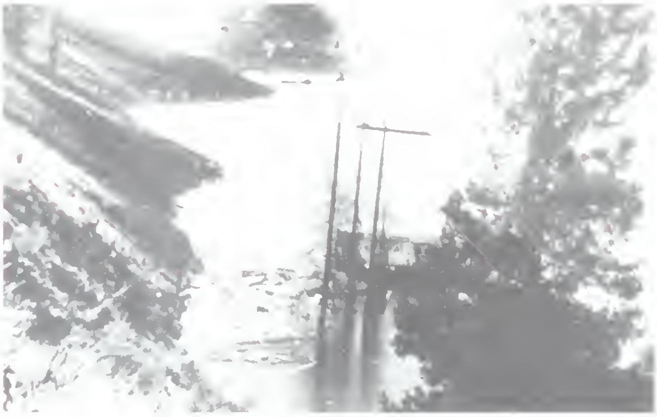
> Salmon to Leesburg, 14 miles -Leesburg to Leacock Station on Big Creek, 9 miles - Up Big Creek to Forney, 12 miles - Forney to Three Forks (which form Camas Creek), 14 miles - Down Camas Creek to the Middle Fork, 14 miles - Up the Middlefork to the mouth of Marble Creek, 8 miles - Up Marble Creek to Mouth of Mule Creek, 20 miles -You are now in Thunder Mountain Country, but not the heart of it. Up Mule Creek, 9 miles and we are in the land of wealth.

The combined population of Roosevelt and Thunder City grew to over five thousand, but some sources indicate that in 1902 there were as many as 22,000 men at work there on 11,000 claims. About fifty mining stock companies had formed, but only two had any money to work with.

The boom was short-lived, as the town of Roosevelt was drowned by a landslide-formed lake in 1909. Water seeping through the workings, true to the predictions of many experienced miners, caused the slide. The mountain slid 2.5 miles down Mule Creek to the mouth of Monumental Creek Canyon in twenty six hours, damming Monumental Creek.

Today, the waters of this remote lake ripple over the remains of a ghost town that was perhaps the most isolated mining town in Idaho.

References: *Recorder Herald* August 1991, and Research notes of Marjorie B. Sims.



The Roosevelt area after the landslide that dammed Monumental Creek.

photo courtesy of Idaho Historical Society

LOCATIONS IN LEMHI COUNTY

The following information has been taken from several sources, and includes some old names that may be of historical interest. It is largly taken from one old list of place names that, while not always notable for its statistical accuracy, is a good source of names no longer in use, and their origins.

ADAMS CREEK: Flows NE from Gunsight Peak, disappears in sinks W of Leadore. After George Adams, early rancher.

AGENCY CREEK: Forms near Lemhi Pass on the W slope of the Continental Divide. The old Lemhi Indian Agency was located near where the creek joins the Lemhi River.

AGGIPAH MOUNTAIN: 9920 feet high, in Bighorn Crags, .5 miles SW of Ship Island Lake. Indian name of Salmon River, meaning "salmon".

AJAX PEAK: 10,028 ft. On Idaho-Montana border in the Beaverhead Mountains. After nearby Ajax Mine in Montana.

ALBERTSON SPRING: On west fork of Wimpey Creek about midway between Salmon River and state line. After Horace Albertson, who ranched in this vicinity.

ALLAN MOUNTAIN: NW of Gibbonsville. After John F. Allan, early mining operator.

ALLEN CREEK: Flows east to Moose Creek near mouth of Beartrap Creek. Frank Allen operated a ranch on this creek.

ALLHANDS SPRING: About 2 miles east of Gilmore. After Bernard Allhands, who patented his land there in 1918.

ALLISON CREEK: Heads west of Lem Peak then westward to Salmon River. After John F. Allison, pioneer packer and horseman.

ALPINE CREEK: From Alpine Lake SW 3.5 miles to Wilson Creek in the Middle Fork Salmon River drainage.

ANDERSON CREEK: Trib. of Dahlonega Creek at Gibbonsville. After George D. Anderson, pioneer mining man, and first Mayor of Gibbonsville. Also Anderson Mountain.

ANVIL CREEK: Heads about 2 miles SE of Forge Creek Hot Spring, flows SW 2.5 miles to Camas Creek.

APAREJO CREEK: Trib. of Salmon River from the east. After the name of a spanish pack saddle made of cowhide, willows, and straw, found at mouth of stream.

ARNETT CREEK: Trib. of Napias Creek near Leesburg. After surname of early day placer miner.

AX PARK: Park east of headwaters of Hughes Creek Creek, 2 miles SW of Allan Mountain.

BABY JOE GULCH: Heads .5 mile S. of Grizzly Mountain and runs S. to Canyon Creek drainage 1 mile W. of Leadville. Joe and Nellie Fannin came from Kentuky in 1880. They had one child named Baby Joe, and named their claim after him.

BADGER SPRINGS: In Sec. 14, T.23 N.R. 22 E.

BAKER CREEK: From West, trib. of Withington Creek, one mile from Lemhi River. After William R. Baker, pioneer settler.

BAKER: Post Office and station on Gilmore & Pittsburgh railroad, ten miles SE of Salmon. After William R. Baker.

BALDY CREEK: From east slope of Lemhi Range, east to Lemhi River, one mile N. of Tendoy. After George A. Martin, early day settler, nicknamed "Baldy" by his friends.

BALDY MOUNTAIN: 10,773 feet high, about 3 miles SE of Mountain Peak, on Continental Divide.

BARNEY CREEK: From Salmon River mountains west to confluence with Nappias Creek at Leesburg. After Barney Sharkey. Formerly, Sharkey Creek, but changed to avoid duplication.

BASIN CREEK: From east slope of Lemhi Range, flowing east to confluence with Hayden Creek.

BASIN LAKE: At source of south branch of Basin Creek in Lemhi Range of mountains.

BASIN LAKE CREEK: From south, trib. of Basin Creek, three miles from Hayden Creek.

BATES GULCH: From east slope of Lemhi Range, to join Alder Creek, thus forming Dutch Creek. After William Bates, a pioneer.

BEAGLE CREEK: Along highway from Forney to Yellowjacket, trib. of Yellowjacket creek. After Beagle brothers, Al and Bill, early settlers.

BEAR BASIN CREEK: From the north, trib. of Salmon River five miles below Middlefork.

BEAR CREEK: From west slope of Lemhi Range, trib. of Little Lost River.

BEAR VALLEY CREEK: From east slope of Lemhi Range, flowing east to confluence with Hayden Creek.

BEAVER CREEK: from east, trib. of Big Creek, 5 miles from Salmon River.

BEEHIVE PEAK: 9610 feet high, in Bighorn Crags at head of Goat Creek, 3 miles E. of Goat Mountain and 5 miles S. of Salmon River. Named thus because of shape.

BELL MOUNTAIN: 11,612 feet, in Lemhi (Little Lost River) Range, on S. boundary of Lemhi County. After Robert N. Bell, mining engineer of Boise, Idaho.

BIG BEAR CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Hawley Creek.

BIG BIRCH CREEK: Rising on E slopes of Spring and Big Windy Mountains, flowing E and SE to sinks in the desert, crossing the S. boundary of Lemhi County near longitude 113.

BIG CREEK: Formed by confluence of Panther and Musgrove Creeks, flowing NW to Salmon River, 9 miles below Shoup.

BIG DEER CREEK: From E slope of Cathedral Rock, flowing E to confluence with Big Creek.

BIG HAT CREEK: From E slope of Salmon River Mountains, E to Salmon River, near 44 deg. 47 min.

BIG HOLE PASS: A pass of the Continental Divide at 7236 feet, traversed by a highway from Salmon River Valley to the Big Hole Basin in Montana.

BIGHORN CRAGS: A group of lofty mountains between the Middlefork and Big Creek, trending from lower part of Wilson Creek NE to Salmon River.

BIG JUREANO CREEK: (also Big Reneau Creek) From the N, trib. of Big Creek, 3 miles below Leacock's Ranch. After Jules Reneau (Renaud), French prospector, in this gulch as early as 1866.

BIG SHEEPEATER CREEK: Trib. of Salmon River from the N, discharging about 6 miles W of Shoup. After Sheepeater indian tribe.

BIG SILVER LEAD CREEK: Trib. of Salmon River from the E, about I mile E of Northfork.

BIG SQUAW CREEK: From south slope of Bitterroot Mountains, trib. of Salmon River, 1 mile W of Indianola.

BIG WINDY PEAK: Lemhi Range, 3 miles south of Spring Mountain.

BIRCH CREEK; From W, trib. of Salmon River 2 miles south of Lake Creek.

BIRCH GULCH: From W, trib. of Big Creek, 6 miles below Big Deer Creek.

BIRD CREEK: From Salmon River mountains, flowing E to Salmon River, 1 mile S of Comet Creek.

BIRDSEYE CREEK: From NW, trib. of Silver Creek, about 9 miles from Camas Creek. After James W. Birdseye, early day county surveyor.

BLACK MOUNTAIN: 9521 feet high, near lat. 44 deg. 51 min. long., 114 deg. 21 min.

BLACKBIRD CREEK: From Blackbird Mountain, SW to confluence with Big Creek, 5.5 miles south of Leacock's ranch.

BLACKBIRD MOUNTAIN: 9113 feet high, near lat. 45 deg. 07 min., long 114 deg. 25 min.

BLUENOSE MOUNTAIN: 8660 feet high, in Bitterroot Range on boundary between Idaho and Montana, at source of Bitterroot River of Montana and of Owl and Sam James Creeks in Idaho.

BOB MOORE CREEK: From east slope of Salmon River mountains to Salmon River near Carmen. After Robert Moore, pioneer settler.

BOBTAIL CREEK: From Bighorn Crags, west to Midlefork one half mile south of Fox Creek.

BOHANNON CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Lemhi River. After Isaiah Bohannon, pioneer settler.

BOOMER CANYON: From the west, trib. of Kirtley Creek. After A. H. Boomer, contractor, whose camp was here during construction of a canal.

BOULDER CREEK: From Bluenose Mountain, south to Salmon River at Shoup.

BOYLE CREEK: Forms south of Goldstar Gulch, flows W 3 miles then SW 1.5 miles to Salmon River, 10 miles north of Salmon. (Formerly Cherry Creek and now Tower Creek.) After Michael Boyle, Leesburg pioneer, who first settled on land at the mouth of this creek.

BRIDGE CREEK: From NE, trib. of Warm Spring Creek about 3 miles from Loon Creek.

BRINEY CREEK: From east, trib. of Salmon River at W. A. Briney's ranch, 15 miles south of Salmon. After W. A. Briney, early settler.

BRONCHO CREEK: From north, trib. of Horse Creek, 3 miles from the Salmon River.

BROOMTAIL CREEK: Trib. of Little Horse Creek 1.5 miles from Horse Creek.

BRAY CREEK: From Hi Peak NE, to Hayden Creek near its source. After Mark Bray, pioneer settler.

BRUCE CANYON: Out of Spring Mountain, eastward, to Little Birch Creek, south of Lemhi Union Gulch. After

A. T. Bruce, pioneer mining prospector.

BUCK CREEK: From SW, trib. of Bear Vally Creek 3 miles from the latter's source.

BULL CREEK: From west slope of Continental divide, trib. of Hawley Creek.

BURNS GULCH: From the east, trib. of Salmon River, 1 mile below Wagonhammer Creek. Here old man Burns fell from the cliff into the Salmon River and was drowned.

CAB CREEK: From SW, trib. of Timber Creek 5 miles from summit of Lemhi Range.

CABIN CREEK: From east slope of Lemhi Range, between Yellow Peak and Flat Iron Mountain, NE to Lemhi River I mile north of Leadore. Also called Timber Creek.

CABIN CREEK: From Sleeping Deer Mountain, SW, to Loon Creek about 10 miles from Middlefork.

CABIN CREEK: From west, trib. of Panther Creek 3 miles south of Forney. Also called Ramey Creek after John S. Ramey, first sheriff of Lemhi County. Also called Moodie Creek after Joseph Moodie, ranch owner.

CABIN CREEK: Trib. of Indian Creek due west from Ulysses Mountain. Also called Marsing Creek after Nels O. Marsing, pioneer of the district.

CACHE CREEK: From Sleeping Deer Mountain, west to Loon Creek, very near Middlefork.

CAMAS CREEK: Chief trib. of Middlefork River from Lemhi County; rising in Salmon River Mountains, flowing NW to Middlefork River.

CAMP CREEK: From Haystack Mountain south to join Nappias Creek at Leesburg. After Chris Camp.

CAMP CREEK: See also Massie Creek and Nate Creek.

CANYON CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Lemhi River at Leadore.

CARMEN CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Salmon River, about 5 miles north of Salmon. Misspelled and named after Benjamin and Martha J. Carman. He had a sawmill on this creek about 1868.

CARROLL CREEK: Out of Mogg Mountain north to confluence with Hayden Creek, next west of Mogg Creek.

CARY CREEK: East branch of Geertson Creek. After Cary Wright, early day mining promoter.

CASTLE CREEK: From the east, trib. of Camas Creek, 3 miles above Meyers Cove.

CATHEDRAL ROCK PEAK: 9411 feet high, in Bighorn Crags, about 10 miles east of Middlefork, at the head of Wilson and Clear Creeks. Named for supposed resemblance to a cathedral.

CAVE CREEK: Trib. of Camas Creek from the north, 1 mile below the mouth of Yellowjacket Creek.

CAYUSE CREEK: From the north to confluence with Horse Creek, about 10 miles from Salmon River.

CEDAR GULCH: From west slope of Continental divide, trib. of Lemhi River.

CHAMBERLAIN CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Eighteenmile Creek, Lemhi drainage. After George Chamberlain, one of the original locators of the Copper Queen Mine.

CHINA GULCH: From SE entering Salmon River opposite Shoup. Was once placer mined by Chinese.

CHINA SPRINGS: On side of Lake Mountain, draining into Deep Creek. Three chinese men were killed here for their gold dust in early days.

CHIPS CREEK: From Baldy Mountain, trib. of Pollard Canyon west of Salmon. After Chips Evans, old timer of the district.

CLEAR CREEK: From Bighorn Crags, heading in vicinity of Mt. Maguire, flowing NE to confluenc with Big Creek, about 3 miles from Salmon River.

CLEAR CREEK: See Stephenson Creek.

CLEAR LAKE: On west slope of Continental Divide, drained by Stephenson Creek.

CLIFF CREEK: From north, trib. of Big Creek 1 mile below Leacock's ranch.

CLIMB CREEK: From west, trib. of Timber Creek 2 miles from its source.

COBALT CREEK: South branch of Blackbird Creek. Named for adjacent deposits of Cobalt ore.

COLSON CREEK: From north, trib. of Salmon River. After Colson brothers; early packers and miners.

COLT CREEK: From NW, tributary of Horse Creek which it joins about 3 miles from Salmon River.

COMET CREEK: From Salmon River mountains, flowing east to Salmon River, 8 miles above Northfork.

COOPER CREEK: From south, trib. of Hayden Creek next above Tobias Creek. After J. Newt. Cooper, pioneer stockman.

COPPER CREEK: From Swan Peak NW to confluence with Big Creek 6 miles north of Forney.

COPPER QUEEN MINE: On Agency Creek in Sec 14 & 15, T. 19 N. R. 25 E.

CORN CREEK: Trib. of Salmon River from the north.

CORRAL CREEK: Trib. of Indian Creek from the east.

COW CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Agency Creek from the south.

COVE CREEK: From north, trib. of Salmon River about 10 miles west of Shoup.

CRAMER CREEK: Trib. of Salmon River from the north, about 4 miles W of Middle Fork. After Jack Cramer, pioneer mining prospector.

CRONK'S CANYON: A box canyon of Salmon River about 3 miles long, extending north from a point about 1 mile north of the mouth of Pahsimeroi River. After James Cronk, early day cattleman.

CRUIKSHANK CREEK: Trib. of Canyon Creek from west slope of Continental Divide, east of Leadore. After Alexander Cruikshank, a scout for General Howard during the Nez Perce flight. He settled here in 1878.

DALY CREEK: Trib. of Moose Creek. After surname of an early placer miner.

DAHLONEGA CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, trib. of North Fork at Gibbonsville. After Dahlonega, Georgia, whence came early settlers on this creek.

DAN DAVIS CREEK: From the east, trib. of Big Creek 5 miles below Big Deer Creek. After the man who worked the gold placers along its course. Formerly Trail Creek.

DAVIS CANYON: From NE, trib. of Freeman Creek. After J. W. Davis, early settler.

D. C. CREEK: From SW, trib. of Lemhi river. After initials of David and Criderman, pioneer stockmen. Also D. C. Gulch and D. C. Bar, SE of Lemhi.

DEEP CREEK: From Lake Mountain NW to Big Creek a short distance south of Leacock's ranch.

DEER CREEK: From Portland Mountain NW to Texas Creek.

DEER CREEK: See Doe Creek, Hawley Creek, Bear Valley Creek, Degen Creek.

DEGEN CREEK: From east slope of Degen Mountain, east to Salmon River. After Joseph Degen, early settler.

DEGEN MOUNTAIN: 8783 feet high, overlooking drainage of Degen and Iron Creeks. After Joseph Degen.

DEVIL'S CANYON: From SE, trib. of eighteenmile Creek 7 miles from Lemhi River.

DERIAR CREEK: Trib. of Salmon River from the west, opposite Carman Creek. After John Deriar, who in early days had land holdings here.

DIAMOND CREEK: From east slope of Salmon River mountains, flowing east to Salmon River.

DITCH CREEK: From Allan Mountain, trib. of Hughes Creek. Caused by a placer miner's ditch diverting the stream.

DIVIDE CREEK: Trib. of Eighteenmile Creek.

DOE CREEK: From SW, trib. of Bear Valley Creek about 4 miles from Hayden Creek. Formerly Deer Creek.

DONNELLY GULCH: From the north, trib. of Salmon River 1 mile west of Northfork. After James Donnelly, pioneer settler there.

DRY CANYON: West slope of Continental Divide, to sinks in Sec. 30 T.15 N.R.28 E.

DRY CREEK: Trib. of McKim Creek from SE, 2 miles from Salmon River.

DRY GULCH: From the east, trib. of Lemhi River at Sec 5, T. 18 N.R.24 E.

DRY GULCH: See Dry Creek.

DUCK CREEK: From north, trib. of Camas Creek 3 miles below Meyers Cove.

DUMMY CREEK: From the east, trib. of Salmon River. After two mutes, men who were partners on a ranch there.

DUMP CREEK: Outlet of Moose Creek, rising near lat. 45 deg 20 min, flowing north to Salmon River about 4 miles west of Northfork.

DUTCH CREEK: Formed by confluence of Alder Creek and Bates Gulch, flowing NE to Lemhi River.

EAGLE PEAK: 8245 feet high, 8 miles NE of Northfork.

EAST FORK HAYDEN CREEK: From north slope of Mill Mountain, north to confluence with Hayden Creek 9 miles from Lemhi River.

EBENEZER CREEK: Trib. of Salmon River from the north, below Owl Creek. After Ebenezer Snell, early resident there.

EIGHTEENMILE CREEK: From Viola (Eighteenmile) Mountain, north to confluence with Lemhi River at Leadore. Old timers supposed it to be 18 miles in length.

EIGHTMILE CREEK: From east slope of Lemhi Range, flowing NE to confluence with Lemhi River 8 miles below Leadore.

ELDORADO CANYON: North branch of Geertson Creek, after the name of an old gold mine there.

ELDORADO PEAK: 11,000 feet high, on state boundary, about 1 mile SE of McGarvey Peak, near lat 45 deg 15 min. After name of a mine on its SW slope.

ELI CREEK: From west slope of Lemhi Range, north and west to Salmon River 5 miles south of Salmon. After Eli Minert, pioneer settler.

ENNIS GULCH: From NE, trib. of Pahsimeroi River 3 miles from Salmon River. After Jack Ennis, pioneer settler of the district.

EVERSON CREEK: From Lemhi Range, tributary of Lee Creek. After John Everson, pioneer ranchman.

EZRA CREEK: From the west, trib. of Salmon River. Between Ringle and Shep Creek. After Ezra Orn, pioneer packer and freighter.

FALLS CREEK: From south slope of Mill Mountain, SW to confluence with Pattison Creek. After Lorenzo Falls, pioneer stockman.

FAWN CREEK: From SE, trib. of Big Creek .5 mile below Blackbird.

FINSTUR CREEK: From east slope of Salmon River mountains, east to confluence with Salmon River opposite Carman Creek. Next south of Deriar Creek. After Jacob Finstur (Feinsteur), old time settler here.

FLAT IRON MOUNTAIN: Lemhi Range, at headwaters of Timber and Big Creeks. Also called Pahsimeroi Mountain.

FLUME CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, north branch of Agency Creek.

FORD CREEK: From SW, trib. of Bear Valley Creek 1 mile above its mouth. After Albert H. Ford, early mining prospector.

FORGE CREEK: From north, trib. of Camas Creek about 8 miles from Middlefork. An old forge was left here by early day miners.

FORNEY: Early post office and stage station on Panther Creek at Fourth of July Creek. After Henry Forney, early settler.

FORNEY CREEK: Trib. of Panther Creek at Forney, flowing in from the west. Formerly Fourth of July Creek.

FOX CREEK: From Bighorn Crags west to Middlefork River .5 mile south of Waterfall Creek.

FRANK HALL CREEK: SE trib. of Cruikshank Creek. After a pioneer ranchman of that creek.

FREEMAN CREEK: Trib. of Carmen Creek, rising in the peak of the same name. (Also called Oro Cache Creek)

FREEMAN PEAK: 11.002 feet high, near Continental Divide, just off state line. After James Freeman, pioneer.

FURNACE CREEK: From the east, trib. of Camas Creek, 6 miles SE of Meyers Cove.

GAME CREEK: North from Lemhi Range to Timber Creek. Formerly called Trail Creek.

GANT CREEK: Trib. of Big Creek from west, 3 miles below Big Deer Creek. After John Gant who mined in this creek and also was discoverer of Henry Ford's Redbird Mine.

GARDEN CREEK: From Bighorn Crags, flowing NE to Big Creek near Salmon River.

GEERTSON CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Lemhi River. After Lars C. Geertson, pioneer settler.

GERMAN GULCH: From the west, trib. of Pine Creek, 2.5 miles from Salmon River.

GIBBONSVILLE: Mining town, at confluence of Dahlonega and Northfork Creeks. After Col. John Gibbon, commander of U. S. troops at battle of the Big Hole in 1877.

GIBBS CREEK: From south, trib. of Owl Creek, nearly opposite St. Clair Creek (Wallace Creek). After John Gibbs, who mined on this stream.

GILMORE: Mining town at headwaters of Lemhi River (Texas Creek). Station on Gilmore & Pittsburg Railroad, 17 miles south of Leadore. Name misspelled, after John T. (Jack) Gilmer, one time manager of Gilmer & Salsbury Stage Line.

GOAT CREEK: In Bighorn Crags, flowing NW from Goat Lake, to confluence with Middlefork river near Salmon River. After the wild goat.

GOAT LAKE: 1 mile north of Beehive Peak, drained by Goat Creek to Middlefork.

GOAT MOUNTAIN: Sec 11 & 12 T 17 N R 25 E. Ten miles north of Leadore.

GOLDSTAR GULCH: Runs 2 miles SW to Tower Creek. Originally called Silverstar Gulch because of Silverstar mine located here by Wash Stapleton of Butte. Said to be the first patented mine in Idaho. Name changed when USFS put up the wrong sign.

GOLDSTONE MINE: On west slope of Continental divide near source of Pratt Creek.

GORLEY CREEK: From Baldy Mountain, west of Salmon, flowing east to Salmon River. After James Gorley, early day freighter and packer.

GRANITE MOUNTAIN: 6351 feet high, 4 miles west of Gibbonsville.

GRASSY CREEK: From SE, trib. of Yellowjacket Creek, 2.5 miles above Yellowjacket mining camp.

GROUSE CREEK: From the east, trib. of Middlefork River.

GROVE CREEK: From east slope of Rocky Peak, east to confluence with Timber Creek.

GUNBARREL CREEK: Trib. of Salmon River from the north at Sec 35 T. 24 N.R. 14 E. Creek is enclosed by vertical cliffs -straight as a gunbarrel.

GUNSIGHT PEAK: 10 miles SE of Leadore.

GUTZMAN CREEK: From west slope of Lemhi Range, west to Salmon River 10 miles south of Salmon. After John Gutzman, ranch settler on this creek. Formerly Ten Mile Creek.

HAGGIN CREEK: From SE, trib. of Yellowjacket Creek at Yellowjacket mining camp. After J. B. Haggin, famous mining man who once operated at this camp. Formerly Trail Creek.

HAMMER CREEK: From north, trib. of Camas Creek, 4 miles below Meyers Cove.

HAMMEREAN CREEK: From west, trib. of Northfork. After a placer miner named Hammerean who worked this creek in the 1870's.

HAMP CREEK: From SE, trib. of Big Creek 2 miles below Blackbird Creek. After Oren Hamp, pioneer of district. (formerly Spring Creek)

HAWLEY CREEK: From western slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Eighteenmile Creek, above Leadore. After E. R. Hawley, pioneer rancher on this stream.

HAYDEN CREEK: From Long Mountain and Hi Peak of Lemhi Range, flowing east and NE to Lemhi River at Lemhi. After James Hayden, early day freighter, who with others was murdered by hostile Indians on Big Birch Creek in 1877.

HAYNES CREEK: From east slope of Lemhi Range, east to Lemhi River opposite Kenney Creek. After Norman I. Andrews, early settler on this creek whose nickname was Haynes Andrews.

HELLMAN CREEK: Formerly Warm Spring Creek, from west slope of Lemhi Range, west to Salmon River at Adam Hellman's ranch.

HENRY CREEK: Originates 2 miles NE of Lake Mountain and flows E to Salmon River. After "Bronco" Henry V. Williams, early settler.

HI PEAK: 10,971 feet, near lat. 44 deg. 41 min., long.113 deg 50 min. Companion name to Lem Peak.

HOCKENSMITH CREEK: Formerly Bridge Creek. From the east, trib. of Dan Davis Creek 2 miles from Big Creek. After James H. Hockensmith, early miner here as early as 1866.

HOGLE CREEK: Formerly S. Fork Moyer Creek. From Taylor Mountain NW to Moyer Creek 5 miles from Panther Creek. After old man Hogle, miner, killed here in early days by old man Moyer.

HOODOO CREEK: From Yellowjacket mountains, S. to Yellowjacket Creek 3 miles SW of Yellowjacket camp. So named because the miners, finding no placer gold in its bars, decided it was jinxed or hoodooed..

HORNET CREEK: From Haystack Mountain east to Moose Creek. Named after the many hornet nests found along the creek banks.

HORSE CREEK: SW from Bitterroot Range, trib. of Salmon River.

HORSEFLY CREEK: From NE, trib. of Loon Creek about 7 miles form Middlefork.

HOT CREEK: From Sheldon Peak SW to Warm Spring Creek about 4 miles from Loon Creek.

HOT SPRING CREEK: rising in thermal springs 7 miles SE of Salmon, flowing NW to Salmon River 1 mile south of town.

HUGHES CREEK: From south slope of Bitterroot Mountains, trib. of Northfork Creek. After Barney Hughes, pioneer placer miner on this creek, one of the original discoverers of Alder Gulch, Montana.

HULL CREEK: Formerly Spring Creek, from west, trib. of Northfork Creek. After Joseph Hull, early day settler.

INDIAN CREEK: From south slope of Bitterroot Mountains, trib. of Salmon River 10 miles west of Northfork.

INDIAN PEAK: 3.5 miles NE of Ulysses, near lat. 45 deg. 30 min., long 114 deg. 13 min.

INYO CREEK: From east, trib. of Pattison Creek.

IRON CREEK: From Salmon River Mountains, flows SE to confluence with Salmon River at Sec 15,T 18, N R 21 E.

ITALIAN GULCH: Heads SE of Grizzly Mountain, runs 2 miles south to Canyon Creek drainage just east of Leadore. After the Italian workers whose labor at the charcoal kilns supplied coke for Nicholia. They lived in Italian Gulch.

JACK CREEK: From Yellowjacket mountains west to Middlefork.

JACKASS CREEK: From NW, trib. of Yellowjacket Creek 2 miles from Camas.

JACK CRAMER CANYON: North branch of Kirtley Creek. After a pioneer miner here.

JACK SMITH GULCH: Trib. of Mill Creek, from the west, 5 miles from Lemhi River. After a pioneer cattleman.

JAKE'S CANYON: 4 miles north of Leadore. After Jacob Yearian, pioneer ranchman.

JENNY CREEK: From west, trib. of Yellowjacket Creek 4.5 miles above Camas Creek.

J. FELL CREEK: From the south, trib. of Camas Creek near its source.

JOHN KADLETZ CREEK: From SW, trib. of Lemhi River. After early rancher at mouth of creek, who was also a government blacksmith at the Lemhi Indian Agency.

JOE'S CREEK: From east, between Haggin and Beagle Creeks, trib. of Yellojacket Creek. After Joe Anderson who mined there.

JUNCTION: Old town that once flourished as station on stage road between Salmon, Idaho and Bannock, Montana. Named thus because it was at the junction of the Bannock Road from the east and the Mormon Road from the south. Lost its prestige in 1910, when the railroad came and built Leadore, only 1.5 miles away. Founded by A. M. Stevenson.

KENNEY CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide flows 9 miles to Lemhi River. After Dr. George A. Kenney, pioneer physician who ranched at the mouth of the creek.

KERR CREEK: From Parker Mountain south to Warm Springs Creek. After old Jim Kerr, a pioneer.

KIRTLEY CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Lemhi River. After James L. Kirtley, pioneer rancher.

LAKE CREEK: From east slope of Salmon River Mountains, trib. of Salmon River. Drains Williams Lake.

LAKE CREEK: See Basin Creek, Colson Creek, Putt Creek, Timber Creek, Spud Creek.

LAKE MOUNTAIN: 9274 feet, in Salmon River Range. Source of Iron, Lake and Williams Creeks to the east and of Deep Creek to the west.

LEACOCK'S RANCH: Homestead of Abner C. Leacock, at confluence of Nappias and Big Creeks.

LEADORE: Town and station on Gilmore & Pittsburg Railroad. After lead mines of the area.

LEE CREEK: From east slope of Mill Mountain, Lemhi Range, trib. of Lemhi River 9 miles NW of Leadore. After Charles Lee, pioneer settler.

LEESBURG: Old mining town, scene of the historic gold mining stampede of 1866 and first permanent white settlement of what is now Lemhi County. After General Robert E. Lee, named by friends of the confederacy, who led the great stampede.

LEMHI PASS: Where Captain Merriweather Lewis of the Lewis and Clark exploration party crossed the Continental Divide on August 12, 1805, to the Columbia River basin, at the source of Agency Creek, Idaho.

LEMHI RIVER: About 60 miles long, flowing NW to Salmon River at Salmon town. Named by the Mormon colony which settled at old Fort Lemhi. Name misspelled from the name of King Limhi in the Book of Mormon.

LEMHI UNION GULCH: East from Spring Mountain to Little Birch Creek north of Bruce Canyon. After name of a mining company operating here.

LEWIS CREEK: Formerly Moose Creek, trib. of Northfork Creek, 9 miles north of Gibbonsville. After Captain Merriweather Lewis.

LICK CREEK: Trib. of Northfork Creek 2 miles south of Gibbonsville.

LIME CREEK: From the east, trib. of Salmon River opposite Degen Creek. Name because of adjacent lime deposits.

LITTLE BIRCH CREEK: Flowing SE to Big Birch Creek.

LITTLE DEER CREEK: From the south, trib. of Big Creek about 5 miles below Leacock's ranch.

LITTLE EIGHTMILE CREEK: From west slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Lemhi River.

LITTLE FOURTH OF JULY CREEK: rising on south slope of Stein Mountain, flowing SW to Fourth of July Creek, 2 miles from Salmon River.

LITTLE HAT CREEK: From Table Mountain east to Big Hat Creek, 2 miles from Salmon River.

LITTLE HORSE CREEK: Flowing west to Horse Creek, about 9 miles from Salmon River.

LITTLE RENEAU CREEK: From north, trib. of Big Creek 5 miles below Leacock's ranch. After Jules Reneau, early french placer miner.

LITTLE LOST RIVER: Rising in Lemhi Range at boundary between Lemhi and Custer counties, flowing SE to sinks in desert east of Howe post office, Butte County. From source it forms 20 miles of county boundary.

LITTLE MILL CREEK: From south, trib. of Hayden Creek, 1 mile from Lemhi.

LITTLE SHEEP CREEK: Trib. of Sheep Creek.

LITTLE SHEEPEATER CREEK: From NW, trib. of Salmon

River 3 miles west of Shoup.

LITTLE SILVER LEAD CREEK: From west slope of Stein Mountain, SW to Big Silver Lead Creek about 1 mile from Salmon River.

LITTLE TICK CREEK: (Formerly Little Woodtick Creek) From Swan Peak west to Tick Creek 2 miles from Big Creek.

LITTLE YELLOWJACKET CREEK: From SE, trib of Yellowjacket Creek 2.5 miles below the mining camp.

LONG MOUNTAIN: Lemhi Range, near lat. 44 deg. 44 min., long. 113 deg 50 min.

LONG TOM CREEK: From Long Tom mountain, south to Salmon River 1 mile east of Middlefork.

LONG TOM MOUNTAIN: 8154 feet, 4 miles north of Salmon River at mouth of Middlefork River.

LOON CREEK: From SE, trib. of Middlefork River. Southern boundary of county for 12 miles.

MAGUIRE MOUNTAIN: 10,070 feet, Big Horn Crags about 6 miles east of Middlefork River. After Don Maguire, Ogden, Utah mining engineer & geologist.

MCGARVEY PEAK:(Monument Peak) 11,000 feet on border of Idaho and Montana. After old man McGarvey, who had fish traps at present site of Salmon as early as 1865.

MCKIM CREEK: From Lemhi Range west to Salmon River. After David McKim, pioneer rancher here.

MCDEVITT CREEK: From east slope of Lemhi Range, to Lemhi River. After Neal McDevitt, early settler.

MCNIRNEY CREEK: From NE, trib. of Loon Creek .5 mile east of Horsefly Creek. After Dan McNirney, pioneer rancher and trapper of upper Middlefork.

MAHONEY CREEK: From NE, trib. of Warm Spring Creek about 8 miles above Loon Creek. After Ezra Mahoney whose pack train followed this stream during the season of the Thunder Mountain boom of 1902.

MARSING CREEK: see Cabin Creek.

MASSIE CREEK: (formerly Camp Creek) From west, trib. of Salmon River 3 miles south of Lake Creek. After Henry Massie, old soldier & pioneer settler of district.

MEADOW CREEK: NE from Meadow Lake to Texas Creek near Gilmore.

MEADOW LAKE: 3 miles SW of Gilmore.

MEYERS COVE: Post Office on Camas Creek, formerly situated at Singiser Mine on Arrastra Creek. After Hon. B. F. Meyers, ex-congressman of Pennsylvania, who took up the land in 1896 and also mined on Arrastra Creek.

MIDDLEFORK PEAK: 9125 feet, in Yellowjacket Mountains 4 miles east of Mormon ranch.

MIDDLEFORK RIVER: North from Sawtooth Mountains, trib. of Salmon River. For 36 miles it is western boundary of Lemhi County.

MILK CREEK: From Gunsight Peak NW, trib. of Adams Creek.

MILL CREEK: From east slope of Mill Mountain NW to Lemhi River.

MILL MOUNTAIN: Lemhi Range 2 miles east of Mogg Mountain.

MINK CREEK: From Black Mountain, NW to Panther Creek.

MOCCASIN CREEK: From Salmon River Mountains, NW to Nappias Creek 2 miles above Leacock's ranch.

MOGG MOUNTAIN: Lemhi Range, overlooking Hayden Creek to the N. and Morse Creek to the SW. After Fred Mogg, pioneer.

MOLLIE GULCH: 6 miles NW of Leadore. After Miss Mollie Yearian, later Mrs J. H. Clarke of Salmon.

MOOSE CREEK: Rising in Haystack Mountain, flowing E the N to Salmon River 6 miles W of Northfork. Diverted by work of placer miners, it discharges via Dump Creek. After many moose antlers found there.

MORGAN CREEK: SW from west slope of Lemhi Range to Pattison Creek 1 mile west of May Post Office. After John Morgan, pioneer horsegrower.

MORMON RANCH: On east bank of Middlefork River about 4 miles N of Camas Creek. Located in early days by men supposed to be Mormons.

MORSE CREEK: From Mogg Mountain, SW to Pattison Creek 2 miles S of May. After old man Morse, early day stockman.

MOUNTAIN CREEK: From the south, trib. of Hayden Creek 5 miles from Lemhi River. Formerly Meadow Creek.

MOYER CREEK: From Taylor Mountain NW to Big Creek 2.5 miles N of Forney. After Charles Moyer, early prospector.

MUDDY CREEK: From E slope of Lemhi Range to Lemhi River just above mouth of McDevitt Creek.

MULKEY CREEK: From Lemhi Range N to Lemhi River 6 miles SE of Salmon. After Elijah Mulkey, early rancher and Leesburg Pioneer.

MUSGROVE CREEK: From Bighorn Crags, SE to Panther Creek 2 miles N of Forney. After Major H. P. Musgrove, Civil War veteran and early miner.

MUSTANG CREEK: From the S, trib to Horse Creek 8 miles from Salmon River.

NAPOLEON GULCH: From E slope of Napoleon Peak, E to Salmon River 6 miles above Northfork.

NAPOLEON PEAK: 7433 feet, 4 miles S of Northfork Post Office.

NAPIAS CREEK: From W slope of Salmon River Mountains, SW to Big Creek at Leacock's ranch. After the Shoshone Indian name for money, because gold was found there.

NATE CREEK: Trib. of Yellowjacket Creek, E from Middlefork Peak. After Nate Smith, discoverer of gold on Yellowjacket and Loon Creeks. Formerly Camp Creek.

NEZ PERCE CREEK: From E slope of Lemhi Range N to Texas Creek.

NEZ PERCE CREEK: Eastern branch of Dahlonega Creek.

NICHOLIA: Old mining camp on Nicholia Creek, S of Viola Peak. After Ralph Nichols, manager of Viola Mine.

NORTHFORK CREEK: From N to Salmon River at the great bend of this stream to the west.

NORTH MOUNTAIN: 3 miles E of Stein Mountain, overlooking drainage of Fourth of July and Sheep Creeks. Named because of an immense natural "N" formed in the sliderock of its S slope, visible from Salmon.

OPAL CREEK: From Taylor Mountain W to Panther Creek 5 miles W of that mountain. After opal deposits found there.

OPAL LAKE: On Opal Creek 2.5 miles from Panther Creek.

OWL CREEK: From S slope of Bitterroot Mountains, trib. of Salmon River 12 miles W of Shoup.

OTTER CREEK: From Taylor Mountain SW to Panther Creek.

PAHSIMEROI RIVER: S boundary of Lemhi County from about long 113 deg 49 min, W to Salmon River. Shoshone Indian name for clear water.

PANTHER CREEK: From W slope of Salmon River Mountains between Black and Taylor Mountains, S branch of Big Creek which it forms by confluence with Musgrove Creek about 2 miles N of Forney.

PARADISE CREEK: From Hi Peak, trib. of Hayden Creek, next above Wade Creek.

PARKS CREEK: Trib. of Salmon River opposite Indian Creek. After old man Parks, prospector there.

PARKER CREEK: From Parker Mountain W to Warm Springs Creek 1 mile above Warm Springs Ranger Station.

PARKER MOUNTAIN: At head of Bronco Creek about .5 mile from boundary of Lemhi and Idaho Counties. After old man Parker, assayer and prospector of Challis, who mined here.

PATTEE CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Lemhi River. After Joseph L Pattee, early rancher there.

PATTERSON POST OFFICE: On Pattison Creek. Name misspelled from Ross Pattison who ranched here in early days and discovered the tungsten mines on the creek.

PATTISON CREEK: SW and W from the Lemhi Range to Pahsimeroi River. After Ross Pattison.

PAYNE CREEK: From SW, trib. of Iron Creek 3 miles from Salmon River. After Ed Payne.

PEEL TREE CREEK: From SW, trib. of Iron Creek 3 miles from Salmon River. Porcupines peeled the bark from most of the trees.

PEPPER CREEK: From Salmon River Mountains N to Deep Creek, 7 miles from Big Creek. After the abundance of the weed locally known as pepper plant.

PETERSON CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Lemhi River. After William Peterson, early settler.

PERROW (PERREAU) CREEK: From Baldy Mountain E to Salmon River 6 miles S of Salmon. After John Perreau, a frenchman who mined here in the 1870's.

PHELAN CREEK: NW from Phelan Peak to Nappias Creek 4 miles below Leesburg. After Lawrence W. Phelan who came from N.Y. via Virginia City, Mt. in 1866.

PHELAN PEAK: 8887 feet, in Salmon River Mountains, 3 miles W of Baldy Mountain.

PIERCE CREEK: from W slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Northfork Creek 7 miles N of Gibbonsville. After John Pierce, early placer miner.

PINE CREEK: From Haystack Mountain NW to Salmon River 1.5 miles below Shoup.

POINT OF ROCK PEAK: 8352 feet high, 5 miles SE of Shoup.

POISON CREEK: E branch of Eighteenmile Creek. Named by Steve Mahaffey Sr., who lost stock there due to ingestion of larkspur and death camas.

POISON CREEK: From W slope of Lemhi Range to Salmon River at Sec. 23, T 18 N R 21 E.

POLE CREEK: W from Yellowjacket Mountins to Middlefork River 2 miles N of Mormon ranch. After stand of lodgepole pines.

POLLARD CANYON: Trib. of Jesse Creek 2 miles W of Salmon. After Frank M. Pollard, pioneer rancher.

PONY CREEK: From SE, trib. of Nappias Creek 2.5 miles below Leesburg.

POPE SHENON MINE: On W slope of Lemhi Range, 7 miles S of Salmon.

PORPHYRY CREEK: From Quartzite Mountain, SE to Panther Creek at Forney.

POWDER CREEK: From E, trib. of Loon Creek 1.5 miles from Middlefork River.

POWDERHORN GULCH: Originates .5 mile W of Baldy Mountain; runs 2 miles S then 4.5 miles SW.

PRATT CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide SW to Lemhi River. After Jerome Pratt, first settler on this stream.

PROSPECT CREEK: From W, trib. of Timber Creek 2.5 miles from its head.

PRUVAN CREEK: Trib. of Sheep Creek E of Eagle Peak. After John Pruvan, Civil War veteran and early prospector who lived here.

PUDDIN MOUNTAIN: 9684 feet, in Bighorn Crags 5 miles E of Middlefork and 3 miles S of Aggipah Mountain. After "Puddin River" Wilson, who ran a saloon at Yellowjacket in the early days.

PUTT CREEK: From N slope of Bighorn Crags N to Salmon River 5 miles E of Middlefork. After Charles Putt, early settler.

QUAKING ASPEN CREEK: North branch of Hawley Creek.

QUARTZ CREEK: From W, trib. of Northfork Creek.

QUARTZ GULCH: From SW, trib. of Big Creek 2 miles below Leacock's ranch.

QUARTZITE MOUNTAIN: 8721 feet, 4 miles north of Redrock Peak.

QUEEN OF THE HILLS MINE: 8 miles NW of Salmon.

RABBITFOOT MINE: On Silver Creek about 4 miles N of Black Mountain.

RAMEY CREEK: See Cabin Creek.

RAMSFORK CREEK: From NW, trib. of Silver Creek, 3 miles above Camas Creek.

RAPPS CREEK: From N, trib. of Nappias Creek, 2 miles below Leesburg. After Joseph Rapp, Leesburg pioneer.

RATTLELSNAKE CREEK: From E slope of Salmon River Mountains E to Salmon River opposite Waddington Creek.

RED POINT PEAK: W of summit of Lemhi Range, between heads of Cow and Morgan Creeks.

RED ROCK PEAK: 8209 feet, 3 miles E of Yellowjacket.

REES CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Lemhi River. After Robert G. Rees, pioneer settler.

RESERVOIR CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Hawley Creek E of Leadore.

REYNOLDS CREEK: W branch of Horse Creek near Bitterroot Mountains.

RINGLE CREEK: From W, trib. of Salmon River. After William Ringle who patented land on creek in 1936.

ROARING CREEK: From Bighorn Crags, NW to Middlefork 4 miles from Salmon River.

ROCK CREEK: From NE to Loon Creek.

ROCKY CANYON: W slope of Continental Divide, T 16 N R 27 E.

ROCKY PEAK: 10,551 feet, 2 miles N of Junction Peak and at head of Rocky Creek. T 14 N R 25 E Sec 16.

ROCKY CREEK: From E Slope of Yellow Peak E to Timber Creek.

SAGE CREEK: From the N, trib. of Salmon River 7 miles W of Northfork.

SAGEBRUSH MOUNTAIN: 7132 feet, 4 miles S of Salmon River between Clear and Garden Creeks.

SALMON HOT SPRINGS: In foothills 7 miles SE of Salmon, drained by Hot Springs Creek to Salmon River.

SALMON RIVER: Chief stream of Lemhi County, rising in Sawtooth Mountains it traverses the county a distance of about 100 miles. Named "Aggipah" (meaning Salmon) by Indians prior to white settlement.

SALT CREEK: Trib. of Canyon Creek, T 16 N R 27 E.

SALZER CREEK: Trib. of Hughes Creek from the north. After old man Salzer, who placermined this creek.

SAM JAMES CREEK: From S slope of Bitterroot Mountains to Salmon River 2 miles E of Shoup. After Sam James Pioneer, discoverer of mines at Shoup and Blackbird.

SANDY CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide to Lemhi River. After Alexander "Sandy" Barrack who had a grist mill in this vicinity in 1872.

SAWMILL CREEK: From N to Little Lost River.

SAWMILL GULCH: From E, trib. of Pine Creek 2.5 miles from Salmon River.

SAWLMILL GULCH: From SE to Panther Creek at Forney.

SAWPIT GULCH: From Salmon River Mountains W to Napias Creek 1 mile above Leesburg.

SCHWARTZ CREEK: From E slope of Lemhi range N to Lemhi River 4 miles SE of Lemhi. After H. Schwartz, early rancher.

SECOND CREEK: From E, trib. of Salmon River 1 mile S of Briney Creek.

SHARKEY CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Agency creek. After F. B. Sharkey, Leesburg pioneer, who also mined here and discovered Copper Queen Mine.

SHEEP CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Northfork Creek 7 miles from Northfork Post Office.

SHEEPEATER MOUNTAIN: 7853 feet, 4 miles W of Shoup. After a mongrel band of Indians.

SHEEPHORN PEAK: Lemhi Range, near Sec 30 T 15 N R 26 E.

SHELDON CREEK: From Sheldon Peak NE to South Fork Camas Creek. After R. K. Sheldon of New York, early day miner.

SHELDON PEAK: near lat. 44 deg 42 min, long 114 deg 34 min. After Sheldon Creek.

SHEP CREEK: From King Mountain 1.5 miles SE to Salmon River. After Warren Shepherd who floated cedar logs from here down the Salmon River.

SHEWAG LAKE: At head of Little Fourth of July Creek between Sheep and Wagonhammer Creeks, hence the name.

SHIP ISLAND LAKE: Between Maguire and Aggipah Mountains in Bighorn Crags. An island in the lake has appearance of a ship from a distance.

SHOUP: Mining town on N bank of Salmon River. After Col. George L. Shoup.

SILVER CREEK: A tortuous stream, rising in SalmonRiver Mountains, flowing NW then SW, joining Camas Creek at Meyers Cove.

SLEEPING DEER MOUNTAIN: 9885 feet high, near lat. 44 deg 46 min, long 114 deg 42 min.

SMALL DEEP CREEK: From Allan Mountain to Northfork Creek.

SMITH CREEK: Trib to Dahlonega Creek 1 mile E of Gibbonsville. After Dennis Smith, early prospector.

SMOUT CREEK: From NE, trib. of Freeman creek. After W. T. Smout who settled there.

SNAKE CREEK: From Bighorn Crags, W to Middlefork River. Formerly Rattlesnake Creek.

SNELL (SHELL) CREEK: From S, trib. of Salmon River 3 miles E of Middlefork River. After Ebenezer Snell, old time settler.

SNOWSHOE CREEK: From NE, trib. of Warm Spring Creek about 6 miles from Loon Creek. After "Snowshoe" Johnson, early miner in Wilson Creek area.

SODA CREEK: From N, trib. of Camas Creek 3 miles E of Middlefork.

SPIDER CREEK: From S, trib to Camas Creek 2 miles S of South Fork Camas.

SPRING CREEK: See Blackbird, Hamp, Hull, Sam James Creeks.

SPRING MOUNTAIN Lemhi Range, 5 miles S of Gilmore. Formerly Sheep Mountain.

SPUD CREEK: From Middlefork Peak E to Yellowjacket Creek, 3 miles below the camp. Formerly Lake Creek.

SQUAW CAMP CREEK: From W, trib. of Big Creek 5 miles below Big Deer Creek.

SQUAW CREEK: From W slope of Spring Mountain SW to Little Lost River.

SQUARE TOP PEAK: 8409 feet, on boundary between Lemhi and Idaho Counties.

SQUIRREL CREEK: From S, trib. of Timber Creek 4 miles from its head.

ST CLAIR CREEK: From N, trib. of Owl Creek. After Wallace St Clair, who mined on this stream. Formerly Wallace Creek.

STEIN MOUNTAIN: 8535 feet, 7 miles NE of Northfork. After Henry Stein, early prospector.

STEPHENSON CREEK: From Clear Lake, trib to Tenmile Creek. After A. M. Stephenson, early settler at old Junction. Formerly Clear Creek.

STRIPE PEAK: 8923 feet, at extreme NW corner of Lemhi County.

STROUD CREEK: From Lemhi Range, middle branch of Lee Creek, joins Lee Creek 6 miles from Lemhi River. After Elijah Stroud, early settler.

STRUGGLE GULCH: From W, branch joining Schwartz Creek 1 mile from Lemhi River.

SWAN CREEK: From N slope of Rocky Peak, NE to Timber Creek 5 miles S of Leador.

SYRUP CREEK: From E, trib. of Loon Creek 1 mile from Middlefork River.

TABERNACLE MOUNTAIN: 9272 feet, 1 mile SW of Wilson Mountain. Named for its shape.

TABLE MOUNTAIN: In spur of Salmon river Mountains S of Little Hat Creek on County boundary.

TATER CREEK: From E, trib. of Morgan Creek 3 miles from Pattison Creek. John Morgan raised first potatoes in the valley with water from this creek. Originally called Spud Creek.

TAYLOR MOUNTAIN: 9968 feet, in Salmon River Mountains, overlooking Big Hat Creek to E and Panther Creek to W. After Bob Taylor, early day horsegrower on Big Hat Creek.

TENMILE CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Eighteenmile Creek.

TEXAS CREEK: N from Meadow Lake to Lemhi River near Leadore.

THOMPSON GULCH: 3 miles NE of Leadore. After Elmer E. Thompson, early settler.

THREEMILE CREEK: Trib. of Dahlonega Creek 3 miles E of Gibbonsville.

TICK CREEK: From Salmon River Mountains NW to Big Creek 5 miles below Forney.

TIMBER CREEK: From E slope of Lemhi Range, between Yellow Peak and Flat Iron Mountain, NE to Lemhi River 1 mile N of Leadore.

TIMBER LAKE CREEK: From Lemhi Range N to Games Creek.

TOBIAS CREEK: From S, trib. of Hayden Creek 1 mile above E Fork Hayden Creek. After Solon S. Tobias, pioneer rancher.

TORMEY MINE: On ridge N of Perrow (Perreau) Creek 4 miles from Salmon River. After John Tormey, original discoverer of mine.

TRAIL CREEK: From SW, trib. of Camas Creek 2 miles S of S Fork Camas Creek.

TRAIL CREEK: See also Dan Davis, Game, and Haggin Creeks.

TRAIL PEAK: 10,589 feet, in Lemhi Range 5 miles SE of Spring Mountain.

TURNER GULCH: On E slope of Salmon River Mountains, trib. of Jesse Creek 4 miles W of Salmon. After Capt. Nathaniel L. Turner, Civil War veteran who mined in this gulch.

TWELVEMILE CREEK: From W slope of Lemhi Range, W to Salmon River 12 miles S of Salmon.

TWIN CREEK: From S slope of Bitterroot Mountains, trib. of Northfork Creek.

ULYSSES: Old town on Indian Creek. Post Office from 1902 to 1929, 5 miles from Indianola. After mine of same name.

ULYSSES MOUNTAIN: 7680 feet at Sec 9 T 24 N R 20 E.

VALLIET SPRING: At base of Bluenose Mountain, source of Sam James Creek.

VIER CREEK: From E, trib. of Big Creek 3 miles from Salmon River. After James Vier, early prospector, discoverer of Italian, Rabbitfoot and Singiser Mines. He now lies buried beside the stream. Formerly Hot Springs Creek.

VIOLA MOUNTAIN: 13 miles E of Gilmore, on Continental Divide. After name of principal mine at Nicholia.

VIRGINIA GULCH: From Point of Rock W to Pine Creek, 4 miles from Salmon River.

VOTLER GULCH: From Granite Mountain, trib. of Northfork Creek 1 mile S of Gibbonsville. After Gus Votler who mined here until 1920 when he disappeared.

WADDINGTON CREEK: From E, trib. of Salmon River at Sec 34 T 19 N R 21 E. After Nels Watts Waddington, who had a ranch here.

WADE CREEK: Trib. of Hayden Creek just W of Carroll Creek. After Daniel and Henry Wade, pioneer ranchers.

WAGONHAMMER CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide to Salmon River. After discovery here of certain wagon irons, relics of a fateful band who, in 1862, vainly tried to drive teams and wagons via this route to the Florence stampede.

WALLACE CREEK: From E slope of Salmon River Mountains, NE to Salmon River. After William Wallace, early settler.

WARM CREEK: From Continental Divide, trib. of Lemhi River at Sec 6 T 19 N R 24 E. Formerly Warm Spring Creek.

WARM SPRING CREEK: From W slope of Salmon River Mountains, near Twin Peaks, W to Loon Creek. For 15 miles constitutes boundary between Custer and Lemhi Counties.

WARM SPRING CREEK: See Hellman & Warm Creeks.

WATERFALL CREEK: From Bighorn Crags, flows W 4 miles to Middlefork, where it forms large waterfall.

WAUGH MOUNTAIN: 8885 feet, on boundary between Lemhi and Idaho Counties, 1.5 miles N of Lost Packer Peak. After Alec Waugh, early day stage driver.

WEASEL CREEK: Trib. of Panther Creek, from E 1.5 miles above Opal Creek.

WELLS CREEK: From W slope of Lemhi Range W to Salmon River. After Jude Wells, old timer. Formerly Cow Creek.

WEST FORK CAMAS CREEK: Trib. of Camas Creek at Meyers Cove.

WEST HORSE CREEK: From NW, trib. of Horse Creek 1.5 miles from Salmon River.

WHEAT CREEK: From N, trib. of Salmon River 8 miles below Middlefork.

WHEETIP CREEK: Trib. of Big Bear Creek. Name probably of Indian origin.

WHISKY SPRINGS CREEK: Trib. of Cruikshank Creek.

WHITE CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Agency Creek. After Harry White, early settler or possibly white soil in area.

WHITE GOAT CREEK: From the E, trib. of Camas Creek about 8 miles above Meyers Cove. Drains White Goat Lake.

WILD GOAT MOUNTAIN: 9620 feet, in Bighorn Crags 3 miles E of Middlefork, 2.5 miles N of Mt Maguire. Habitat of wild goat.

WILDCAT CREEK: Trib. of Cruikshank Creek.

WILLIAMS CREEK: From E slope of Salmon River Mountains, E to Salmon River 8 miles S of Salmon. After Henry Williams, pioneer ranchman.

WILLIAMS LAKE: On Lake Creek, 2.5 miles W of Salmon River. After Henry Williams.

WILSON CREEK: From Yellowjacket Mountains W to Middlefork River opposite Soldier Creek.

WILSON MOUNTAIN: 9556 feet, in Bighorn Crags, 5 miles E of Middlefork River. After "Puddin River" Wilson, early day saloon keeper and picturesque character of Yellowjacket mining camp.

WIMPEY CREEK: From W slope of Continental Divide, trib. of Lemhi River. After Major William Wimpey who settled here in 1867.

WITHINGTON CREEK: From SE, trib. of Llemhi River 1 mile above Baker. After Lester P. Withington.

WOOLARD CREEK: From Bighorn Crags W to Middlefork River.

WRIGHT CREEK: From SW, trib. of Bear Valley Creek, next above Bill Kadletz Creek. After Dr. Frank S. Wright, early physician.

YEARIAN CREEK: From W, trib. of Lemhi River. After George Yearian, pioneer settler.

YELLOW CAT CREEK: From E, trib. of Loon Creek 5 miles from Middlefork. A big yellow house cat lived at mouth of creek for several years.

THE SALMON CITY BREWERY.

BEER BY THE KEG

OR BOTTLE

Patronise - Home - Industry

MIKE SPAHN: Proprietor.

YELLOW PEAK: 10,968 feet, Lemhi Range, 4 miles N of Flat Iron Mountain. After yellow rock formations.

YELLOWJACKET: Old mining camp on Yellowjacket Creek, Post Office 1893 to 1912.

YELLOWJACKET CREEK: Form Bighorn Crags, SW to Camas Creek 4 miles E of Middlefork. Name based on a story that while the first explorers were finding gold here, their horses were stung by yellowjackets, bringing them grief.

YELLOWJACKET MOUNTAINS: Mountain range about 10 miles long, trending NE between Yellowjacket Creek and Middlefork River.

Information taken from:

1) List of names of locations by Bess E. Stroud, then Lemhi County Superintendant.

2) *Place Names of Lemhi County, Idaho* by Selway Lysle Mulkey. Master's Thesis, U. of Idaho, 1970.

3) *Idaho Place Names - A Geographical Dictionary* by Lalia Boone, U. of Idaho Press, 1988.

Grand Ball

McPherson Post No. 3,

G. A. R.

Anderson's Opera House

July 4, 1906

RECEPTION:
Messrs Wm. Andrews, Steve Manfull, Jas. Light. Mesdames Logan Igou, Truman Andrews, Theodore Ketchum, Frank Tingley.

ARRANGEMENTS:
I. B. Giles, B. F. Russell, G. A. Martin.

PROMPTERS:
Geo. A. Martin, Wm. J. Bryan.

TICKES, Without Supper, $1.50

On Sale at

Edwards' and Pyeatt's Drug Stores

WORSHIP IN LEMHI COUNTY, IDAHO

by Barbara W. Young

When one thinks of religion in Lemhi County, one thinks of traditional Christian denominations, but to be realistic, one must go back to the time of the aboriginal Idahoans. Those people who lived in this land did have religion, and they practiced it for centuries. They believed in a supernatural power. Their dependence on that belief was reinforced through their child- rearing practices, rituals, and public exhortation by leaders.

Today we are aware of the Indian Sun Dance, the Native American Church, and other beliefs, and many Christian denominations are now found among Idaho Indians; but these developments came with European influences as early as 1700 A.D.—a century before Lewis and Clark came into this valley.

Christianity, in an organized form, came into Lemhi County about fifty years after Lewis and Clark met Cameahwait on Lemhi Pass.

In 1855, twenty-seven missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints arrived in the Salmon River country, after a thirty-four day trek from Mormon headquarters in Salt Lake City. President Brigham Young had instructed them to "Establish a mission among the Indians and to teach them the arts of husbandry and peace." In two years a fort and twenty-five cabins had been constructed, several hundred acres of land had been cleared, and the first irrigation system in Idaho was begun.

In 1858, Indians from other tribes raided the mission, killing two missionaries and wounding five other. They also drove off 250 head of cattle and 29 horses. The remaining missionaries were called back to Salt Lake.

In 1866, gold fever hit near Leesburg. Salmon was settled two years later, and there were about twenty known Catholics in the vicinity. The first priest known to have visited was Father Francis Kuppers from Montana. A year later, in 1879, Archbishop Charles Seghers from Oregon City made a visitation.

It was October 13, 1870, when the first Episcopal service was held in Salmon, under the direction of Bishop Tuttle. With offices in Boise, Idaho, Salmon was one of the most isolated churches in the Diocese.

The first quarterly conference of the Beaverhead Circuit of the Methodist Church was held in 1872 in Montana, and a pastor and prominent Mason, Hugh Duncan, reported that he had visited Salmon City. Apparently this is the first record of Methodist services in this valley. Hugh Duncan served as pastor from 1872 until June, 1873. Then William Van Orsdel was appoint-

This photo shows the old Methodist Church and parsonage at Main and Center Streets. It was made of red brick from the Pollard Quarry west of town, and while it lacked many conveniences that modern churches find indispensible, yet to some, no other church will ever seem so sacred. The old church building and parsonage were sold in the early 1940's.

ed Junior Preacher, and he worked in the Montana Territory with Rev. Francis A. Riggan. They served Virginia City, Bannock, and Salmon City.

The Methodist Church was organized with five charter members. We will recognize the names Glendenning, Noteware, Wentz, and McCaleb. They met first in the Odd Fellows Hall, which is above today's Hallmark store.

Originally, the Methodist headquarters were at Junction, near today's Leadore, and later were moved to Salmon in 1884. In 1880 the Ladies Church Society organized and became the nucleus of the force resulting in the building of the Methodist Church, which was made of local red brick and stood on the (NE) corner of Main and Church Street. (Present location of the Chevron station.)

In 1884, when their church was ready for occupancy, Mrs. Anna B. McCaleb wrote, "Time fails to tell of those strenuous years. The women of the church and those out of it, as well as nearly all the young people of the place, lent their aid in giving socials, fairs, suppers, and literary entertainments to raise money to complete the church until finally in 1884 it was finished and dedicated".

Distance makes for self-reliance, and along with the other churches of the day, Episcopalians had to be self-reliant, yet dependent on one another. Seven years after Bishop Tuttle's visit . . . Biship Talbot visited Salmon and conducted services in 1887.

It was a year earlier, 1886, when Catholic Bishop Glarieus was vicar apostolic who visited Salmon, and he set the stage for annual visits from Rev. Van der Donct, of Pocatello.

Six years later, a young Seventh-day Adventist minister was visiting his sister, Nellie Albertson, in Salmon and he was invited to preach in the Methodist Church.

In 1898 two Mormon elders returned to the Fort Lemhi area, but there did not seem to be any interest, so they did not stay.

At the turn of the century, with the opening of many mines, and the creation of the Gilmore and Pittsburg Railroad in the Lemhi area, there were many Irish Catholics anxious to find religious freedom in the west. They had received much ridicule from people in the East, and they found peace in the west.

When St. Charles Catholic Church was organized in Salmon in 1901, it became apparent there was also a need for a Catholic church in Leadore. Father Peter Gresl, basded in Idaho Falls, worked with the Ross brothers and they built the St. Joseph's Church in Leadore and the St. Catherine's Church in Gilmore.

That same year brought about the organization of the First Presbyterian Church. Reverend S. E. Wishard, from the Synod of Utah, assisted with the organization, with twelve charter members. Organizers included Lucy Clough and Emily Brown. For several months, church meeting were held in the Brown home, and in September, 1902, F. B. Bonner was ordained and became the first pastor of the Salmon Church.

The Episcopal Church of the Redeemer was completed in 1904. Built of native rough cut stone donated by Colonel Shoup, the brick interior chancel arch was donated and constructed by Francis Pollard. The complicated work of building the gothic arches was done by stonemasons William O'Connell and Frank Pollard. Beautiful stained glass windows were donated as memorials and were shipped from the East; some by mule train over Agency Pass.

The Presbyterian Church, at Lena and McPherson Streets, has changed very little since its completion in 1904. It is frame construction with gabled roof in an L-shaped plan with random shingle siding. The bell tower has a pure hip roof. New windows with sandblasted design have recently been installed.

1887 - On Tuesday last, A. D. King brought in the new bell for the Methodist Church. While going down Main he rang the bell. It is of good size and tone.

In 1902, two brother, John and Will Holbrook, who were Seventh- day Adventist ministers, held a series of meeting in the Salmon area, and this led to regular meetings for several years.

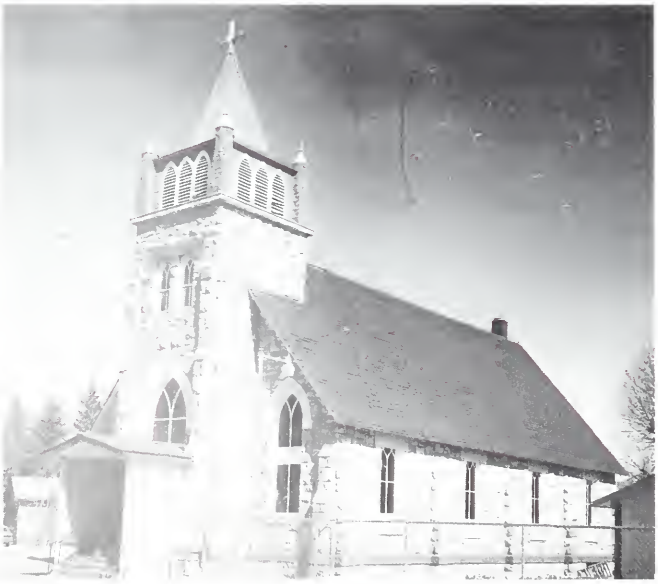
It was also in 1902 that the Episcopal Mission was established at the Lemhi Indian Agency, and this remained active until the Agency was closed. Activity among Episcopalians was strong in the early 1900's and in 1903, the present church building (in Salmon) was erected. Francis (Frank) M. Pollard, a local stone mason, was the builder. Mr Pollard's work is still visible in many buildings in Salmon.

Presbyterian effort was also strong, and the church building was erected in 1903-1904, and dedicated.

In 1905, the Reverand Ruffan Jones was appointed to be the first priest for the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer. Under his leadership, the Alter Guild was formed in 1908, and it still functions today.

1908 was a big year religiously speaking. Twenty individuals were baptized as Seventh-day Adventists, and this company became the center of the current Adventist Church. During that same year, the St. Charles Catholic Church purchased three lots for a future parish church. That year they laid the cornerstone and present foundation of the church, which was also constructed by Frank Pollard.

Many lay leaders functioned in the Seventh-day Adventist Church. After a time, the local leadership was transferred to Mrs. Nellie Albertson, who did just about everything to keep the church alive. She served in many offices, gave Bible studies, was an active missionary, and she often walked eleven miles for meetings.



The corner stone for St. Charles Catholic Church, at Hope and South St. Charles Streets, was layed in 1908 and the church was dedicated in 1911. Frank Pollard did the stone work using large ashlar stone blocks from the Shoup quarry, which were cut, then shaped with a chisel. The church has a gabled roof, and Gothic style windows. The square bell tower is topped by a wood shingled belfrey with three Gothic shaped louver openings on each side, and corner supports topped with metal cone and pineapple finials.

In 1911 the first mass was conducted in the completed St. Charles Catholic Church, and the building was dedicated on July 20. Father J. F. Gresl served as pastor.

In 1915 two Mormon brother, Arch and Thomas McFarland, along with Arch's wife, Druciolla, arrived in the Leadore area. They were followed three months later by the James E. Peterson family. They were strong in the faith, and met regularly in their homes. Two missionaries attended services in 1917, and organized the first Sunday School in the area. There were twenty eight people attending and Arthur Peterson . . . was selected as superintendent of the Sunday School.

Also in 1917 the first Seventh-day Adventist Church was built on the corner of Hope and McPherson. Some sixty names were enrolled on church records. Activity was strong for about eight years, but when the Albertsons had to leave the area for a time, interest and membership declined and the church stood vacant for ten years.

1924 brought the Mormon Sunday School to Salmon, with Lemuel Jeppson as superintendent and a membership of thirty-five. They also met in the upstairs rooms of the old Odd Fellows Building and the McNutt Building. Construction on their first building began in 1927, and the facility was ready for use in 1929.

The LDS Church at the corner of Shoup and Lillian was in use until the early 1960's.

Faith Bible Chapel was founded in Salmon by Ethel M. Heidner. She went to California for treatment, and while there, attended the Angeles Temple in Los Angeles and experienced a miraculous healing after the pastor of the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel prayed for her. Returning to Salmon, Mrs. Heidner opened her home for cottage prayer meeting. In 1929 she successfully petitioned the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel for membership. She became the first pastor, with fifty- five charter members. For some time, they rented the McNutt Hall, and they also used the Odd Fellows Hall. Church members built a small parsonage at the site of the present Cabbage Patch Square in 1934, where they held services. In 1937 they sold the parsonage and bought ground at Fulton and Fourth Streets from the Dempsey family, where they erected a modest frame building.

Depression times were tough, yet church growth flourished. In 1930 the large stained glass, "Christ in Gethsemane" window was installed in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer as a memorial. This art piece still serves the community and is lighted regularly. The Episcopal Church sponsored three community churches and Sunday Schools in Gibbonsville, Shoup, and Tendoy.

In Leadore, Mormons continued to meet in various homes until 1920, when Hattie Groom, a member of the Methodist Church, offered them the use of their recently vacated Methodist Building. They met in this building for the next eight years.

In 1931 the Salmon membership of the Mormons had grown to be organized into a "ward" and was made part of the Lost River Stake, which is similar in structure to a diocese. The stake headquarters were at Moore, Idaho, and David J. Clark was the first Salmon bishop.

After a ten year period of semi-activity, the Seventh-day Adventist Church was reorganized in 1935, with twenty-nine members enrolled. Among them were Bill Goodman, Mildred Hamilton and Albert Schultz, who are active today. In 1936 the first church school was started in the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Since that time, the shurch has operated and successfully supported a church school.

A. A. Smith and his heirs sold part of the property, locally known as "Cabbage Patch Square", to the Pentacost Church in June of 1939. It was at this time a building, now occupied by the Salmon River Playhouse, was constructed. R. B. Cavaness, George Bear, and Sarah Sandiland were recorded as trustees. At that time, the Assembly of God Church of Salmon was incorporated, with the first pastor and founder being Milam Fitzgerald.

At the onset of World War II, the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in Salmon formed a Federated Church. The old Methodist Church building and parsonage were sold and proceeds were put into the Federated Church. This organization lasted eight years. The Methodist Church was reorganized in 1949, with Rev. Don I. Smith returning as pastor. The services took place in the American Legion Hall.

Rev. Smith had organized the Lemhi Women's Society in 1945 and sevices were held in homes, in Leadore's Silver Dollar Saloon, and the Grange Hall until funds could be raised to erect a Methodist Church in the upper Lemhi Valley.

The depression and war years took their toll. It wasn't until 1948, when Wilfred and Eunice Keele became pastors, that the Foursquare Church took on new growth. They served for six years at this location. In 1966, they returned to the church and re- named it the Faith Bible Chapel.

During the 1950's mining interests developed at Cobalt and the Church of the Redeemer joined with others in taking regular worship services to Cobalt.

Following World War II the economy brightened and so did church growth. In 1950 the Salmon Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints had grown to over a thousand members and was divided into two wards. Robert Stokes and Harold Havens were sustained as bishops.

In October, 1950 the Methodists began to meet in a parsonage on a lot on the bar which was donated by Howard and Marjorie Sims. Enthusiasm was high and in two weeks $23,000 was raised to begin construction of a new church. A lot was purchased from Joe Herndon, and the building began under the direction of Fred Youngstrom and Dale Combs.

Beloved Elizabeth Reed, a self-appointed Lemhi County historian, located the old Methodist Church bell and donated it to the new church. It was installed in the bell tower, and is still used today. The sanctuary was first used for worship on Palm Sunday, April 6, 1952. The mortgage was burned in 1959 and the building dedicated that same year.

This is the new Methodist Church at Courthouse Dr. and Lombard. It was formally opened for public worship on April 6, 1952. The bell from the original old Methodist church hangs in the bell tower.

In 1953 . . . Mormon membership had expanded so that the Salmon River Stake was orgnaized with five wards. and two independent branches. H. Earl Stokes was the first Stake president. Wards were the two in Salmon, one in Lemhi, one in Leadore, and one in Challis. Branches were at Patterson and Cobalt.

In 1954, The Church of the Redeemer constructed the adjacent Parish Hall, and it was about that time when the Presbyterians built their center for fellowship and recreation.

1955 was the year the Seventh-day Adventist Church was constructed, with the dedication taking place three years later.

1919 - Marion Mahoney, with lost battalion, safe home again.

The Seventh-day Adventist Church, at 1600 Main Street, was constructed in 1955.

A three year construction began in 1959 to erect the present Salmon Idaho Stake Center, which is a meeting place for the stake offices, as well as three wards in the Salmon area.

1960 saw a new organ installed in the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer.

During the 1950's the growth of the Assembly of God Church expanded and the church leadershiip could see a need for a larger worship center. Pastors Dick Vandeventor and Mark Beneze assisted with the transition of the property in May, 1979, when the facility was remodeled for the Salmon River Playhouse. That year the Assembly of God church moved into new quarters at 510 Bulwer. Today's pastor is Rev. Daniel Davis.

In 1969, the Salmon Valley Baptist Church began as a mission of the Southern Baptist Convention. Rev. Roy Myers was pastor, and the membership met in the Eagles' Hall on Main Street until 1981. Interest was high and just three years after the organization locally, ground was purchased on Cemetery Lane for a building. In 1980, ground was broken and services took place in 1981, with the dedication in September. In 1982 the Salmon Valley Baptist Mission was constituted into a church and had the privilege of hosting the annual meeting of the Eastern Idaho Southern Baptist Association in 1983 and in 1987. Rev. Bruce Miller has been pastor since February of 1988.

The Lutheran Church has record of a parish at the beginning of the 20th century, though information is scarce. The present activity of Lutherans began in 1972 when a number of Lutheran families residing in Salmon invited Rev. Richard Kiessling of Hamilton, Montana, to meet with them about holding services and organizing a church. A month later, the facilities of the Church of the Redeemer were graciously offered to the Lutherans for their first service. For several years, the Lutheran Church in Hamilton sent a pastor to Salmon to conduct services on a monthly basis.

In 1977 the Lutheran Churches in Hamilton and Stevensville joined in a "Shared Ministry Program" which brought a second monthly service to Salmon. Soon afterwards, the Montana District Missions Committee began to take a serious interest in establishing a congregation. Terry Rosennau was Lay Minister in 1978 and the group arranged to meet monthly in the Presbyterian Church.

The membership selected the name, "Shepherd of the Valley Lutheran Church", and a constitution was adopted. In 1978 the Salmon congregation applied for membershiip and was officially received into the Montana District of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, at the District Convention in Lewiston, Montana. Two months later the congregation celebrated "Charter Membership Sunday'. The first president was Harold Klein. Just five months later, the group purchased seven acres of land for a future church site, two miles from Salmon on Highway 28. Interest grew and services were expanded to May, Idaho and to Challis. In 1983 Rev. David Poovey was installed as pastor and with his encouragement, the building was erected and dedicated in 1986. In 1987, Richard H Neugebauer was ordained and installed as pastor of the Shepherd of the Valley Lutheran Church.

The Westland Bible Mission was founded in March, 1973, to set up Bible studies, Sunday Schools, Vacation Bioble Schools and churches in Southwestern Montana and East-central Idaho. A Bible Study, directed by Pastor Sam Gupton, developed into a Sunday School and church program in 1976. The following year, the Brian Smith family moved to Salmon, and he served as mis-

The newly remodeled LDS Church at 400 So. Daisy - Spring 1992

sionary-pastor for six years. The group met in the American Legion Hall for some time, and following Idaho incorporation in 1980, they purchased property overlooking Salmon for a building site. In 1982 construction of a two-story building began and in 1984 the church moved into the lower level. For some time the Salmon Church Academy functioned with Accelerated Christian Education Curriculum, and though the program was discontinued in 1984, plans are to resume the program upon completion of the building. Mac Johnson served as pastor during the major period of building construction, and in 1988 LeRoy Bandurraga became pastor.

The Church of Christ began in 1973 when two families moved into the area and found no congregation of their faith. They held their first services in the American Legion Hall. Glen Hatcher, sponsored by The Church of Christ in Helena, Montana, conducted a series of gospel meetings during the first half of 1974, and many new people were baptized. Later that year, the congregation obtained a full-time minister and began to secure the property on the corner of Fourth and Mary Street. Over the next three years, the house was torn down and used in the construction of the present auditorium and four classrooms. This was finished in 1978. In 1979 Phillip G. Langston moved to Salmon and accepted the work with the Church of Christ.

Change continues to take place in the churches in Lemhi County. In 1981 the Faith Bible Chapel underwent a large expansion of the sanctuary, added a spacious fellowship hall, modern kitchen, pastor's office and other needed facilities.

In 1983, the Seventh-day Adventist School moved into new facilities at the corner of Bulwer and Fairmont.

The Presbyterian Church made a major renovation with new windows in 198-87. Robert E. Wiederrick designed and sandblasted the windows, two of which bear the design of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A.

In 1989, the third structure for the Leadore Ward was dedicated in that area. It was designed for expanded growth, with state of the art construction to comply with environmental and safety standards.

In reviewing material submitted for this history, the writer observed that all churches are engaged in some unique programs involving youth, the elderly, and the troubled. Shelter homes, programs for drug rehabilitation, support for Alcoholics Anonymous, for Hospice, and social programs prevales as the churches are striving to serve the needs of all people.

What good is religion? This is a question which has been debated for centuries, and it has many answers. Scripture sustains many of those answers. People rely on faith, and find good things in doing for others through kindly deeds. When tragedy strikes, when illness occurs or when natural disasters take place, life becomes real very quickly. Instantly we witness the need for service and love, one for another.

Editors note: This material was written by Barbara W. Young, Lemhi County Centennial Chairman, in December 1989. Mrs. Young compiled the data from submitted documentation, and if some reference seems brief, it is because the source material was brief. Mrs. Young took full responsibility for the narrative, based on research given her by the ministers or their representatives. We are indebted to her for such a monumental undertaking.

CEMETERIES AND BURIAL PLACES OF LEMHI COUNTY

by Julia Randolph

At the time of the arrival of Lewis and Clark in Lemhi County in 1805, the only known inhabitants were the native Indians. The group which lived in the valley and became known as the Lemhi Indians, were of the Shoshone people. In the mountainous area of the lower Salmon River were the Sheepeaters who were of the Nez Perce tribe.

Due to the vastness of the area, the Indians had very little trouble finding burial places. Some used flat plateaus overlooking a river, or high up, away from a river; others used raised platforms on poles, or cremation, to execute their tribal customs. The Sheepeater sometimes utilized a slide rock area to cover his dead. One of the places that the Lemhi chose to secret their dead, was a cavern in volcanic rock some thirty miles southeast of Salmon. With the influx of the white settlers in the county, the cavern's location became known and it was vandalized for the treasures therein. Finally the skeletal remains were transported to a nearby rounded ridge top, and there interred, in the hope that no one would again desecrate their last resting place.

There were also Chinese merchants and miners who died in Lemhi County in the early days, but all indications lead to the belief that they were exhumed and transported back to their beloved China.

By the turn of the century more settlers were added to the influx of miners, freighters and prospectors which necessitated the choosing of decent burial grounds near the small communities that were springing up. There was sometimes confusion regarding cemetery names. For example, the Hahn Cemetery is the same as the Spring Mountain Burial Ground. This came about because mining was booming on Spring Mountain and at the base of the mountain a town was formed that was called Hahn; hence the two names.

At Leesburg, there were two cemeteries at one time, the division being attributed to two factions which settled there. They were the followers of General Lee and

General Grant, of Civil War fame. The Grantsville people were gradually overshadowed by the Leesburg-ites. Today, only one cemetery can be found.

Nearly fifty miles southeast of Salmon is the small town of Leadore, which boasts two cemeteries: the Yearian and the McRae. Politics was the culprit that separated these two! A Mr. Stephenson hated the fact that his wife was resting with "those Republicans'! Therefore, when the McRae Cemetery was newly established, he had Mrs. Stephenson's remains exhumed and re-interred in the new cemetery.

Besides numerous solitary graves sprinkled throughout Lemhi County there are several small and historic cemeteries to be sought out by the avid historian or the true genealogist. Following is a list of many of them:

From Salmon, easterly, to Birch Creek: Fort Lemhi Cemetery, McRae Cemetery, Yearian Cemetery, Gilmore Cemetery, Hahn Cemetery and Barzee Cemetery.

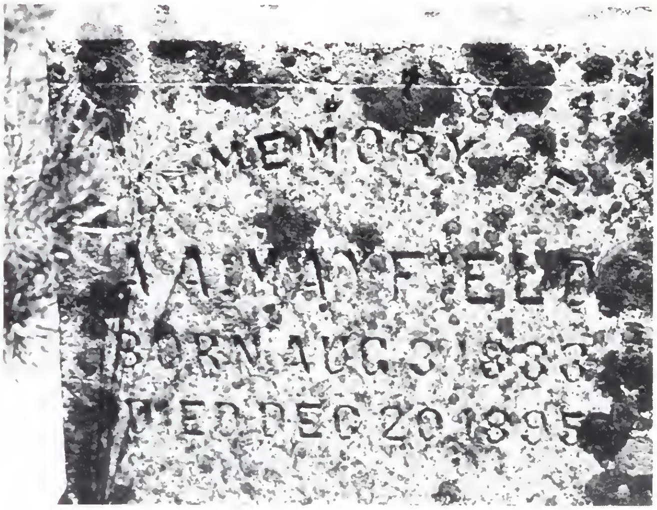
From Salmon, south then east, to the Pahsimeroi Valley: Hussey (or Lambeth, or Iron Creek) Private Cemetery and the May Cemetery.

From Salmon, north, then west, down the Salmon River: Ballengee Private Cemetery on Tower Creek, Indianola Burial Ground, Spring Creek Grave Site, Shoup Cemetery, Pine Creek Grave Sites and Owl Creek Grrave site.

From the Salmon River up Panther Creek: Leesburg Cemetery, Yellow Jacket Cemetery and Musgrove Grave Sites.

Up the North Fork of the Salmon River from North Fork is the Gibbonsville Cemetery.

The few notations found of early burials of the white settlers can be attributed to several causes. The remoteness of the area and the lack of communications are certainly among them. However, due to the thoughtfulness of one gentlemen in Lemhi County, several names and dates have been recorded. A. A. Mayfield is noted for carving names and dates on native stone and erecting those stones on graves of those he had known and cared for. He rests in the Leesburg Cemetery.



In memory of A. A. Mayfield, 1833 to 1895, who marked the graves of friends so they would be remembered.

courtesy Julia Randolph

1904 - May 5. Fred Myers, a rancher on Boyle Creek, aged 65, was found dead in his cabin last Friday morning. Death is supposed to have been from heart failure. He was buried Saturday afternoon.

CHIEF TENDOYS
GRAVE

Chief Tendoy's grave. The only one marked on this sagebrush covered ridge, where forty acres have been designated an Indian Burial Ground. About twenty miles due east of Salmon.

courtesy Julia Randolph

Salmon Cemetery - established in 1871.

Dale Ford photo

GLIMPSES OF PEOPLE FROM THE PAST

by Julia Randolph

Life was hard and death was often sudden and unexpected in the old times in Lemhi County. These glimpses of people past are included to show the wide diversity between life then and now. Some were young, some were old, and they all died.

From South Lemhi County:

CHARLEY F. GILBERT; The body of "Trapper Charley" was found in a snowslide that demolished his cabin at the head of Mill Creek in June 1938. Death date was set as Feb. 10 according to the last mark on the calendar, and the remains were buried near the homesite. *Recorder Herald, June 15, 1938*

From Gilmore:

PAT RUTLEDGE; The dead body of Pat Rutledge was found in a sitting position propped against a mountain mahogany bush on the outskirts of the Gilmore cemetery by E. A. Widdowson and S. B. Shoemaker Feb. 2, 1928. Rutledge had been employed in the mine in Gilmore and boarding with Joe Denton. His throat was cut and a razor was found by his side. A coroner's jury ruled the death suicide. *Recorder Herald*Feb. 11, 1988, 60 Years Ago.

SHORTY McLANE; . . . the boys decided one night to have a party at Shorty McLane's house. They played poker and drank until they ran out of liquor, then decided to go to town for more to drink. Shorty stayed behind to wait for the party to return. While they were away, Shorty lay down in a back shed, put a stick of dynamite on his chest, and lit it. No one ever knew why. *Fun While it Lasted* by Georgia Shiner, 1971.

BERT RAINEY; Killed by an explosion while packing dynamite caps in sawdust. *Between These Mountains* by Pearl Oberg, pg. 111.

HELEN ROBBINS; Age 17, Helen died in an epidemic at Gilmore. *Recorder Herald*,Jan. 27, 1922.

EDWARD G. PIERCE; Young Pierce died in a skiing accident. The son of Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Pierce, the Gilmore grocers. The young man was loved by all in the small mining town. *Recorder Herald*, Dec. 31, 1987, "60 Years Ago".

From Nicholia:

— ROSS; Mr. Ross, under the influence of alcohol, inadvertently set his clothing on fire and burned himself to death in his cabin. *Idaho Recorder*, Apr. 11, 1889.

WILLIE RENO: Eldest son of J. Frank Reno was thrown and dragged to death by a vicious horse. He was eighteen or nineteen years old. *Idaho Recorder*, Apr. 3, 1901.

SEAVER RENO; Another son of J. Frank Reno. In 1905 he died from drinking contaminated water. *Between These Mountains* by Pearl Oberg, page 94.

PETE SHEAR; Died at Nicholia, age about 50. He was one of three brothers who owned the Viola Mine. *Idaho Recorder*, Feb. 6, 1901.

JACOB SHEAR; A resident of Nicholia, he passed away at Blue Creek in March, 1912. He was an early pioneer of southern Lemhi County and co-owner of the once famous Viola Mine. Ownership of the mine passed to the remaining brother, Alfred. *Idaho Recorder*, March 28, 1912.

From Hahn:

ELIZA & DAVID VEZINA: Mother and Son were victims of a snowslide that covered their cabin on December 23, 1884. *Post Register*. August 17, 1979.

From Leadore:,

JOHN STROM: Charley Bloom was suspected of murdering John near Junction on July 11. *Lemhi Herald*, July 20, 1905.

FRANK WILKIE: Committed suicide in "Junction country'. Age 50. He was born in Troy, New York and died June 12 at Benedict's Ranch. He was a resident of the county for about 30 years and had been a freighter. *Idaho Recorder*, June 20, 1912.

CHARLIE LEE: Mr. Lee and his horse were both struck by lightning and killed instantly while riding on Grizzly Hill near Cruikshank' s place. He left his wife and five or six children. *Idaho Recorder*, June 12, 1913.

ROLAND HARRISON DAVIDSON: Died on Nov. 25, 1972 at age 89 years. The longtime, respected Mayor of "The Windy City" of Leadore.

WILLIE GILBERT STROUD: The child of John D. and Urania D. was born November 30, 1868 and died January 20, 1878. The first of four children of John D. to die at an early age.

JOHN ELBERT STROUD: The child of John D. and Urania D. was born May 27, 1879 and died Oct. 16, 1881.

ALTA MAUD STROUD: The child of John D. and Jennie B. was born and died Oct. 1, 1885. "An angel visited the earth and took the flower away".

LAURA BELLE STROUD: The child of John D. and Jennie B. was born Dec. 10, 1891 and died April 22, 1902. "Weep not father and mother
for me, for I am waiting in the glory for thee".

MARIA KEIM: She lived 31 years in Lemhi Valley and died at Leadore at age 81. She came from South America. Her husband was the late Samuel T. Keim. No children of her own, she raised in her home, no less than sixteen orphans. *Idaho Recorder*, August 27, 1917.

From Pahsimeroi:

LILLIAN CASEY: Miss Casey lived near Dry Creek. While attempting to cross the creek both she and her horse were drowned. Miss Casey's body was recovered three miles below the ford where the accident occurred. *Lemhi Herald*, July 8, 1904.

J. M. RIDING: Mr. Riding of Pahsimeroi, drowned in the Salmon River. His body was recovered about seven miles downstream. He had lived in the Pahsimeroi Valley for about eleven years. He left his wife and three children. *Idaho Recorder*, May 13, 1913.

GEORGIE GRUBB: Born Nov. 10, 1892, the young man died February 2, 1910 at age 18. His headstone reads, "A precious one from us has gone, A voice we loved is stilled, A place is vacant in our home, Which never can be filled".

WILSON P. ELLIS: Born 1832, died 1907, Mr. Ellis was an old settler of the Pahsimeroi, the post office at Ellis was named for him. *Idaho Recorder*, October 17, 1907.

BOISE B. ELLIS: Born 1863, died 1903. He was the first white child born in Boise Basin. *Idaho Recorder*, October 23, 1903.

— McCARNEY: Met his demise at the hand of Mr. Hard. Hard had just returned from going to Camas to pick up his family coming from the east. When he returned, he found his home that he had prepared for the family burned to the ground. A confrontation took place between McCarney and Hard and McCarney drew his weapon and shot Hard in the arm and in the leg. Hard wrenched the weapon away and "beat his assailant's brains out". *Recorder Herald*, September 18, 1986, C.R. Miller.

From Ten Mile:

DAVE MILLER: Aged 80, Dave died at his home near the Gootsman Ranch ten miles up the river. It is said that he was in the Alder Gulch gold strike and that "his children used nuggets for playthings". *Idaho Recorder*, March 28, 1912.

From Fourth of July Creek:

HARRY LEWIS: Former owner of the Lars Geertson property east of Salmon. Harry was killed by a horse at his new ranch on Fourth of July Creek. *Place Names of Lemhi County*, Selway Lysle Mulkey, 1970. pg.96,98.

FRANK FOSTERSON: Founder of the legendary Saddle Mountain Mine, Fosterson lost his life around 1900 in a cave-in that crushed his legs and caused gangrene. He was trapped in the cave-in for three days before being rescued but died enroute to the doctor. *Frontier Times*, November 1973, Maurice Kildare.

From Gibbonsville:

R. G. HEWLETT: Died May, 1897, age 42, in a mining accident at Gibbonsville. Insurance from the mining company of $350 was paid to his parents. *Idaho Recorder*, March 29, 1899.

WESLEY WENDOVER: Died May, 1897, age 37, in a mining accident at Gibbonsville. Insurance from the mining company of $350 was paid to his wife and children. *Idaho Recorder*, March 1899.

GEORGE DAVID ANDERSON: Died in 1899. The first mayor of Gibbonsville, he was born Gregoria de Kelb on Nov. 17, 1833 in Riga, Latvia. Source-Rose Works Anderson.

JOHN W. MC DONALD: Was fatally stabbed by Newt Morgan at Gibbonsville during a Saturday night romp outside of Dunton Bartl's Saloon on June 30, 1894. Morgan was found guilty and sentenced to six years in prison. *Idaho Recorder*. July 4, 1894.

TAYLOR HUGHES: A rock cave-in at the mine at Ulysses killed Taylor, age 17, son of Mr. & Mrs. George Hughes of Gibbonsville. Taylor was the third and last Hughes boy to die in seven years. It was said that the sorrow in that house was almost too much to bear. *Lemhi Herald*, Dec. 7, 1911.

JOHN C. STANTON: Jack was shot and instantly killed by Frank Smith at Gibbonsville in 1898. Smith got seven years. *Lemhi Recorder* April 22, 1898.

DAVID O. STAHL: Served as Sheriff of Lemhi and Custer Counties in 1874 when they were one county. *Lemhi Herald*, December 5, 1912.

CHARLES ROBERT HULL: Age 14, was crushed by a snow-laden woodshed while gathering kindling for his mother in Jan. 1920. *Idaho Recorder*, January 23,1920.

WILLARD DUNTON: He arrived in Gibbonsville around 1890 and established a grocery store and post office. He served as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. Died at age 83 in 1922. *Lemhi Herald*, June 23, 1922.

FRANK WALLACE ANDERSON: Died at Leadore in a fire on board the train. Born Aug. 7, 1879 in Illinois, he had been a railroad employee for 15 years. *Recorder Herald*, September 7, 1938.

From the Lower Salmon River Country:

F. A. BABCOCK: Babcock committed suicide at his tent home down the Salmon River from North Fork. About age 70, he thought he had stomach cancer and several years earlier had lost a foot. Mr. E. T. Eby, close friend and neighbor, found Babcock with this note, dated March 24, 1916, "Friend Eby - Make a rough square box out of these boards and plant it here where the digging is good. Would have Ed Wolfe to have the Navy blue suit and all pertaining to it. No coroner is needed. That is all. By-Bye, Babcock. P. S. The check will pay you for your trouble. Everything is yours". A $20 check was with the note and after the Coroner was notified he said to follow the old man's wishes. *Idaho Recorder*, March 24, 1916.

CHARLES H. SPAYD: He owned and operated the way-station and saloon-cum-store at the Indian Creek Settlement, and served two years as County Commissioner of Lemhi County. He was inclined to partake of an occasional whiskey and was not exactly a financial success. He was unceasingly kind and generous to a fault. Around 1905 he sold the Indianola Way-Station to Charles Layton and settled into semi-retirement with his old friend William (Wild Bill) Vergis and Tom Wend. It was at the Wend Ranch at Hale Gulch that Charlie shot and killed himself in 1909. He was buried beside Wild Bill Vergis at the Ulysses Cemetery. *Idaho Recorder*, May 13, 1909.

WILLIAM M. VERGIS: Wild Bill died February 1909, his death the result of a fight with Indian Creek's way-station proprietor, Charles Layton. Layton denied the killing and said Wild Bill had him down pounding him with a six-shooter when Layton's ten year old son, Roy, grabbed up a gun and shot Wild Bill to save his father. A jury found Layton was lying to save his own hide and convicted him of second degree murder. The sentence, twenty-five years at hard labor . *Idaho Recorder*, March, 4 & May 6, 1909.

From Leesburg:

WILLIAM LUDERMAN: William was shot and killed in Leesburg in 1880 by John McCullough, alias Tim Conners. McCullough was hanged in Salmon on gallows newly erected just for him. The gallows were removed nine years later. *Lemhi Recorder*, March 14, 1889.

ANGUS McGILLIVARY: Angus was found dead near Leesburg. After an evening of heavy drinking he laid down near the trail and chilled to death. He was buried in Leesburg the next morning. *Idaho Recorder*, October 18, 1893.

CHING QUONG: Ching, an old Chinaman, was killed in a shooting by "another celestial'. He was buried at Leesburg. *Idaho Recorder*, November 21, 1902.

MARK QUINAN: Died Aug. 17, 1899 at age 75. From Ireland, Mark had a pair of ivory handled revolvers presented by Queen Victoria for gallant service in the British Navy. (O.E. Kirkpatrick, pps.125-126)

From Yellowjacket:

EVAN STEPHENS: A resident of Yellowjacket, he had the mail contracts between Yellowjacket and between Forney and Meyer's Cove . In 1907 he was thrown from a bucking horse and sustained internal injuries. A doctor was sent for, but road conditions were so bad that only medicine was sent and Evan died a short time later. Age 31. *Idaho Recorder*, May 30 & June 20, 1907.

JOHN MURRAY: An old time miner in the county and foreman of the Kentuck Mine at Shoup, John died at Yellowjacket in May 1895.

THOMAS CLEVELAND: About 75 years old, Thomas died at his cabin on Silver Creek. He had been to Yellowjacket area with three companions just prior to gold being struck there. On that trip, he and his fellow prospectors found gold, but did not recognize its value and left the area unclaimed. He later returned and spent twenty years in a fruitless search to relocate the strike. *Idaho Recorder*, September 7, 1905.

WILLIAM HEBER STEEN: Born in 1937, Bill died too early at age forty-seven. A spring and summer resident of Yellowjacket during the late seventies and early eighties. He was a miner, the president of Yellowjacket. Mines, Inc. and the son of Yellowjacket pioneers. He was interested in developing the property and preserving the Steen family history. Much of his time in Lemhi County was dedicated to the Idaho Oral History Center's Yellow Jacket Project. *Recorder Herald*, June 7 , 1984.

JOHN McTAGGART: While on Fourth of July Creek between Yellowjacket and Forney, he and his dog were struck and killed by lightning. He was a sheepherder, about 55 years old, and worked for the Woods Livestock Company. *Lemhi Herald*, August 8, 1907.

DAN (or Ben) SELMER: Drowned in Loon Creek in May, 1932. He and his horse tumbled into Loon Creek when the trail gave way. He was buried near where he was found. *Iadho Recorder*, August 10 & 17, 1932.

ARTHUR TALIAFERRO: Night foreman at the Lost Packer Mine on Loon Creek, he was crushed by a huge rock. About 30 years old.

From Lemhi County in general:

GEORGE W. HURST: A resident of Shoup, George was going home across the ice of the Salmon River in the spring of 1899, when halfway across, the ice separated and he disappeared into the freezing waters below. He was about 45 years old. *Idaho Recorder*, March 14 & 21, 1899.

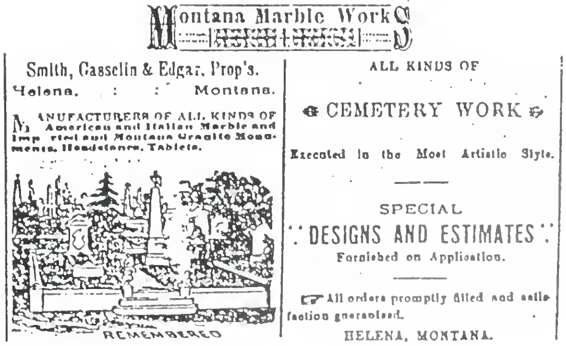
GEORGE SANDERLIN: George drowned in the Salmon River below Shoup. He had worked in the mines, run freight down the river, and prospected. He was a native of Scotland. *Lemhi Herald*, August 8, 1907.

GUSTAFF VOTTLER: German-born in September, 1855, "Gus" disappeared while working his placer claim on Vottler Creek in the summer of 1920. A search party of Arthur Ludwig, George Anderson and Ed Caperon went to his cabin near the Gibbonsville Cemetery and discovered the mine entrance caved in. Believing the old miner to be trapped inside they attempted to dig it out, but gave up after several exhaustive days without success. Gus was never heard from again. *Lemhi Recorder*, August 27, 1920.

Editor's Note: These excerpts are from Julia Randolph's 1989 publication, *This Quiet Ground* and are reprinted here with her permission.

David Vessel's arrival in the Lemhi Valley was the beginning of the end for him. The cards were stacked against him. First his age, 65, was against him and he was in a strange place. Next the weather was against him. It was December of 1901 and it was cold. The winter wind howled around him until be became disoriented. When he was found his feet were frozen and the local doctor finally had to amputate both feet. David lingered several days, and the stumps seemed to be healing, but his stamina was spent and he died. The painful story reached newspapers far and wide and the January 8, 1902 issue brought a response from a sister who had been searching for her brother for 35 years. Ammi Workman's quest ended in Lemhi County.

—Julia Randolph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Leesburg - After 1900

The stagecoach provided necessary transportation.

A sleepy Leesburg existed for many years after the "Boom."

Black and white, a buggy drives through town.

Pony Lake Reservoir, located on Pony Creek; almost non-existant today.

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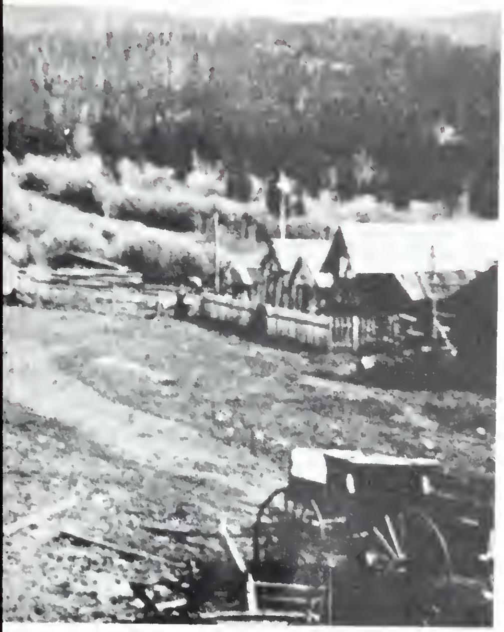
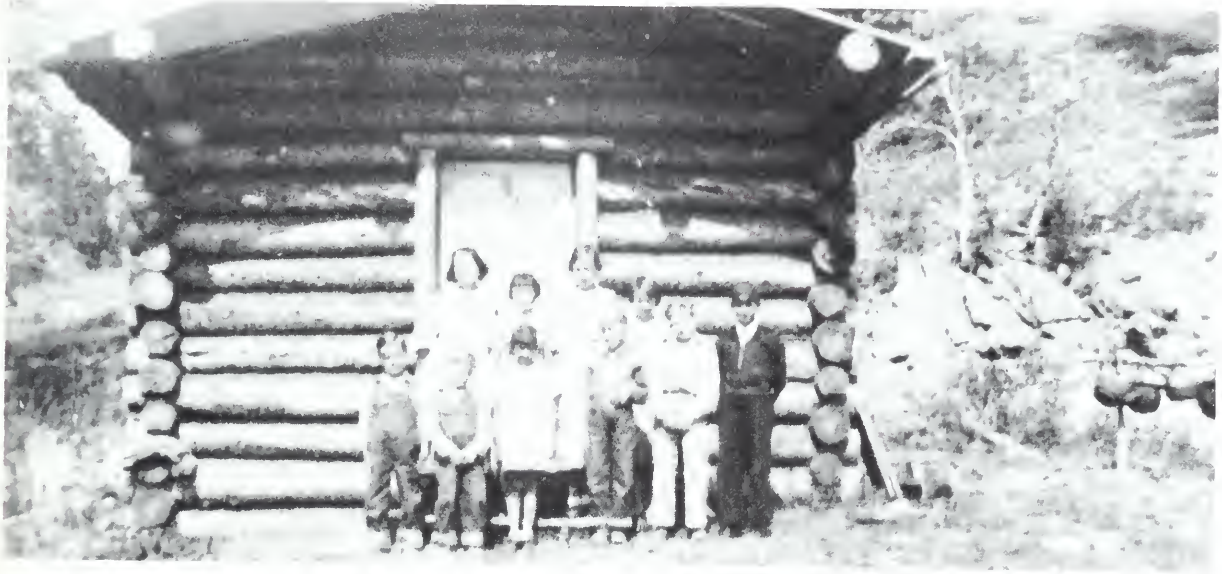
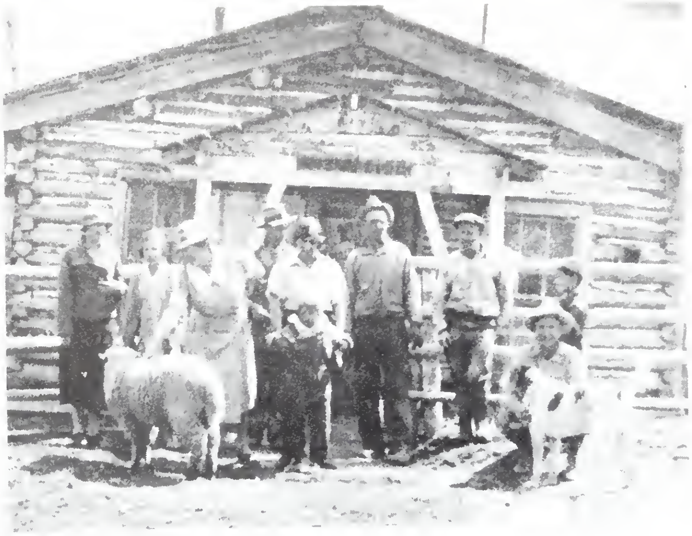


Reverend Howard visiting Leesburg.



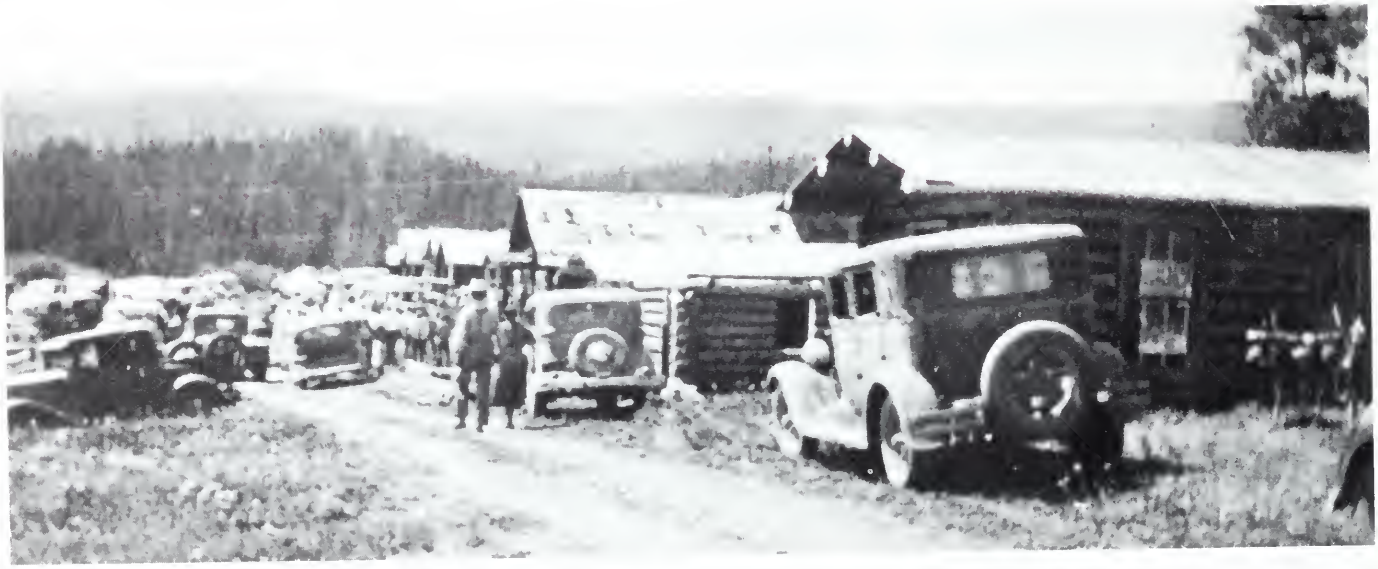
Leesburg
School
1937

Winter came early
and stayed late in
Leesburg.



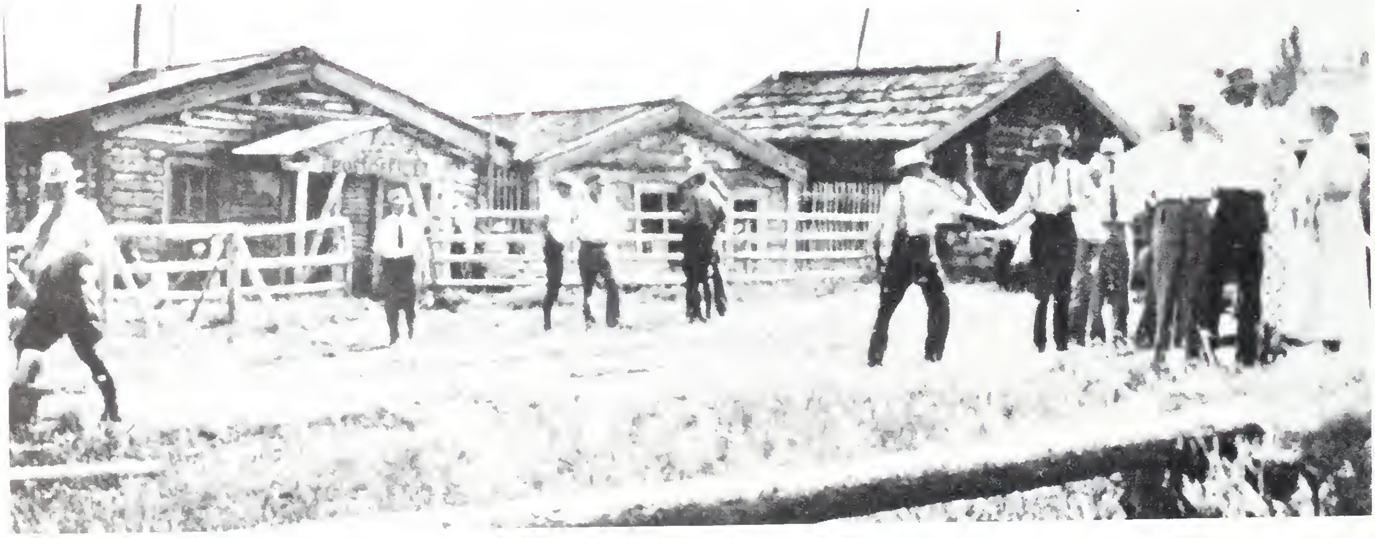
Residents gather at the Leesburg Post Office.

All dressed up for the occasion.



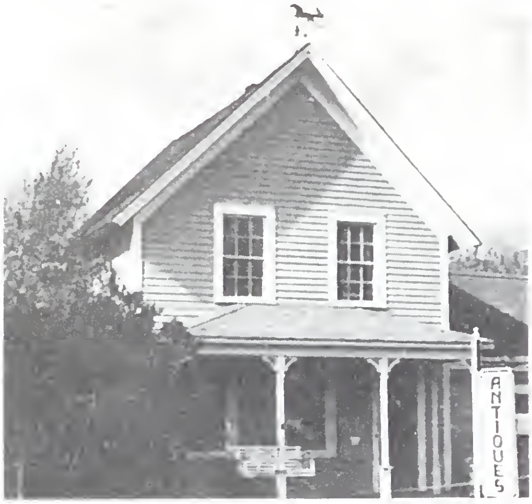
People came from far and near to attend the Reunion.

Old friends met and greeted each other.

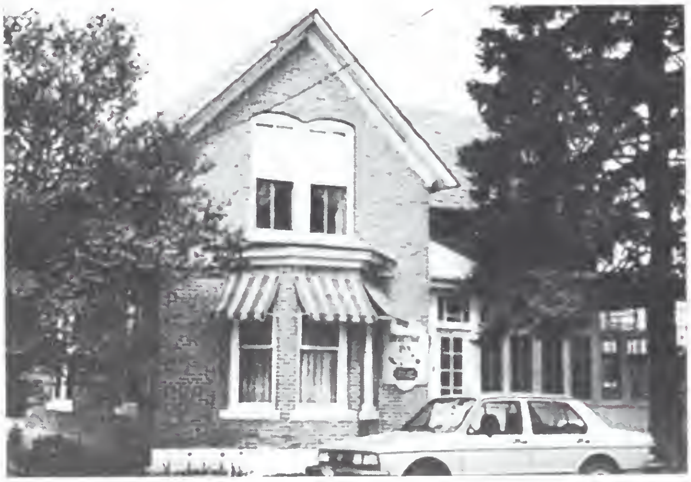


Stories were exchanged and the day enjoyed.

A plaque was dedicated to the original pioneers of Leesburg.

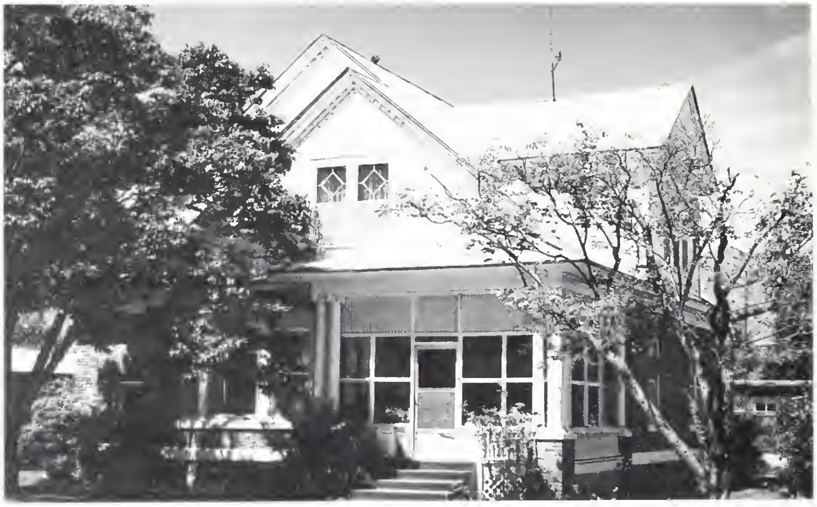


This frame house at 1001 Main Street, is one of the oldest houses on Main Street. It was built about 1883 by Edgar S. Edwards who also owned the International Hotel and acquired a large ranch as well. The house has shiplap siding, a gabled roof and early American carpenter steamboat Gothic design trim on the porch. The single story addition was added to the house in 1905. Restored in 1982, it is now an antique shop.

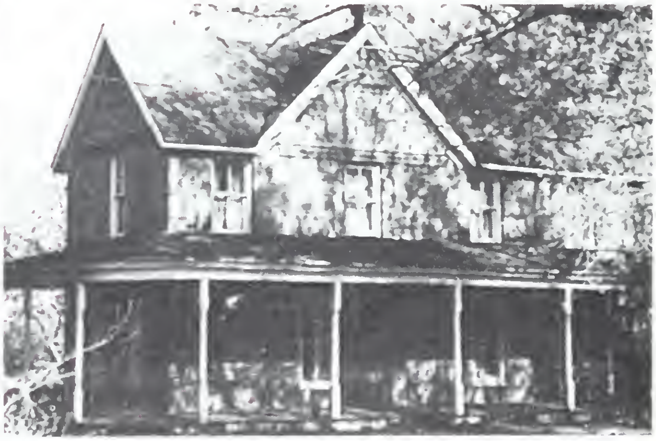


Contructed in 1885 as a warehouse for Col. George L. Shoup, the house is built of Pollard brick, which was sandblasted in 1985. Note the arched brick dentils over the wood supports on the windows and the Chicago bay window. Originally the lower floor was used for unloading and storing freight and the upstairs for lodging, as it was a stopover point for stagecoaches. Since 1888 it has been a rooming house, always owned by women. Restored in 1985 and decorated in Victorian style, the fourteen rooms are now the Heritage Inn, at 510 Lena Street.

LANGSDORF & CO.
Established, 1898. BANKERS
SALMON, IDAHO.
Gold Dust Bought.
Money Orders Sold.

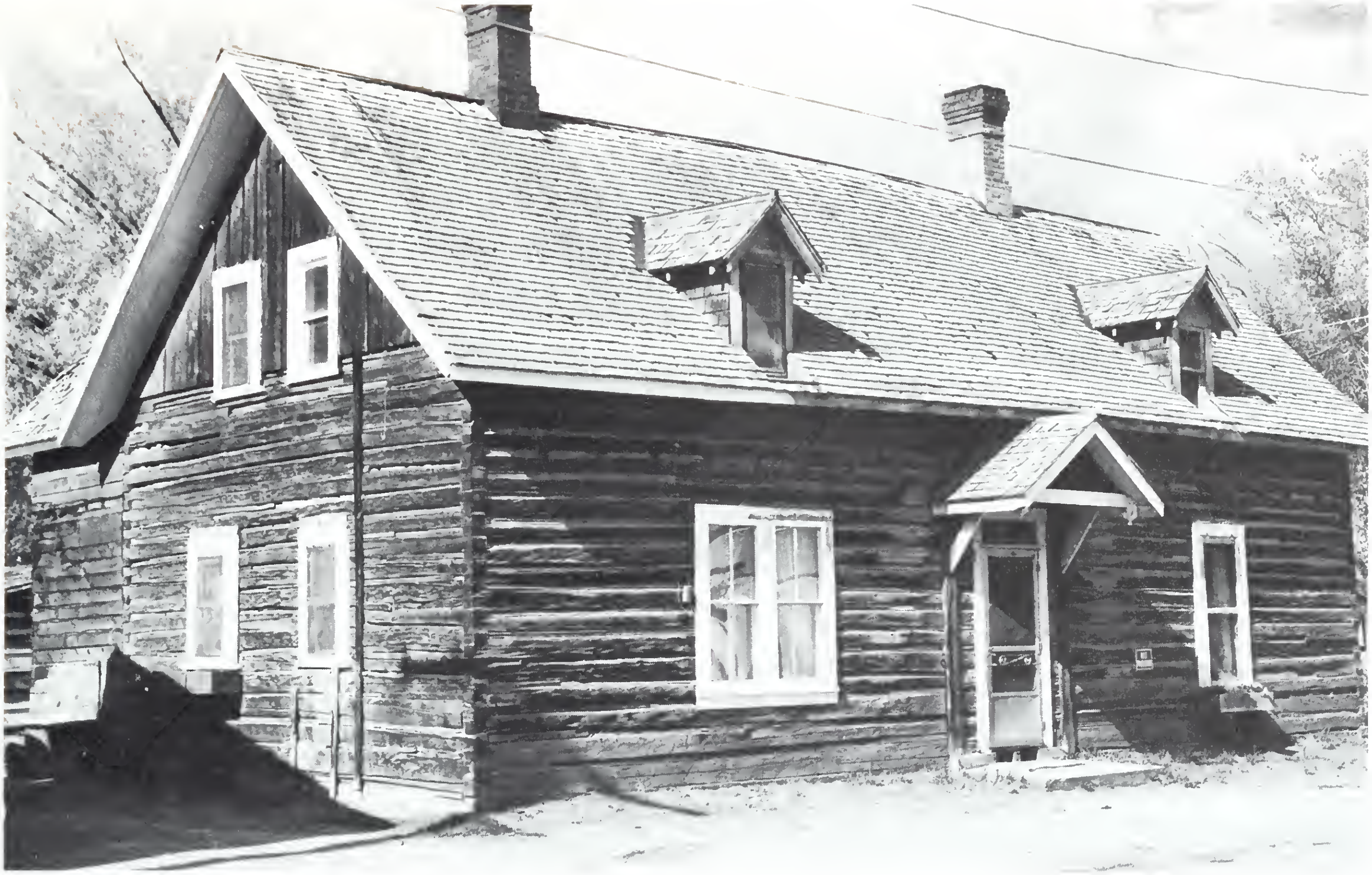


Built in the late 1890's and purchased by Colonel Shoup, this house at 116 N. Daisy, has had several owners, the most recent being Margaret Swift Benedict. Colonel Shoup's wife and daughters lived here until 1926. This gabled roof home is built of three colors of brick laid in a random pattern. The second floor has shingle siding; there are two dormers for the upstairs windows, one a shed dormer and the other a gabeld dormer. The windows have a filigree glass design — muntins, diamond trim. Corinthian caps top the large white wood columns on the porch. In later years the porch was glassed in.

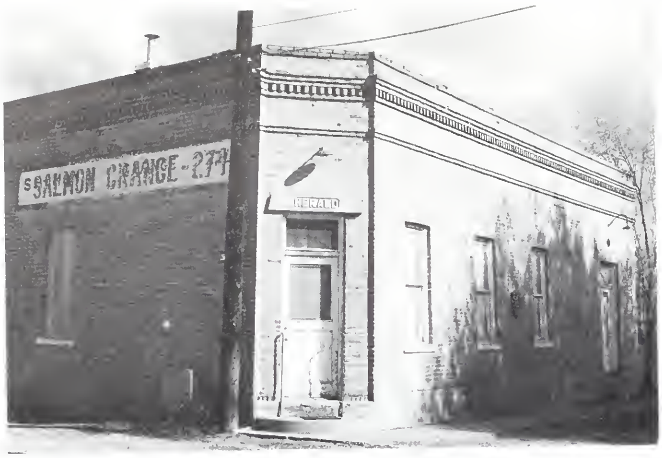


The Socrates A. Myers house was built in 1900 on the east bank of the Salmon River at Hall and Terrace Streets. It is frame construction with brick veneer. Dentil frieze brick work is used and brick is rotated to expose the corner, to create an unusual shadow effect. The veranda roof and columns recall the popular take-off of steamboat Gothic carpentry of the period. It is included in the National Register of Historic places.

Facing page: At South St. Charles and Hope Street is the William Anderson house, a cottage with a hip roof, eaves and rafters characteristic of an oriental roof line. It was built in 1907, with much attention to ornamentation. There are French beveled leaded glass windows, elaborately carved eave runners in steamboat gothic designs, columns with carved Corintian caps, and a fish-scale gable. Total cost was $7000 and he paid his workers in cash every evening. Rumor has it that there is yet, a prohibition-days still in the basement.

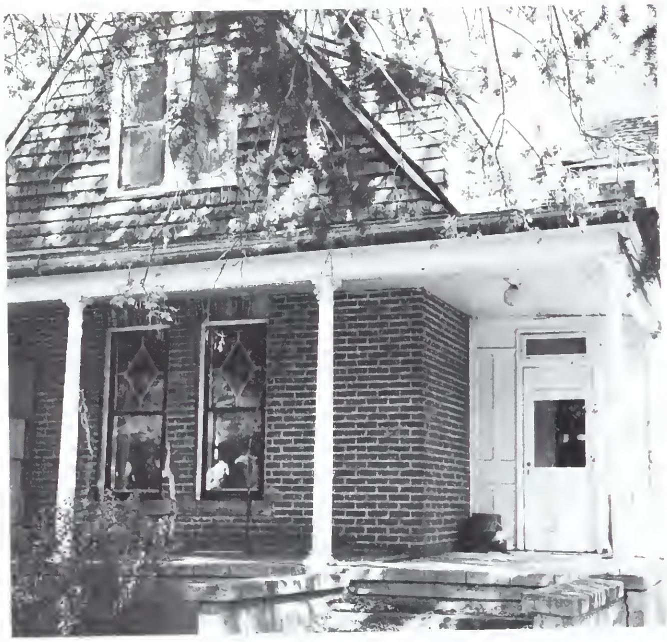


Built in 1880 this two story log house stands at the corner of South St. Charles and Vandreff Streets. The foundation is solid and it has a basement. It is built of hand-hewn timbers and square nails. The logs were squared with a broad axe and axe marks may be seen, even now, on the logs. Roof rafters are built of round timbers, flattened on the roof side and there are two brick chimneys and two gable roofed dormers. Lars Geertson owned the house in 1883 and two Probate Judges lived here in early years.

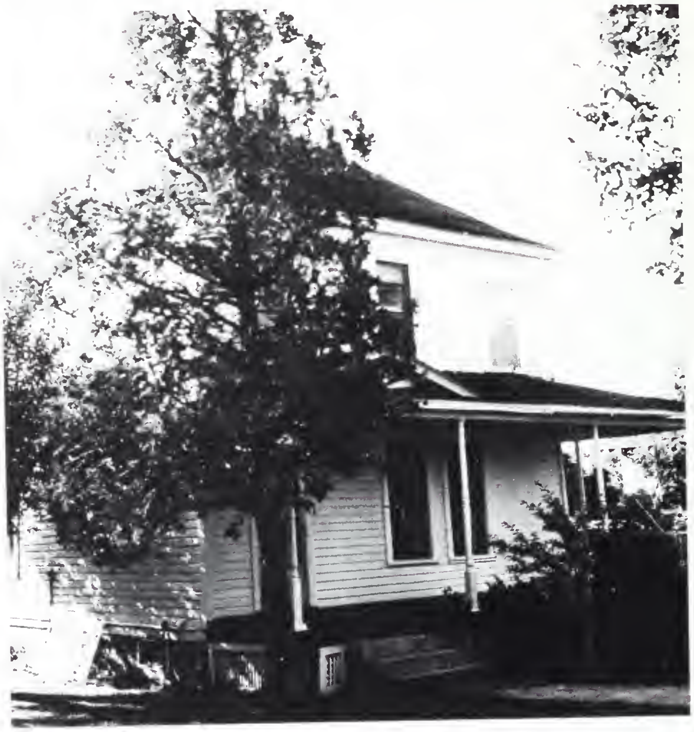


GRANGE BLDG

Constructed in 1910 from local Pollard brick, this building was built by E. K. Abbott as the home of his newspaper The Herald. It stands in the 100 block of North Terrace Street. The trim is brick dentil frieze with a heavy lentil stone over the doorway. The building and a false front to give the illusion of height. In 1932 the newspaper moved to a Main Street building. In 1945 the Salmon Grange acquired the building and added a kitchen, restrooms and gas furnace.

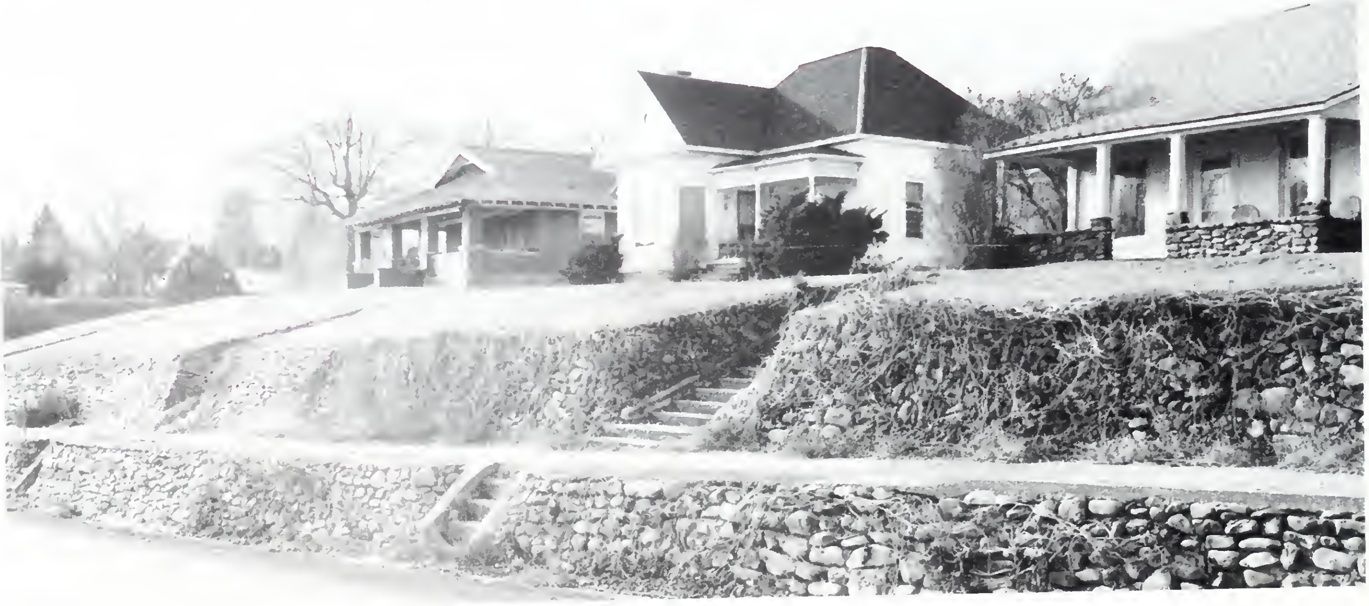


This was the Gwartney home on Terrace Street.



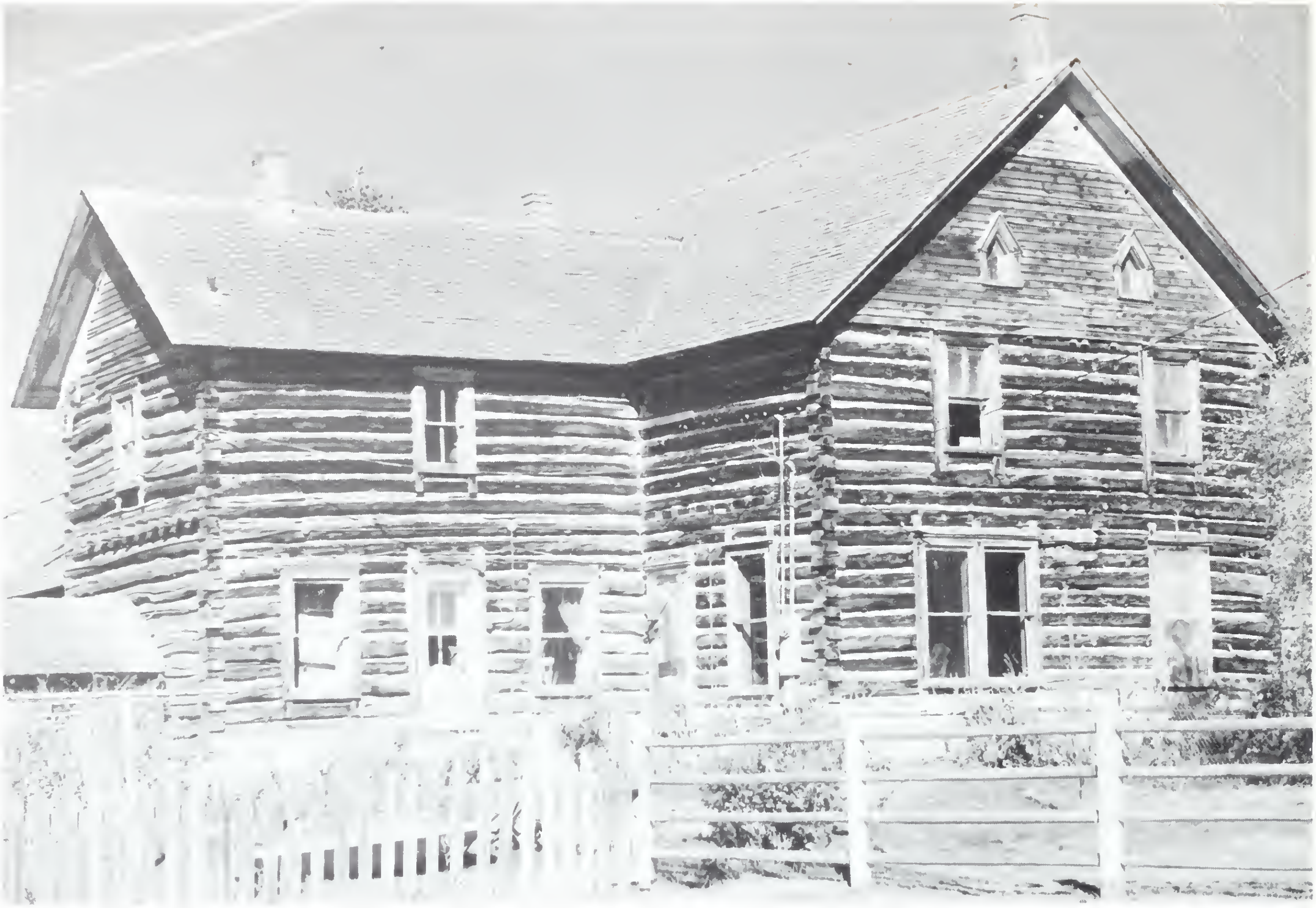
This was originally the home of the Merritt family. Ada Merritt and her son Allen Merritt were well known in Salmon.

The rock retaining wall on Front Street was built in the 1930's by the CCC workers. Overlooking the Salmon River and the City of Salmon these were the homes of Fred Viel, Peter McKinney, and R. M. Murdock.



Dr. Hanmer's house on Neyman Street.

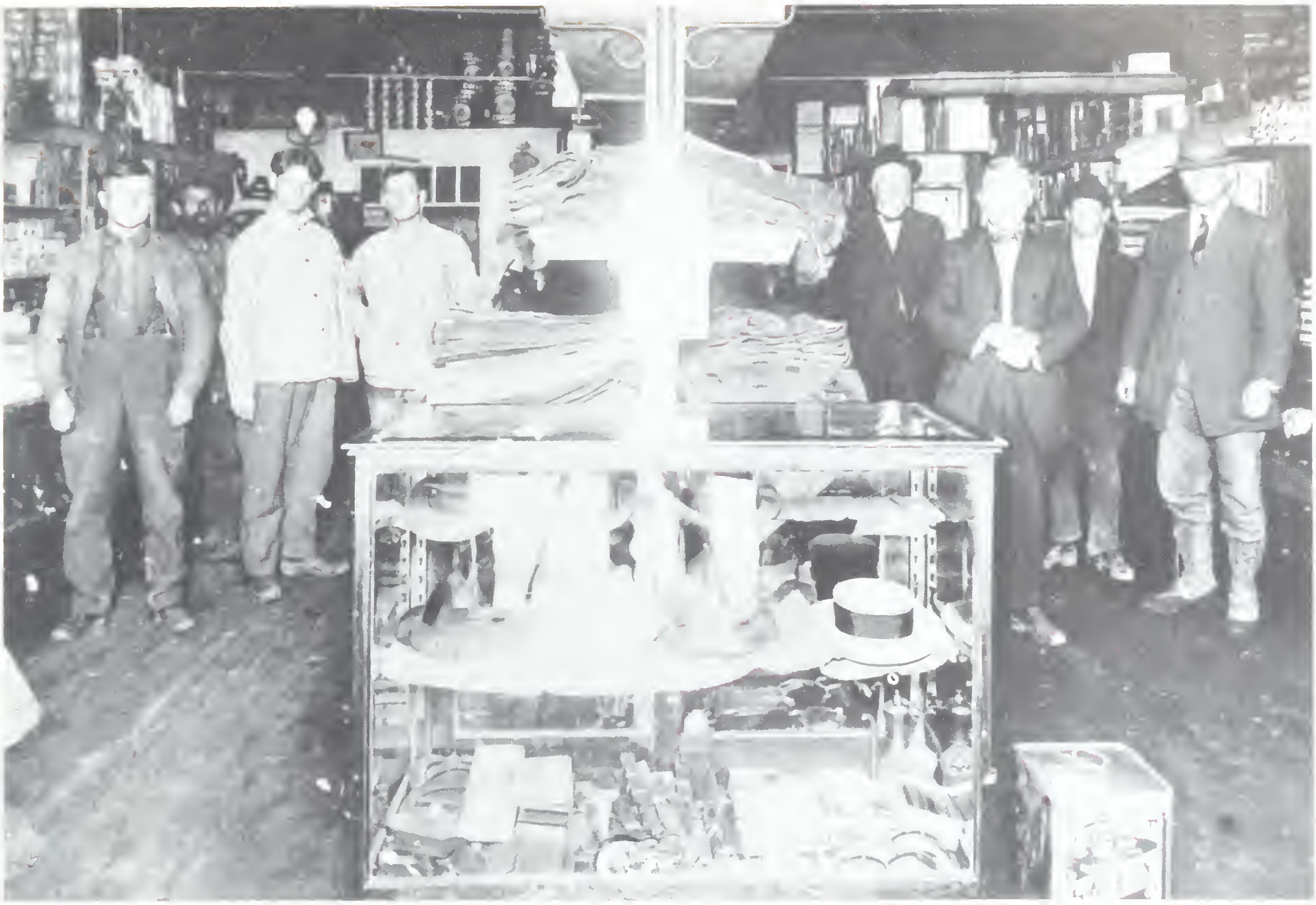
Peter McKinney, pioneer rancher and business man, built this beautiful brick home on his Carmen Creek ranch in 1910. It was described by the Recorder Herald as a "baronial structure among ranch houses."



Construction began in 1872 when Lars Geertson, a native of Denmark began to build a home for his family on what is still known as Geertson Creek. The house took eleven years to complete and was the first house to have running water. It was equipped with water pipes made of wood. Using a gravity flow system, water was obtained from a nearby spring. It is a fine example of early log construction.

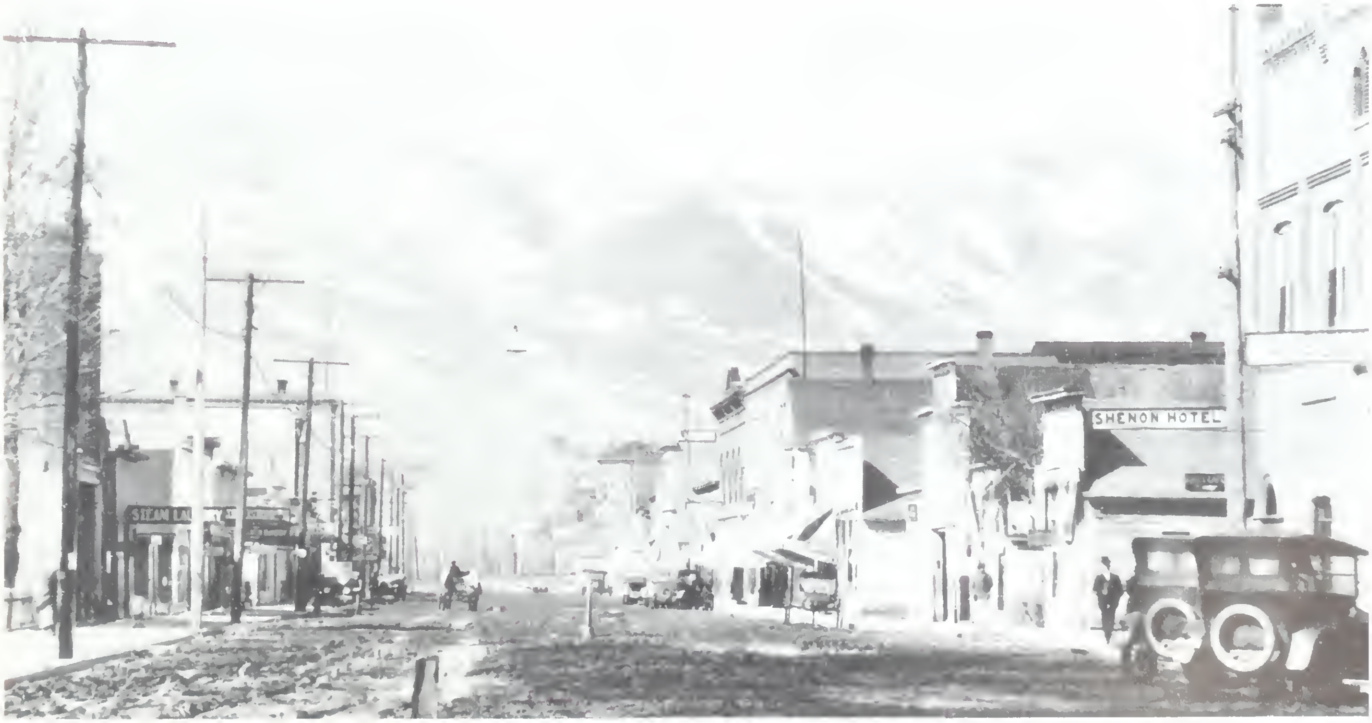
Images of Earlier Times

Miners at the El Dorado Mine on Geertson Creek.



The Gilmore Store was well stocked. Patrons are unidentified.
photo courtesy of Michael Hernandez

Facing west on Main Street in the early 1900's. First building on left is the Redwine Building built on the corner of Main and Andrews Streets by H. G. Redwine, attorney.

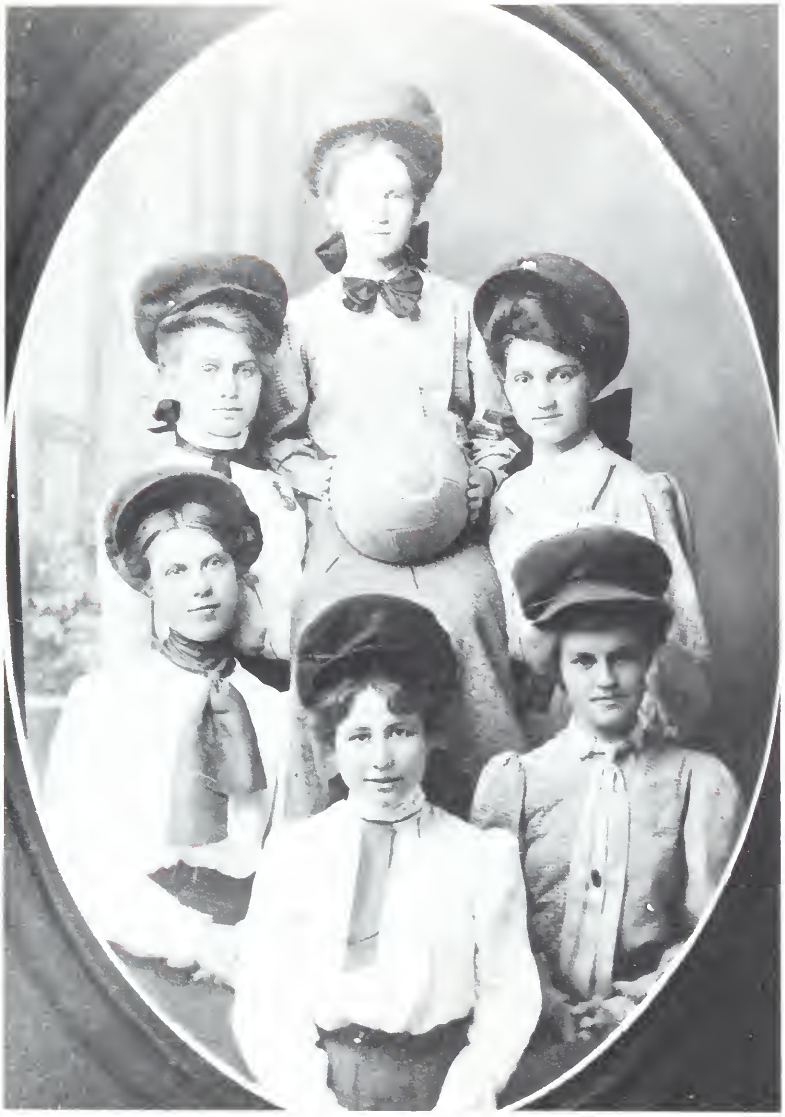


Joe Porterfield - throwing the diamond hitch.

KENNEDY'S
BISCUIT
Jake Lipe, Kadletz daughter, Ted Ames, Charles Lipe, John Hill, Nat Carr, Bill Kadletz.

1903 - Joe Porterfields, alias Big Joe, has pulled his long shadow out of this town, and carried it tot Thunder Mountain. There is gloom in the village, there is sorrow among the ladies, for Joe is such a nice man. But he is gone. No, not for good. For he will come again.

1909 Station Wagon: Corinne Edwards, George L. Shoup, Lois Edwards, Janice Edwards, Frank Edwards, Margaret Shoup, Gertrude Edwards.



The 1905 Girls Basketball team. Clockwise from bottom they are: Olive Kadletz, Zella Morrill, Alta Barrack, Beulah Clayton, Grace Clayton, Pearl Leacock.

Zella Morrill's father was a miner and the family lived at Shoup, Gibbonsville and Ulysses. Zella lived with the Green family in Salmon during high school and when the Greens moved away, she went with them, never returning to Salmon. Alta Barrack Burnamn's parents were John and Josephine Barrack. Alta died in 1919 in California after a lenghty illness.

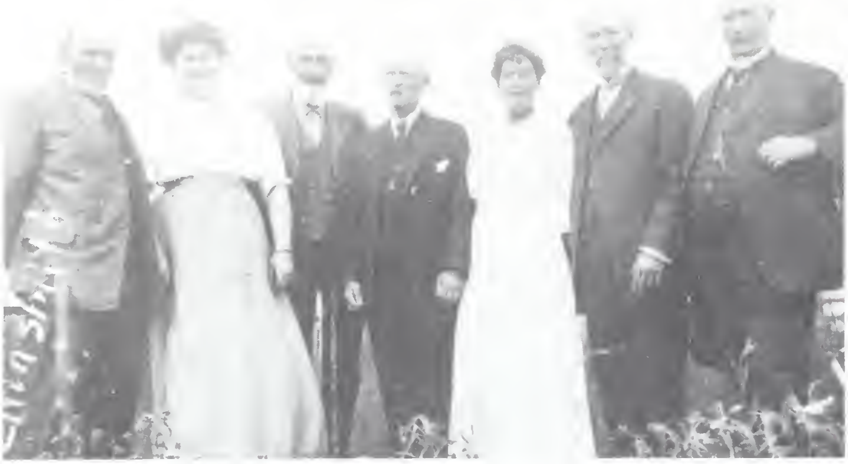
Nothing is known of Beulah and Grace Clayton after they moved away shortly after highschool.

More information can be found on Olive Kadletz and Pearl Leacock in the Family History volumes of this publication.

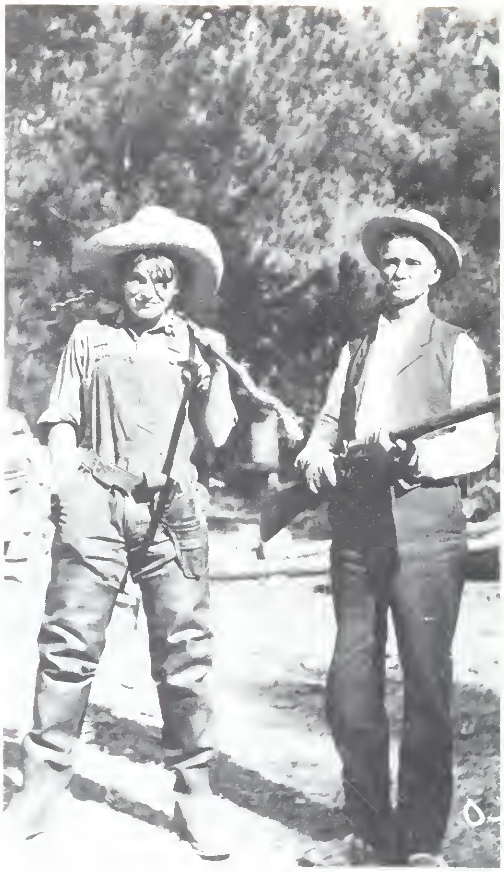
Olive and Reuben Moore.

Connie King, Herman Carl, Anna Carl, Two unknown men, Alice Carl, at the Carl home in Gibbonville. GIA photo

1926 - Susan Harding - Killed in an automobile accident on March 16, 1926 as she was on her way home from a trip to Washington.



James H. Hockensmith and wife, James Horton, F. B. Sharkey, Mrs. N.I. Andrews, Norman I. Andrews and Murdock McPherson



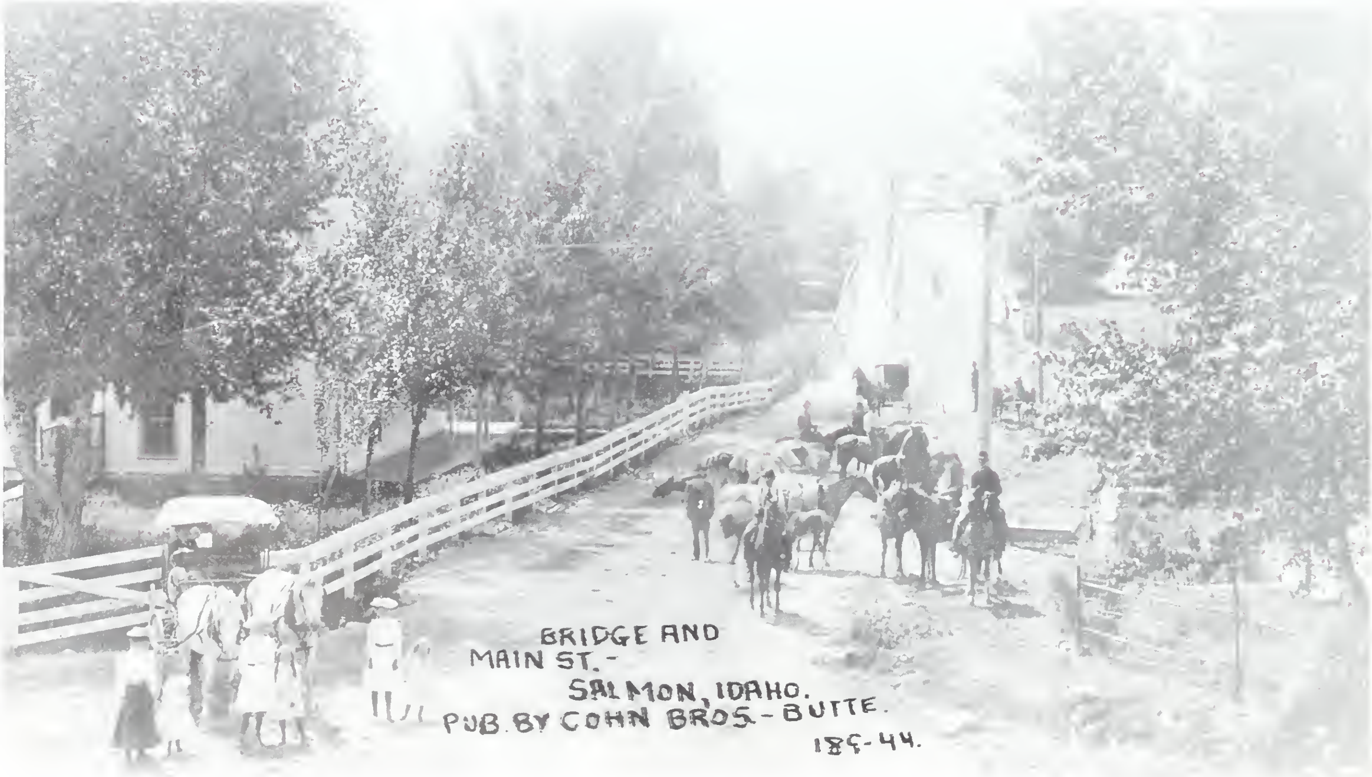
Bessie Moore (Cannon) and Charles Cockrell at Hughes Creek Ranger Station. On the back she wrote " . . . I was ready to go fishing."

"SLIM JIM'S"

SALOON.

Give SLIM a Grin, he'll take you
IN and treat you to a glass
of GIN.

Peter McKinney and his pack string at the west end of the Salmon bridge, heading out to Thunder Mountain.



BRIDGE AND
MAIN ST. -
SALMON, IDAHO.
PUB. BY COHN BROS - BUTTE.
185-44.

Lora Moore, Mrs Olive Moore, Lillian Moore and Bessie Moore

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of course, but there is no dealer in the city of Salmon who is better equipped to supply you with

STATIONERY, BOOKS, CONFECTIONS, CIGARS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE GOODS, NOTIONS AND NOVELTIES OF ALL KINDS.

At the very lowest prices, consistent with good goods. I solicit your patronage and assure you right treatment.

E. L. Hubbard.

☞One door west of Bank.

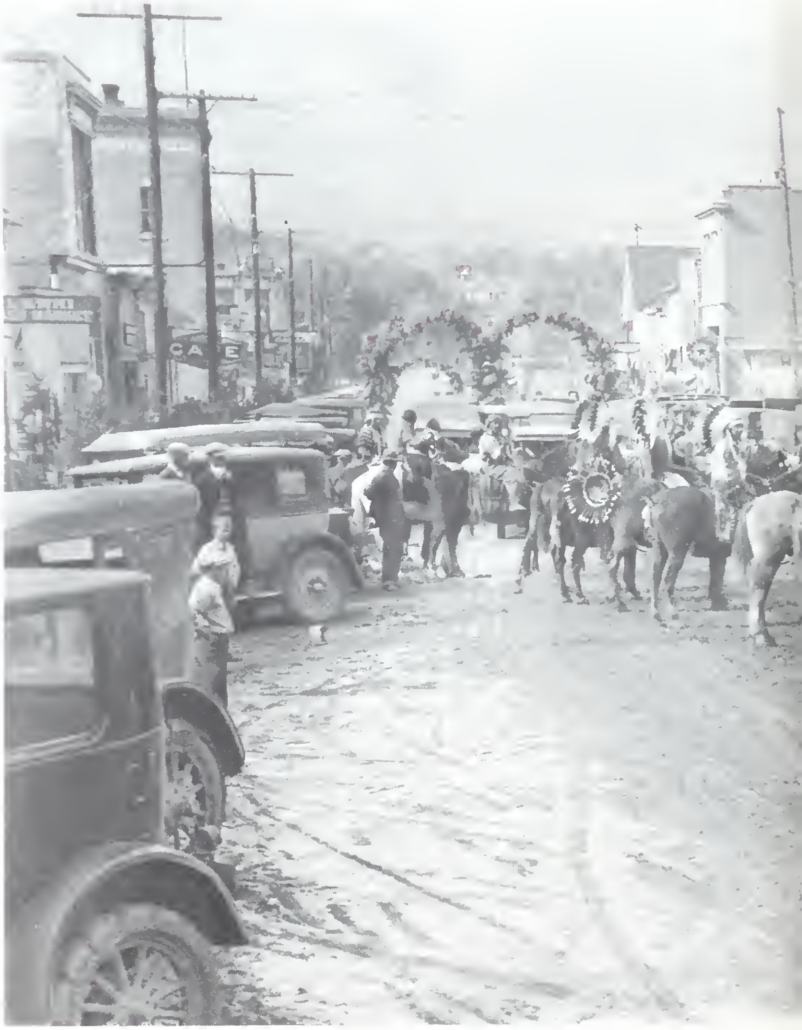
Dr. E. L. Hubbard and wife. He was an early dentist in Salmon.

An older Dr. Hubbard and wife, possibly a second wife.

Willie Beatty and sisters.

Walter Scott Brown when he played in the town band.

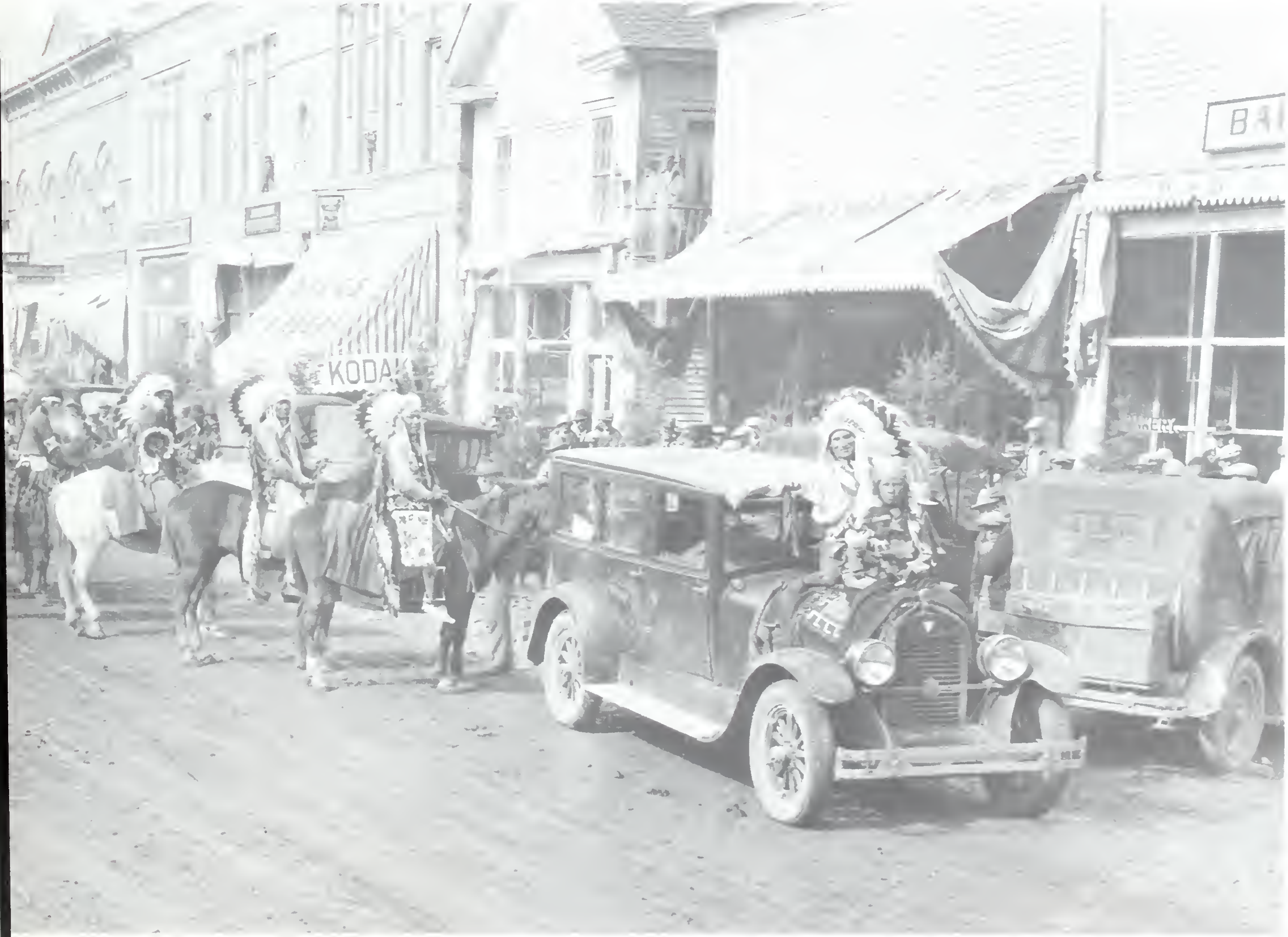
Ethan Elder - Son of Newton and brother of Tom Elder.



Milton C. Slavin played baseball for the Salmon Team - 1919.

Lemhi Indians assemble for the 1926 parade.

This was Main Street looking west in 1926. The parade celebrated the County Fair and the opening of the new bridge.

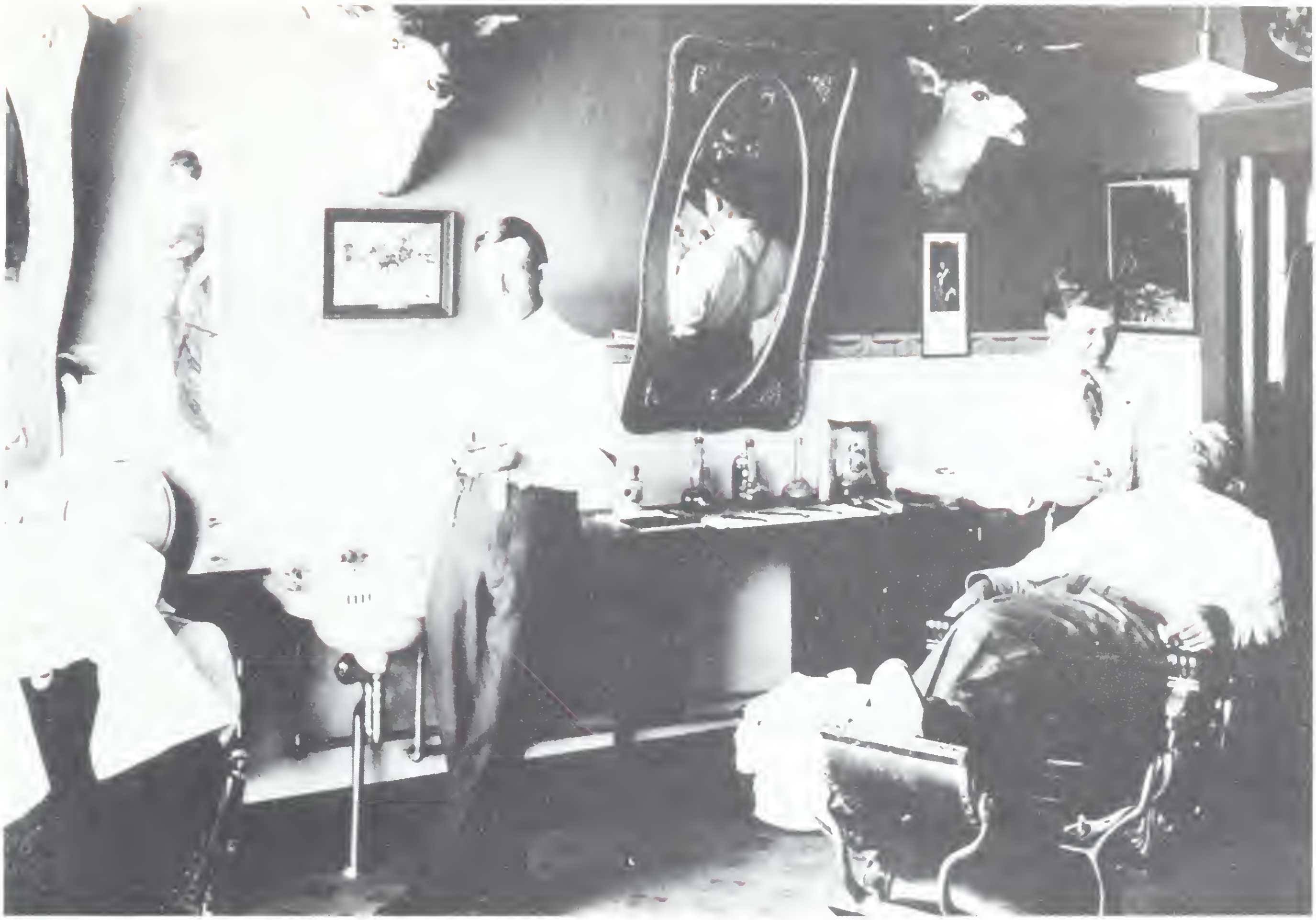


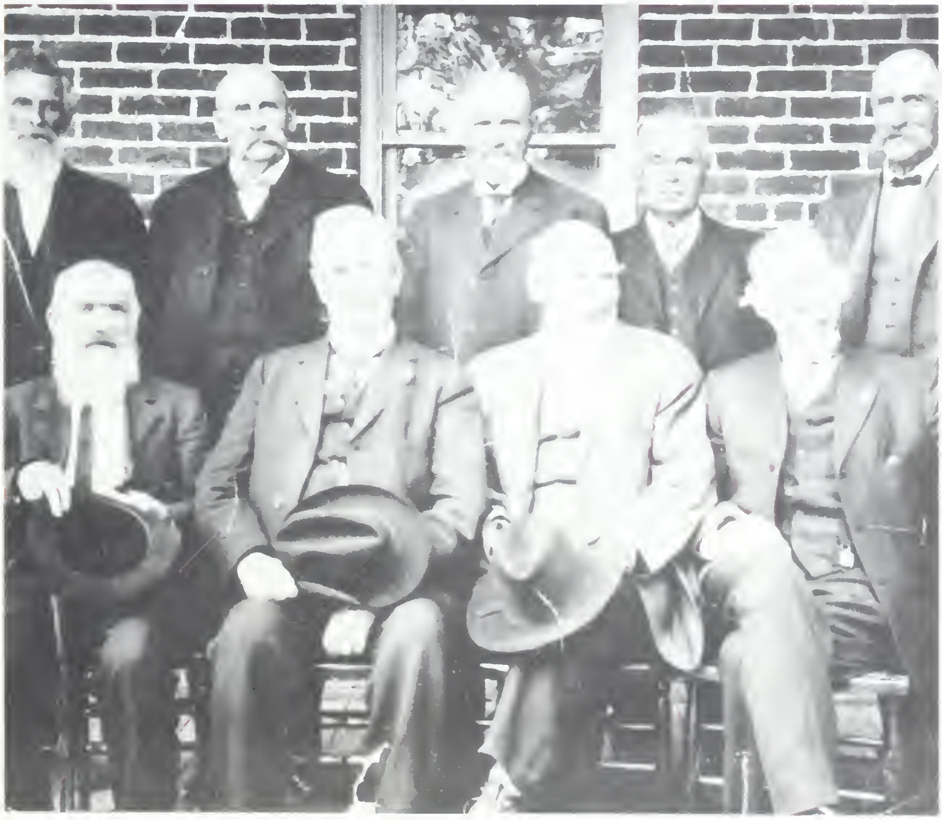
Emmett Kadletz & two women, one of whom is Mrs. Shenon.

When Salmon were plentiful: Charlotte Snook & son Fred H. Snook on the Lemhi.

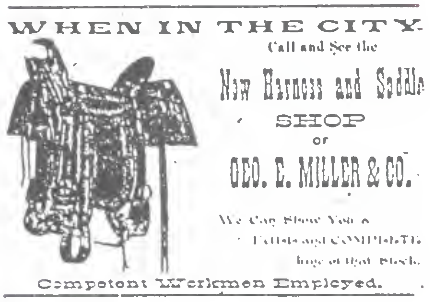
Geraldine Goddard (Odell) - 1925. The old milkhouse at the Boyle Creek stage stop and the cedar tree from which the stage warning bell hung.

Jack McPherson, early day cowboy, worked for various ranchers in the area. Picture about 1955. J. Randolph photo



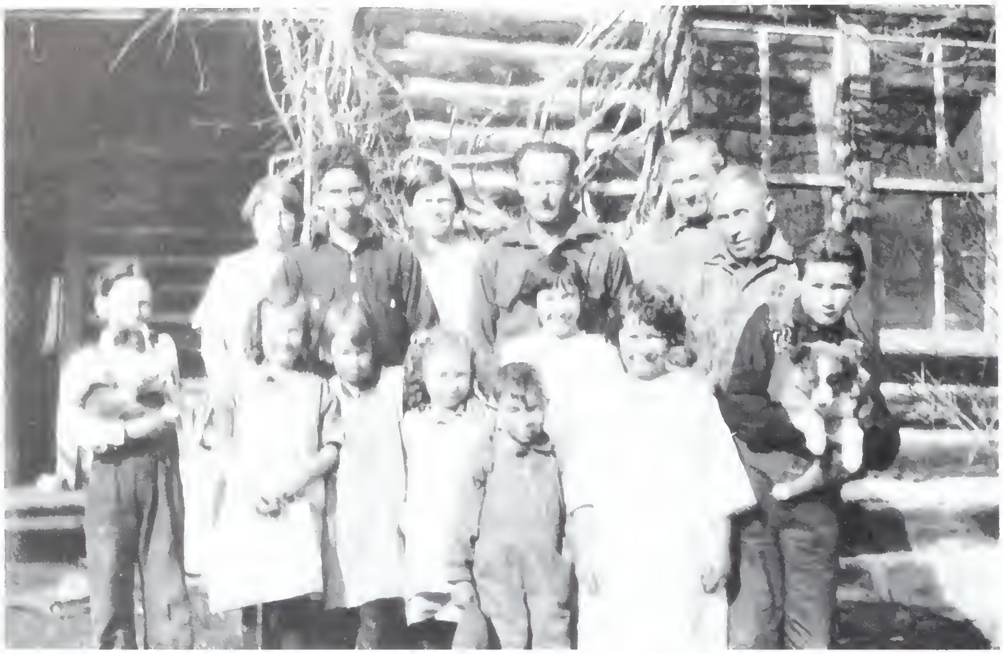


This rather "up-town barbershop" was located in the basement of the building that is the Masonic Lodge Building and was operated by the White brothers. The patrons in the picture are unknown, but the barbers are Fred and Russ White.



WHEN IN THE CITY.
Call and See the
New Harness and Saddle
SHOP
OF
GEO. E. MILLER & CO.
We Can Show You a
Full and COMPLETE
line of that Stock.
Competent Workmen Employed.

In 1922 these mining and business associates met every Wednesday afternoon in a brick house behind the Catholic Church. Front: Dr. James Kirtley, Murdock M. McPherson, James Horton, Norman I. Andrews. Back: James Beattie, Edgar S. Edwards, James H. Hockensmith, Thomas Pope, Eli Minert.



Friends and neighbors at Boyle Creek - 1925. Front: Charles Mitchell, Norene Mitchell, Emma Jewett, Leopal Mitchell, Wesley Jewett, Dorothy Aikens, "Babe" Aikens, Varney Aikens. Back: Pearl Johnson, James Kellogg, Emma Aikens, Fred Mitchell, Lee Aikens, Art Johnson.

MUST PAY UP.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of French & Kenney must settle the same before

August 1st, 1890,

and all accounts unpaid at that time will be placed for collection.

The business will be conducted the same as formerly, except we shall sell strictly for

CASH.

Our books will positively be closed after this date.

FRENCH & RENNEY,

Salmon City, Idaho, June 23, 18

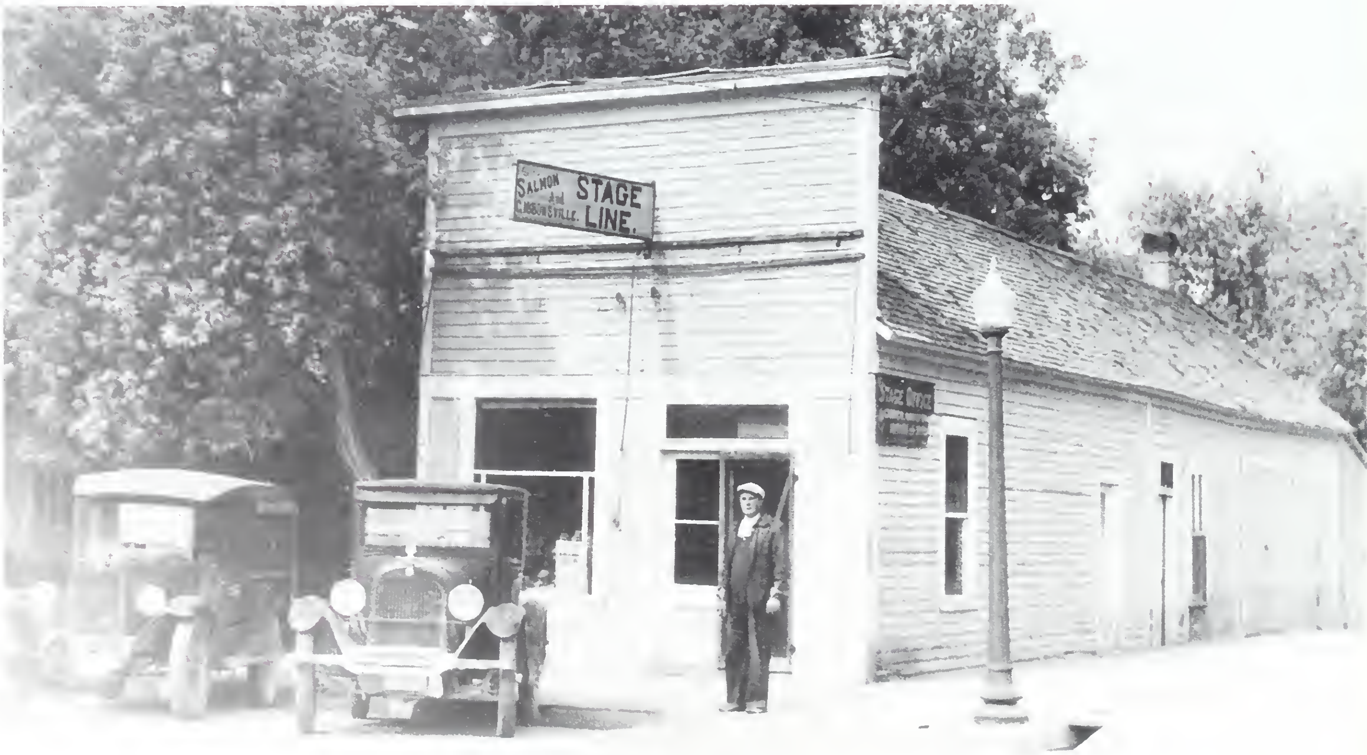
DR. FRED V. GRIFFITH
OSTEOPATH
Office front room over Penney Store.
Phone No. 235

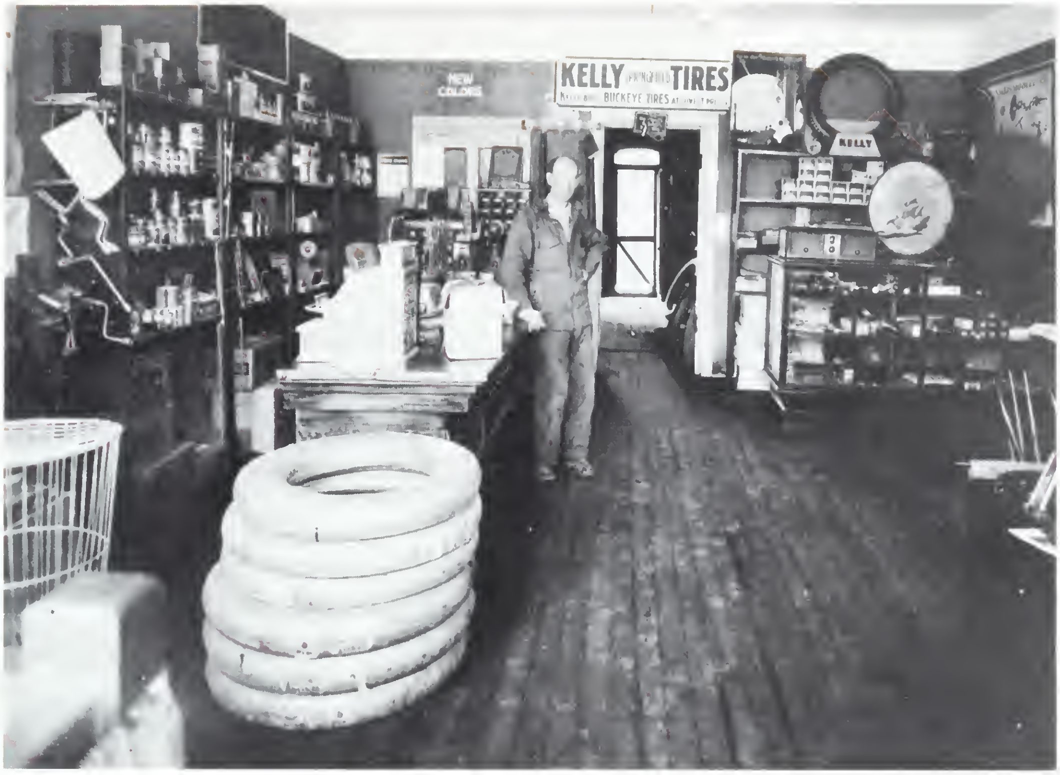
DR. T. P. CARNES
DENTIST
Office in Odd Fellows' Block
Salmon, Idaho
Phone No. 76

1918 - The ladies managing the public library have moved its books to the millinery store of Mrs. Murdoch where the books will be given out every Friday afternoon with Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Preston in charge. The quarters ar considered highly desirable for the institution.

1919 - Mail service between Salmon City and Shoup has been increased to a semi-weekly which is a great accomodation to the people at the Kentuck, Grunter and Pine Creek mines.

In 1929 Allen Baker was the manager of the Salmon and Gibbonsville Stage Line carrying, among other things, the U S Mail.





Roy L. Dryer's tire shop on Main Street about 1926.

CHARTER No.8080.

H. G. King, President,
M. M. McPhrson Vice- Pres-
Timothy Dore Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
SALMON, IDAHO.

Capital $25,000.

This new bank is equipped to serve its patrons promptly in any capacity where the services of a bank are required.

Your Business is Respectfully Invited.

DIRECTORS

J. C. Sinclair, A. J. Macnab, N. I Andrews, H. G. King G. E. Bowerman. M. M. Mc Pherson and E. S. Edwards.

What price beauty? Lila Lee's Beauty Shop - 1936. Standing: Margaret Pyeatt and Lila Lee. Seated: Lucille Peterson, Hazel McFredrick, and unknown patron.

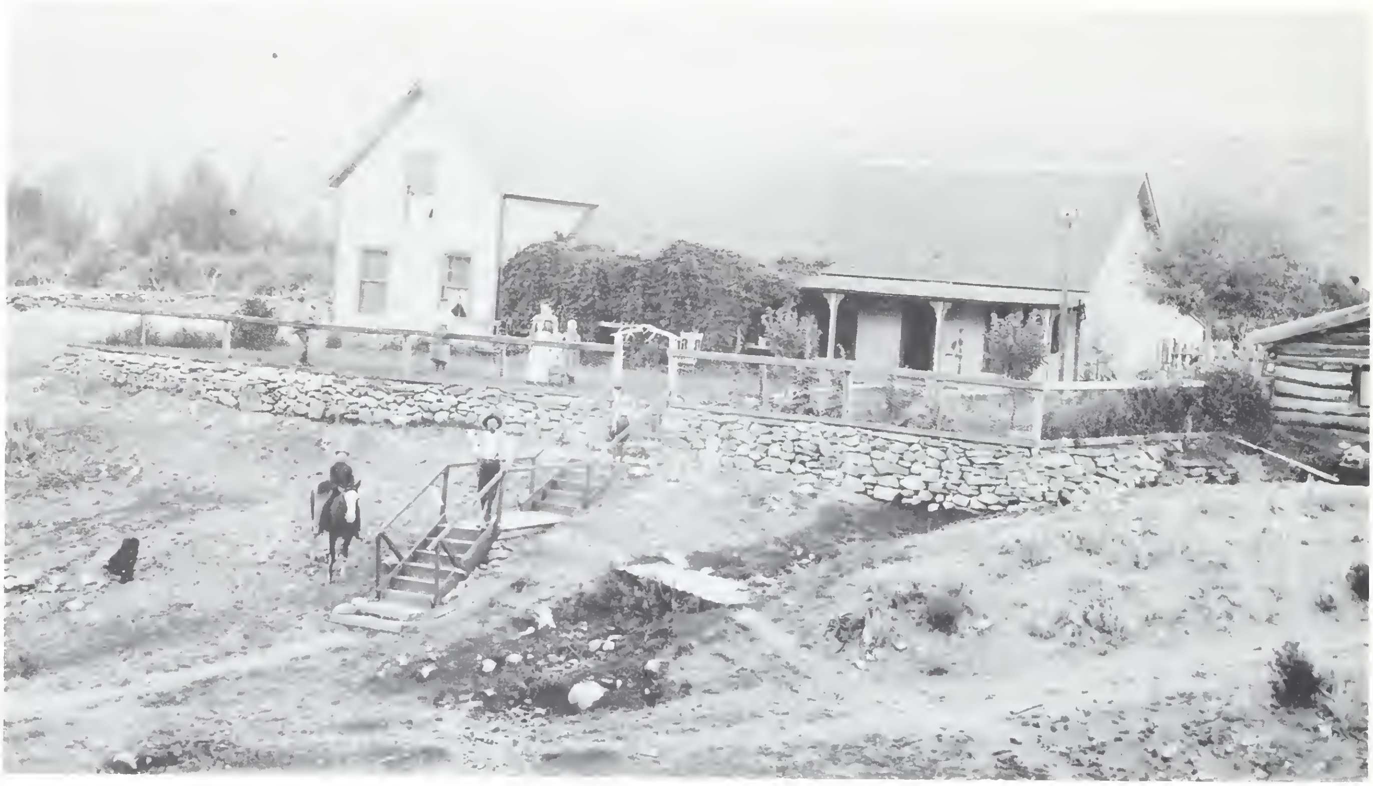
"Salmonettes Riding Club" about 1936 at Sun Valley. Front: Margaret Nilsson, Gayle Jakovac, Ann Carl (Hirschey), Pat Kirtley (Long). Back: Connie Snook, Myrtle Hixson, Audrey Hodges, Lois Bell, Ruby Dawson, —, Edwina Yearian (Nichols).

J. I. C. STABLE

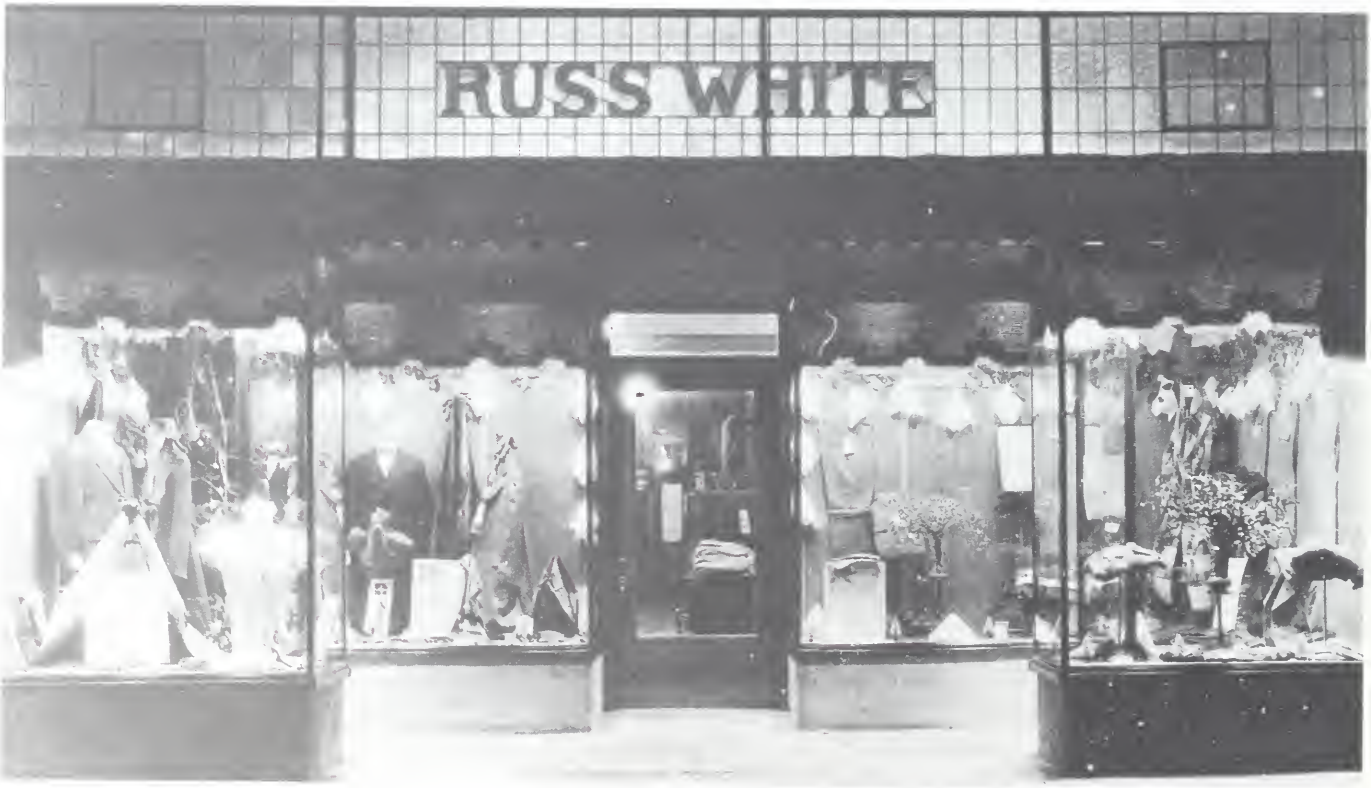
RIGS, DOUBLE RIGS,
and all
KINDS OF RIGS,
SADDLE HORSES & ALL CLASSES
OF CONVEYANCES.
GEO. G. WENTZ. Proprietor.

1903 - Indianola. Wm Fowler arrived at camp this afternoon. He is one of them Salmon sports. Killed one of Mr. Spayd's chickens and thought he had bagged a mountain grouse.

1918 - Lew Elliott, Gilmore mining man, has bought the residence of Mrs. A. L. Keys in Salmon, for $600. The location is in Brooklyn.



Turn of the century Stage Stop at Boyle (Tower) Creek. Mrs. Nieman and daughters served travelers a meal before they headed north over the mountains.



This clothing store belonged to Russ White, the former barber, and was located in the 400 block on the north side of Main Street. The entire block burned in 1931.

MOUNTAIN PEAK

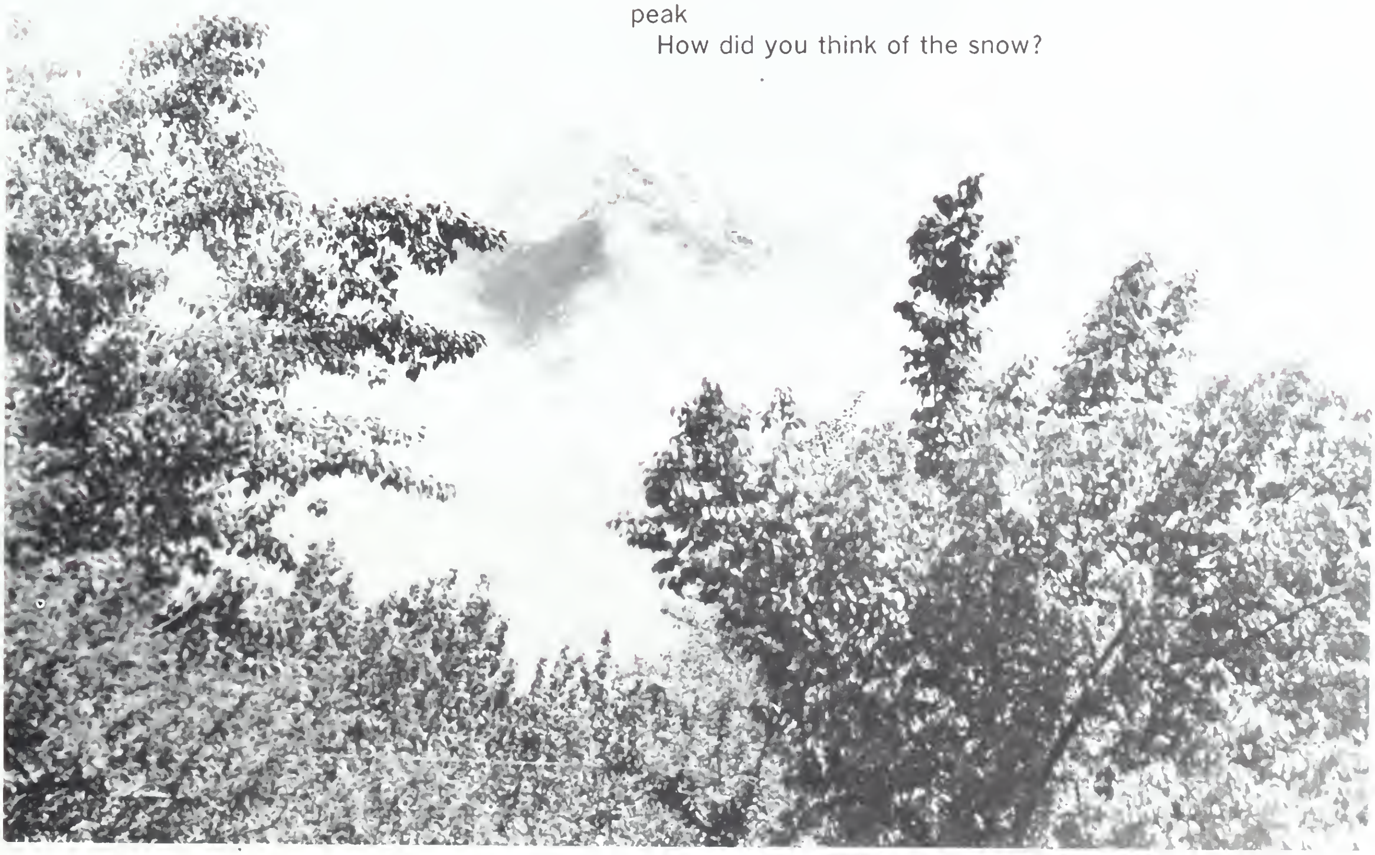
by Bessie Ellis

God, when you thought of the mountain peak,
  How did you think of the snow?
And how did you dream of those stately pines
  That circle the base below?
And how did you think of that ice-cold creek
  That melts from the glacial flow?

God, when you pictured the meadow green
  How did you think of the deer?
When startled he raised his antlered head,
  And stomped the ground with fear.
And how did you know his graceful leap
  Would clear every bush growing near?

God, when you fashioned the Meadowlark,
  Our harbinger of spring,
How did you think of his golden throat
  And the speckles on his wing?
And how did you know his early call
  Would cause my heart to sing?

Thank you, God, for our canyon
  With sunrise all aglow.
But, God, when you thought of the mountain
peak
  How did you think of the snow?

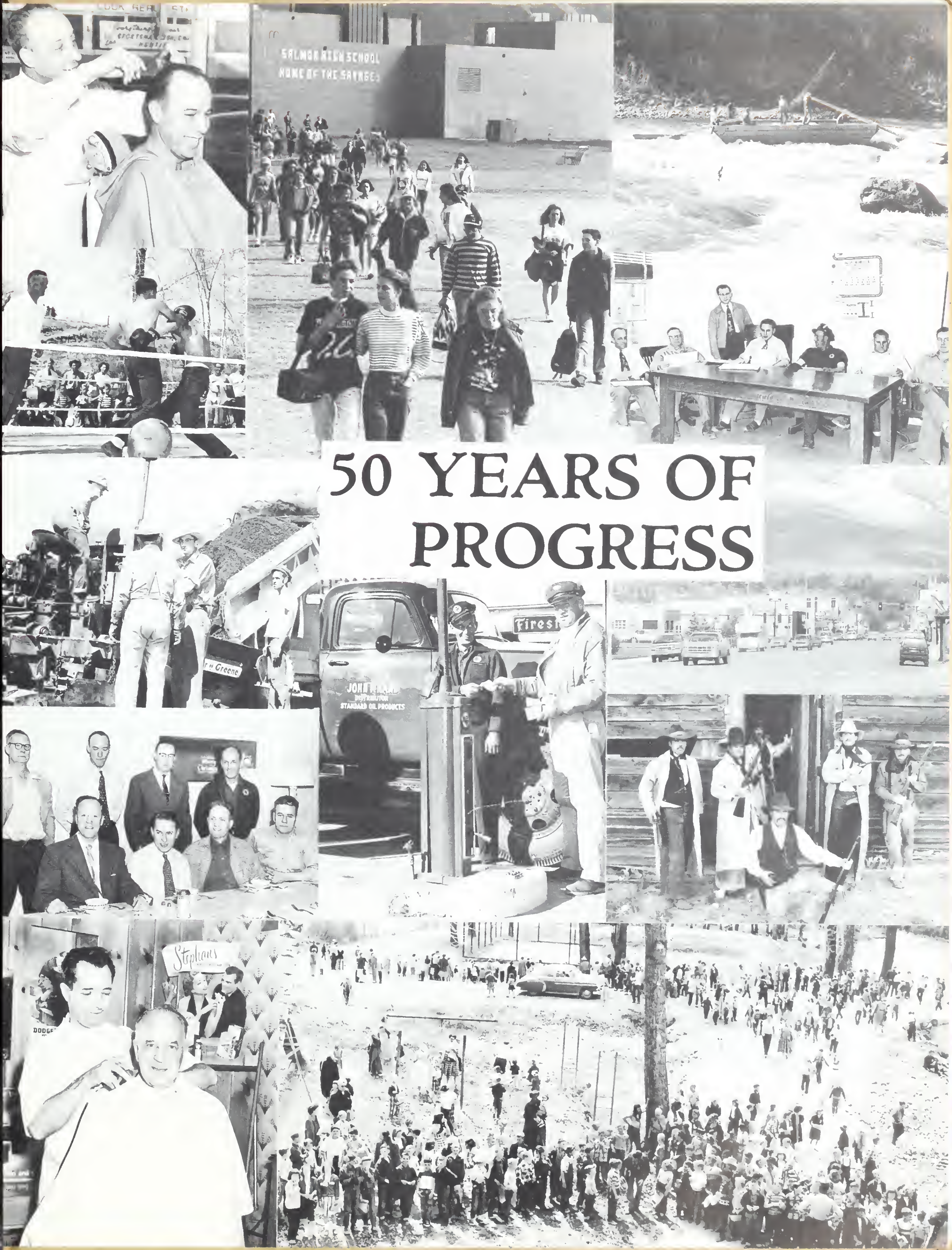


Freeman Peak

Editor's note: This poem was sent to Phyllis Caples by Bessie Ellis, one of our early pioneers. She wrote it while in Arizona during her "wintering" there, when she became homesick for Lemhi County. The Ellis Ranch is on Freeman Creek below Freeman Peak.

ENJOY THE 4th AT SALMON
DSLICIOUS
June
Rodeo

50 YEARS OF PROGRESS


SALMON HIGH SCHOOL
HOME OF THE SAVAGES
Firest
JOHN
DISTRIBUTOR
STANDARD OIL PRODUCTS
Greene
Stephans
DODGE

THE WAR EFFORT and LEMHI COUNTY VETERANS

With the advent of World War II in 1941, many lives were radically changed, some never to be the same again. Husbands, sons and fathers left home and those they left behind took on new responsibilities. Everyone pulled together to support the war effort and to help each other to get through the difficult years before the end of the war and the return of their loved ones. There was rationing. Gas, sugar, tires; almost everything was in short supply. We collected paper, scrap metal, even string, and "Lucky Stike Green" went to war, too, remember? For the people of the valley, growing their own food was nothing new and at least there was always plenty to eat. Some people left the valley to work in defense plants, some did volunteer work at home. New and ingenious ways were found to accomplish things.

Some of the men did not come home, as was the case at the end of other conflicts such as Korea, Vietnam and the Gulf War, and even earlier after World War I. Others came home with their lives unalterably changed as a result of their experiences in battle.

In 1992 a memorial plaque was place in front of the Lemhi County Courthouse and dedicated to the men and women who have served their country and Lemhi County. The following are lists of those who lost their lives while serving in the military during World War I and II. Death lists from the Korean conflict, Vietnam, or the Gulf War, were not available at the time of publication.

WORLD WAR I

George Leland Allen
Abe Bergeron
Harry A. Bullock
Duncan Carleton

Guy C. Frazee
William J. Hank
Millard Johnston
John E. Kirkham

Archie E. Lindsey
John P. Loveless
Charles Roy Manfull
John Pyeatt

Frank A. Schwartz
Lloyd Shaw
H. Manson Soule
Elmer Stroud

1918 - BROUGHT FROM SIBERIA FOR BURIAL AT GIBBONSVILLE. The mortal remains of the first of the Salmon soldiers who gave their lives in a foreign land for the cause of freedom has arrived for burial at home. This was George Leland Allen, who died in far away Siberia.

1918 - Ron Myers drives car of General Bell in France.

1918 - A fine riding horse which John McKinney used for a cow horse for several years and which was quite a character in these parts was recognized recently by some Lemhi soldier boys on the French Front doing patriotic duty in the Cavalry forces.

WORLD WAR II

J. N. Anderson
R. A. Anderson
Bert M. Beattie
O. F. Beller
H. J. Blasingame
D. N. Blasingame
J. M. Brazelton
W. G. Butterfield
Selway Carlson
E. H. Clawson
Clarence Condie

Rice Crain
John Dunkin
T. R. Goddard

Harley E. Harlow
Tony Harris
B. E. Holcomb

E. F. LaMunyan
Frank Charles Lee

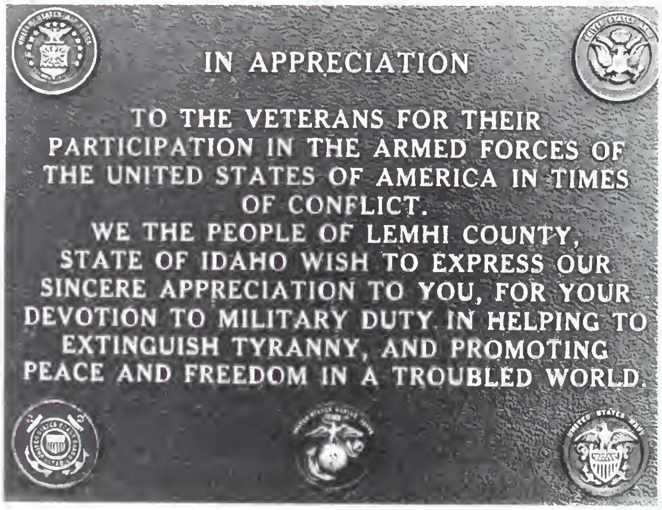
Robert W. Lipe
Ralph Phillips

Stanely Prosser
H. A. Rackham
John E. Randolph

Walter Shoup
Ed Stephanishen
Chester O. Ward

William Watson
George Wayman Jr.
J. B. Webster

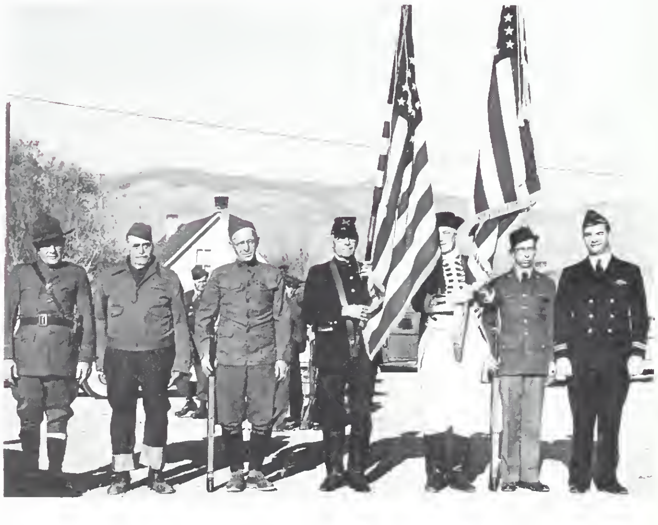
C. E. Whiteside
Robert Whitsett
Frank Wright



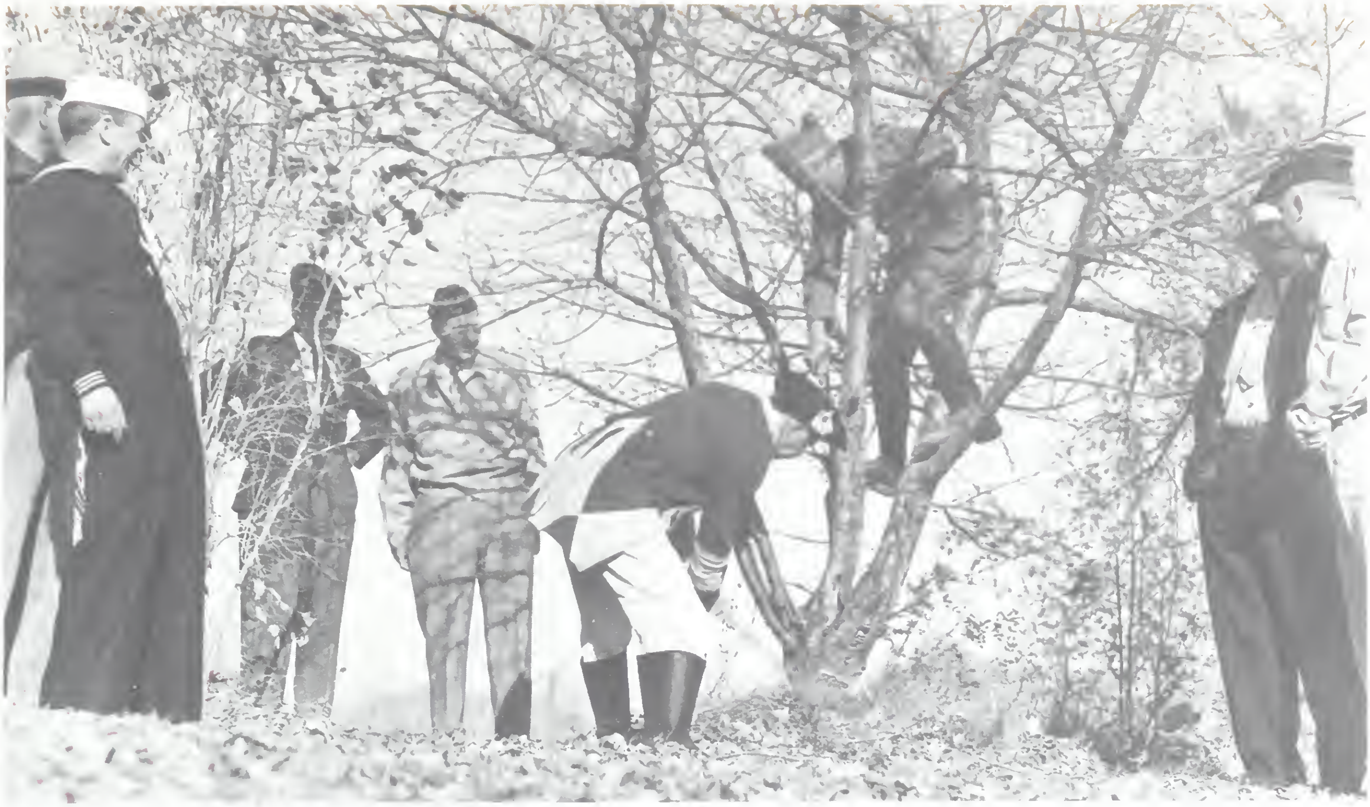
IN APPRECIATION

TO THE VETERANS FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN TIMES OF CONFLICT.
WE THE PEOPLE OF LEMHI COUNTY, STATE OF IDAHO WISH TO EXPRESS OUR SINCERE APPRECIATION TO YOU, FOR YOUR DEVOTION TO MILITARY DUTY IN HELPING TO EXTINGUISH TYRANNY, AND PROMOTING PEACE AND FREEDOM IN A TROUBLED WORLD.

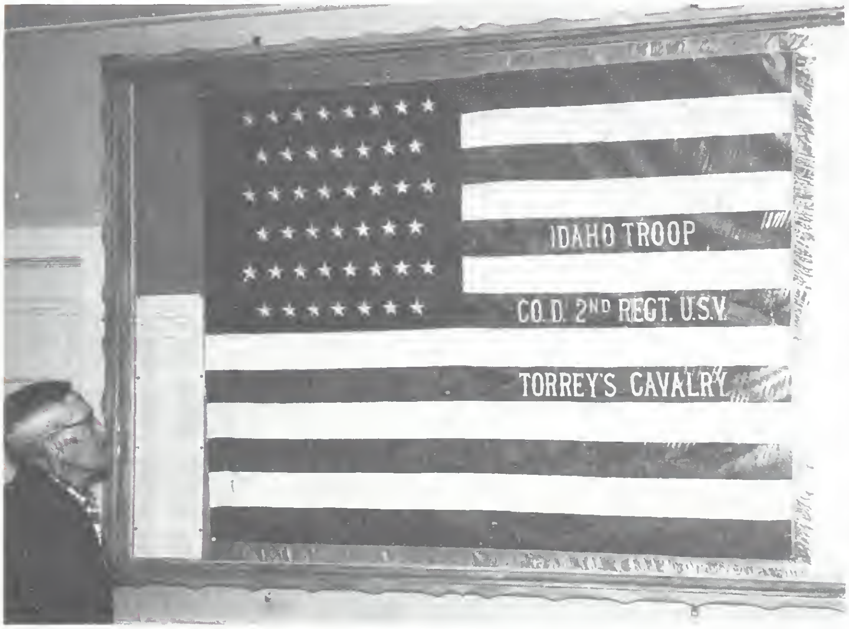
The memorial plaque that was placed at the entrance to the Lemhi County Courthouse in 1991.



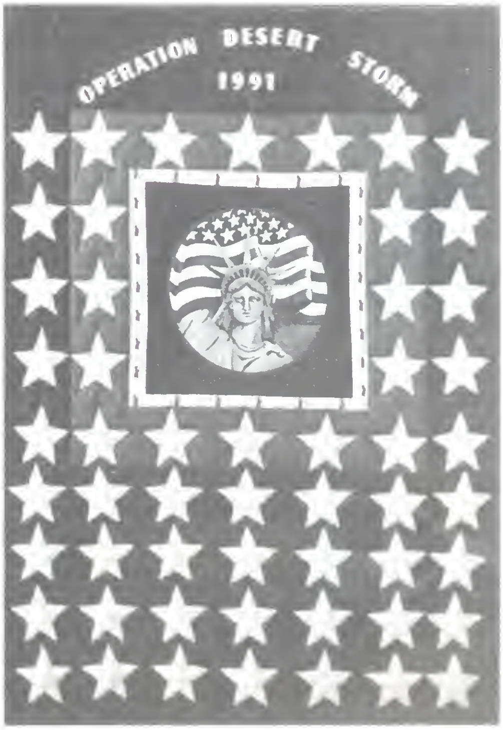
Official Veterans' Day color guard.



Veterans' Day 1953 - unofficial celebration continues as "George Washington" feels compelled to sacrifice a cherry tree - much to the distress of the owner. Jim Egge (in hat), Joe Houver (sailor), Perry Smith, Fred Summers, John Kapp (in tree), Vern Bell (G. Washington), Claude Boyle, William Butterfield.



The late Vern McDonald reads the list of veterans of the Spanish American War which is framed with this old flag from that war. There were 45 stars in the flag at that time. Lettering reads: Idaho Troop - Co. D 2nd Regt. U.S.V. - Torrey's Cavalry.



This quilted wall hanging is on display at the Courthouse. It comemorates those who served during Operation Desert Storm in 1991, and each star is embroidered with a serviceman or woman's name.

LLOYD SHAW POST NO. 67

American Legion

Lloyd Shaw Post No. 67 of the American Legion, a national veteran's organization, is named for Lloyd Shaw, the first soldier from Salmon to lose his life in World War I. He was twenty one years old.

The Post was formed in 1920 with Reverend L. E. Vincent as the first Commander. They met at different places once a month, the most frequent place being Dr. C. F. Hanmer's office on Main Street.

The Post and its Auxiliary Unit were chartered in 1924 and needed ten or more members to do so. At that time there were twenty five to thirty members, but not thinking of the historical importance, they sent in the first ten or twelve names of the members paying dues for that year. Later it was realized that some of the first members of the Post were not included on the charter.

In the early 1940's, with a cash donation from the local chapter of the American War Mothers and borrowed money from a local rancher, they purchased the present site of the Post's home. They built the building with membership labor and designed it and used it as school rooms for several years. The borrowed money was paid back with proceeds from Bingo, dances, card parties, raffles, and member's donations. A club room was added in the 1970's. Present membership is one hundred forty.

Lloyd Shaw, the first Lemhi County soldier to loose his life during World War I.

ELECTED OFFICIALS OF LEMHI COUNTY

County Commissioners

Lemhi County operates with three County Commissioners directing the operation of the County. Many prominent citizens have served as County Commissioner. The County is divided into three districts and a candidate must reside in his district. The Board regularly meets to conduct business in the Lemhi County Courthouse. The old Commissioners' Room was on the first floor, a part of what is today the County Clerk's Office. The present Commissioners' Room is on the second floor and also is used as the Court's Jury Room.

George L. Shoup, E. H. Tuttle and Benjamin L. Heath were the first three County Commissioners. At least one hundred people have served since 1869. Some members of the same family have been elected. George Shoup's brother, Jim Shoup served a term as County Commissioner. Jacob Yearian and George W. Yearian both served and the McKinney family has been represented by Peter McKinney, John McKinney, and Sam McKinney. Both Fred H. Snook, Sr. and his younger brother Quinton Snook served since World War II. Bob Literal of May served for twenty-four years followed by Charles B. Kane who served twenty-two years. Charles Kane was an extremely dedicated man who never missed a meeting during his long tenure. His position was filled by Louis Demick of Salmon who served twelve years. From the Lemhi River area, Corliss R. Morhpey, Sam McKinney and Quinton Snook all served lengthy terms.

Commissioners District 1

George L. Shoup, appointed February 22, 1869, served until June 1870. B. F. Price, June 1870-January 1875. The following served from January to January of the years listed: Jacob Yearian,1875-77; A. P. Jenkins, 1877-79; J. D. Wood, 1879-81; J. S. P. Robinson, 1881-83; James K. Fuller, 1883-87; F. B. Sharkey, 1887-91; Wm. H. Andrews,1891-95; Chester B. Mathewson, 1895-97; Wm. A. Holland, 1897-99; Wm. J. Wilson,1899-1901; Wm. Anderson, 1901-03; Benjamin F. Ibach, 1903-05; John Long, 1905-09; George W. Kingsbury, 1909-13; Thomas J. Atkins, 1913-15; Louis F. Ramey,1915-17; Peter McKinney, 1917-21; Harry L. Summers, 1921-23; Fred L. Viel, 1923-29; Peter McKinney, 1929-33; Harry Kelly, 1933-35; Minor A. Brown, 1935-37; Fred L. Viel, 1937-41; Russ White, 1941-47; John McKinney, 1947-51; Fred H. Snook, 1951-55; Charles B. Kane, 1955-77; Louie Demick, 1977-89; Denny Hawley, 1989-

Commissioners District 2

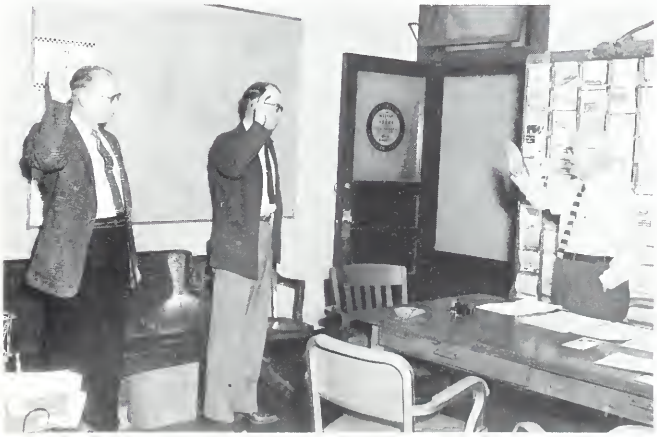
E. H. Tuttle, appointed February 22, 1869, served until June 1870. James Glendenning, June 1870-January 1873. The following served from January to January of the years listed, except as noted: Rudolph Mohr, 1873-1875; E. J. Jenkins, 1875-1877; A. P. Challis, 1877-79; E. J. Jenkins, 1879-81; James Shoup, 1881-83; J. P. Clough, 1883-85; Robert Dunlap, 1885-87; Ralph Nichols, 1887-89; George V. Gross, 1889-91; John Clark, 1891-93; Robert G. Rees, 1893-97; Charles D. Long, 1897-July 1898; John E. Rees, appointed July 1898- January 1899; James H. Hockensmith, 1899-1903; Robert G. Rees, 1903-05; Richard Morphey, 1905-07; Robert Wilson, 1907-09; Wilbur F. Stone, 1909-13; William Oltmer, 1913-15; George Grubb, 1915-17; George W. Yearian, 1917-21; Charles F. Snyder, 1921- 23; W. H. Fayle, 1923-31; R. H. Davidson, 1931-33, S. H. Seaweard, 1933-35; R. H. Davidson, 1935-37; Earl H. McRea, 1937-43; Corliss R. Morphey, 1943-57; Sam McKinney, 1957-75; Jack Weigand, 1975-79; James E. Ellsworth, 1979-81; Quinton Snook, 1981-

Commissioners District 3

Benjamin L. Heath, appointed February 22, 1869, served until June 1869. Fred Phillips, June 1869-June 1870. M. McPherson, June 1870-June 1872. W. Morrow, June 1872-January 1875. The following served from January to January of the years listed. A. P. Challis, 1875-1877; Jacob Yearian, 1877-79; Caleb Davis, 1879-83; A. M. Stephenson, 1883-85; J. J. Gilson, 1885-87, 1889-91 and 1893-95; Charles Spaydes, 1887-89; James M. Nighswander, 1891-93; Fred P. Dunton, 1895-97; Jeremiah Fahey, 1897-99; Armstead L. Kirk, 1889-1901; John W. Ostrander, 1901-03; Eddie E. Edwards, 1903-05; Hiram F. Haynes, 1905-07; Charles M. Hull, 1907-11 and 1913-15; Peter McKinney, 1911-13; H. F. William Nieman, 1915-17; George Grubb, 1917-19; W. A. Briney, 1919-23; Joseph D.Brown, 1923-29; Minor A. Brown, 1929-33; V. A. Coiner, 1933-47; M. R. (Bob) Literal 1947-57 and 1961-75; James W. Caples, 1957-61; Don M. O'Neal 1975-

County Clerk, Auditor & Recorder

The title of this very important position has changed over the years. There was first an Auditor and Recorder, R. H. Johns was the first person appointed. There was then a County Clerk. Charles G. Chamberlain was the first appointee. The position then was consolidated to Clerk of the District Court, Auditor and Recorder, commonly referred to as County Clerk.



James W. Caples, Sam McKinney, William W. Simmonds-1957. "Billy" Simmonds served as County Clerk for forty-two years.

In Lemhi County when people think of County Clerk, they think of one person, W. W. Simmonds. Simmonds served in that position from 1919 until 1959, a total of forty years. No other person has ever held any office longer in the history of Lemhi County. John Hogan was an early fixture, serving fourteen years, and Eleanor Aldous served fifteen years, from 1967 until 1982. Alberta Wiederrick has currently completed ten years in office.

Auditor & Recorder

R. H. Johns, appointed February 22, 1869; Jesse McCaleb, June 1869- June 1870.

County Clerk

Charles B. Chamberlain, appointed February 22, 1869.

Clerk of the District Court
Auditor & Recorder

A. J. McNab, June 1870-January 1873; The following terms ran from January to January unless otherwise noted. John Hogan, 1873-87; Timothy Dove, 1887-95; John P. Clough, 1895-1903; William C. Smith, 1903-11; James L. Kirtley, Jr., 1911-19; William W. Simmonds, 1919- 59; Thomas H. Ball, 1959-61; Paul Adams, 1961-67; Eleanor Aldous, 1967-March 1982; Alberta Wiederrick, March 1982 -.

Assessor

The names of the past Lemhi County Assessors immediately spell history. Names such as F. M. Pollard, Thomas Pope, E. S. Edwards, James L. Kirtley, Jr., and Roy B. Herndon among others, were all long time, established citizens. An amazing fact is that only five people have held this elected position during the past seventy-three years! William C,. White held office for fourteen years, but his record of longevity was then erased by John Igou, who made the Courthouse his working office for the next thirty-four years. Fred Randolph only served two years but then Gertrude Barrett completed eighteen years. Current Assessor, Arla Boots, has been serving since 1987.

Assesssors

Isaac Evans, appointed April 3, 1869, served until October 1870. C. W. Monasco appointed October 1870-January 1879. The following terms ran from January to January unless otherwise noted. John E. McDonald, 1879-85; F. M. Pollard, 1885-1887; L. F. Weber, 1887-89; Thomas Pope, 1889-91, Hal H. Chase, 1891-93; W. C. Woozley, 1893-94; E. S. Edwards, 1894-95; Dwight J. Kenney, 1895-97; James L. Kirtley, Jr.,1897-99 and 1905-07; Charles Simpson, 1899-1901; William Smith, 1901-03; Harry S. Waters, 1903-05 and 1907-09; Roy B. Herndon, 1909-11; Albert H. Ford, 1911-19; William

C. White, 1919-33; John Igou, 1933-67; Fred W. Randolph, 1967-69; Gertrude M. Barrett, 1969-87; Arla Boots, 1987-

Treasurer

E.C. Whitsett was the first appointed and the first elected Treasurer for Lemhi Co. The position changed hands regularly with no long term service until Earl L. Gilbreath during the Depression Years through World War II. Beloved, Alice Hobbs took office in 1947 and held the position until 1975. Shirley Hoy has now held the office for the past seventeen years.

Lemhi County Treasurers

E. C. Whitsett, appointed April 1869, also served June 1869-June 1870. J. G., Finell, June 1870-January 1873; Eli Minert, January 1873-January 1875; Ira Tingley, 1875-1877 and 1887-89; M. M. McPherson, 1877-79 and 1881-87; E. C. Whitsett, 1879-81; Robert Dunlap, 1889-93; John Hogan, 1893-95; Josiah E. Chase, 1895-99; Herbert E. Burnett, 1899-1901; Ada Merritt 1901-May 1902; Herbert E. Burnett, appointed May 1902-January 1905; Guy Edwards, 1905-1909; Jessie M. Langsdorf, 1909-13; George W. Meitzler, 1913-17; Charles A. Beers, 1917-19; Earl L. Gilbreath, 1919-31; Frank C. Miller, 1931-33; William C. Smith, 1933-45; Margaret Rand, 1945-47; Alice Hobbs, 1947-75; Shirley R. Hoy, 1975-

Lynn Scott, Manager of Idaho Power and Lemhi County Treasurer, Alice Hobbs, who served twenty-eight years.

Lemhi County Prosecuting Attorney

Numerous attorneys have held this position. The old office was in the upstairs of the Lemhi County Courthouse where the County Law Library is today. The position has been a springboard to other positions. The late Charles Herndon held the position for the longest time, eighteen years during three different intervals starting in 1941 and ending in 1965. Charles then ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1966 and defeated Cecil Andrus in the primary. Charles would have won the general election, but tragedy struck, when he was killed in an airplane crash while traveling during his campaign. Sherman F. Furey, Jr. went from Lemhi County Prosecutor to United States Attorney for the State of Idaho, appointed by President Eisenhower. Fred H. Snook, Sr. served as Prosecutor until he entered the Army at age thirty-six, during World War II. After the war he was elected County Commissioner. Frederick C. Lyon went from the Prosecutor's office to Clerk of the Idaho State Supreme Court; a position he holds today. James C. Herndon served as Prosecutor for two different terms and was then elected District Judge with chambers in Blackfoot. Fred Snook, Jr. was elected to the Prosecutor's office for six terms and from 1972 through 1982, until his appointment as Magistrate Judge, with chambers in Salmon.

Prosecuting Attorneys

Terms run from January to January of the years following each name: R. E. Hobb, 1873-75; J. W. Brown, 1875-83; John McDonald, 1883-95; Alfred Budge, 1895-99; George F. Hansbrough, 1899-1901; Cornelius A. Boyd, 1901-03; Frederick J. Cowen, 1903-05 and 1907-09; John C. Sinclair, 1905-07; William H. O'Brien, 1909-11; John K. Rankin, 1911-13; George W. Padgham, 1913-15; John E. Rees, 1915-19; Erle H. Casterlin, 1919-21; H. J. Burleigh, 1921-23; Francis R. Hall, Jr., 1923-31; F. A. McCall, 1931-35 and 1945-47; E. W. Whitcomb, 1935-41; Charles Herndon, 1941-43, 1947-53, and 1955-65; Fred H. Snook, 1943-45; Sherman F. Furey, Jr., 1953-55; Frederick C. Lyon 1965-69; James C. Herndon, 1969-73 and 1983-85; Fred Snook, 1973-83; Sherman F. Furey, III, 1985 -October 1986; Jordan P. Smith, October, 1986-

Sheriff

Festus Butts was the first appointed Sheriff of Lemhi County, however, he only served a few months until the first elections were held. John S. Ramey then became the first elected Sheriff of Lemhi County. As Leesburg was still quite active, Sheriff Ramey regularly patrolled that area while his first deputy sheriff, John Wals Snook, resided in Salmon. Jesse McCaleb, who was later killed by indians near Mackay, was another early day Sheriff, holding the position about three years. Thomas J. Stroud was the first long time Sheriff. He served from 1913 to 1916, then returned from 1919 to 1922. He was re-elected in 1929, serving through all of the Depression until 1938. Robert Isley then served twelve years from 1939 to 1951. In 1956, a young man by the name of William "Bill" Baker was first elected. He served for thirty-two years and at the time of his retirement had served as Sheriff longer than anyone else in the State.

Only one man was ever executed by a Lemhi County Sheriff. The man was Tim Connors, who murdered a man in Leesburg. The gallows were built in Salmon, where the hanging took place. The old gallows remained in place for many years afterward. However, once the State Penitentiary system became established, any executions were to be performed at the Old Penitentiary in Boise, rather than in the individual counties. Finally, the Salmon gallows were removed, their symbol of deterrence falling to modern day progress.

Throughout history, this position has always attracted more candidates for election than any other county office. In 1924, eight candidates ran; A. W. Beason, J. D. Lemble, T. J. Stroud, Lewis Ramey, Joe Mulkey, S. A. Ball, Donald Martin and F. W. Bellamy. All were well known and respected Lemhi County residents. This trend continues today, as candidates line up for the 1992 election.

Robert Isley, served twelve years as Sheriff.

James Egge, Sheriff from 1951 to 1956.

William N. "Bill" Baker, best known Lemhi County Sheriff, serving thirty-two years.

John Wals Snook, first Deputy Sheriff of Lemhi County.

Lemhi County Sheriffs

Festus Butts, appointed February 22, 1869; John S. Ramey, June 1869-June 1870; Jesse McCaleb, June 1870-January 1873.

The following served from January to January of the years listed: Henry P. Barry, 1873-74; J. C. Hissmell, 1874-75 (appointed); Dave Stahl, 1875-77; J. G. Finnell, 1877-79; Samuel Young, 1879-83; Egbert Nasholds, 1883-87; John Miller, 1887-91 and 1895-97; William H. Potter, 1891-93; Edward Johnson, 1893-95; Evan J. Reese, 1897-99; Thomas J. Taylor, 1899-1901; Robert B. Hughes, 1901-03; Rudolph Wright, 1903- 05; Matthew W. Stewart, 1905-07; William L. Mulkey, 1907-09; Harry S. Waters, 1909-1911; James Mahaffey, 1911-13; Thomas J. Stroud, 1913-17, 1919-23 and 1929-39; Emerson Frazier, 1917-19; Donald E. Martin, 1923-27; Matt W. Stewart, 1927-29; Robert Isley, 1939-51; James Egge, 1951-57; William N. Baker, 1957-89; Dave S. Call, 1989-

1918 - LEMHI DINING ROOM
formerly Kirtley's
Salmon, Idaho
Dinner and Supper, 50 cents.

Probate Judge & Magistrate Judge

The Probate Judge was the People's Judge, handling a number of functions from criminal cases to probates. Frank P. McCracken was the first Probate Judge to hold chambers in the new Lemhi County Courthouse. Probate Judge E. H. Casterlin went from that position to deputy United States Attorney General, and was also a very prominent trial attorney. Elsewhere in this volume read the humorous story of George W. Cronkrite, whose wife was sentenced to jail for disturbing the peace after brandishing an ax at the Judge. Emerson Hill held the position for the longest term, twelve years. Donald Martin was elected to the position after he had served as Lemhi County Sheriff many years before. The last Probate Judge was Irvin Robertson, who held the position for ten years, until it was eliminated by the creation of the Statewide Magistrate Court System. Judge Robertson then became the first lay Magistrate for Lemhi County. Milton A. Slavin was appointed the first lawyer Magistrate Judge and served for six years. Fred Snook is the current Magistrate, having served for the past ten years.

Magistrate Judge

Irvin Robertson, 1971-73; William H. Puette, 1973-76; Milton A. Slavin 1976-83; Fred Snook, 1983-

Honorable G. B. Quarles, early day Probate Judge.

Honorable Frank P. McCracken in his office in the Lemhi County Courthouse, May 21, 1914.

Honorable Irvin C. Robertson, last County Probate Judge, and first lay Magistrate.

Honorable William H. Puette, 1973-76.

Honorable Milton A. Slavin, first lawyer Magistrate Judge, 1976.

Honorable Fred Snook, current Magistrate Judge, serving since 1983.

Justice of the Peace, Constable & City Police Court Judge

These three offices were not totally researched. All three positions have been eliminated by consolidation. Originally, the Justice of the Peace position was for each precinct in the county; that is, there was a Justice of the Peace for Salmon, Leesburg, Gibbonsville, Shoup, etc. As times advanced and the transportation and communication progressed, the position of Justice of the Peace also became more consolidated. The last Justice of the Peace to serve Salmon and Lemhi County was the late Fred Carl. About 1971, the position of Justice of the Peace was consolidated with the positions of City Police Court Judge and County Probate Judge, into the State Magistrate Court System. The City Police Judge was an appointed position. Harold Neyman held that position in Salmon for twenty-six years, from 1945 to 1971; longer than any other person. The last Constable for Salmon was the late Elmer Keith, internationally known big game hunter and acknowledged dean of American gun writers.

Coroner

The Coroner is an unsung hero in Lemhi County's history. Few people appreciate the duties of the County Coroner. It is a difficult task with little monetary reward. The position is rarely contested on the ballot and the Coroner is oftentimes the highest vote getter in local elections. Reviewing the names of past Coroners, the reader will recognize many of the old time doctors on the list. William C. Doebler held the position

Fred Carl, longtime Justice of the Peace for Lemhi County.

Internationally known celebrity, Elmer Keith was Salmon's last Constable.

for thirty years. Later, Del Jones faithfully served the office for twenty-six years. Del's son in law, Doug Casey is the current Coroner and has held office since 1975.

Lemhi County Coroners

J. P. Jewell, June 1869-January 1873; Murray Williams, January 1873-January 1875; H. E. Colvin, 1875-1877; J. S. Shuk, 1877-83; George A. Kenney, 1883-93 and 1905-09; William C. Whitwell, 1893-95 and 1899-1901; Jasper Fane, 1895-97; Wiley J. Rose, 1897-99; Hiram J. Jones, 1901-03; Charles L. Kirtley, 1903-05; Charles F. Hanmer, 1909-11; William C. Doebler 1911-37 and 1939-43; Charles Doebler, 1937-39 and 1943-45; Ray McGoldrick, 1945-49; Delbert C. Jones 1949-75; Doug Casey, 1975-

County Surveyor

This is another position that has been eliminated in recent years. J. W. Birdseye was the first County Surveyor starting in 1881. Well known surveyor, Allen C. Merritt held the position twice and Fred Crandall served fourteen years. A. E. Ferguson served twelve years followed by Hugh Coiner. Hugh was the last County Surveyor, holding the position from 1949-1963.

County Surveyors

All terms from January to January of the given years. J. W. Birdseye, 1881-85; Charles Barclay, 1885-93; John Rees, 1893- 97; Peter McCardell, 1897-99; J. W. Birdseye, 1899-1903; William H. Craigue, 1903-1907; Allen C. Merritt, 1907-11 and 1915-19; Charles McClung, 1911-13; E. B. Thornhill, 1913- 1915; Fred Crandall, 1919-33; A. E. Ferguson, 1933-41 and 1945-49; Robert Simmonds, 1941-45; Hugh Coiner, 1949-63.

Harold Neyman held the position of Salmon City Police Court Judge for thirty-six years.

MAYORS
City of Salmon

BOARD OF TRUSTEES-1903: William Peterson, Chairman; John W. Kadletz, George H. Monk, Edwin Abbott.
CHAIRMEN: 1905-E. K. Abbott; 1905-George H. Monk; 1906-John H. Kadletz; 1906-Thomas J. Atkins; 1907-William Peterson; 1909-Frank C. Miller.
MAYORS: Emerson Hill, 1911-13; William Peterson, 1913-15; Thomas J. Atkins, 1915-17; L. E. Glennon, 1917-22; George K. Brown, 1922-23; Charles F. Hanmer, 1923-37; D. L. Nichols (acting), 1937-41; Fred L. Viel, 1941-51; Gerald Butler, 1951-57; L. N. Gwartney, 1957-59; Sherman F. Furey, Jr., 1959-61; William C. Cannon, 1961-74; Bill Miller, 1982-84; Neal James, 1984-86; Jack Nelson, 1986-90; Edward Guyton, January 1990-July 1990; Patricia A. Hauff, July 1990-.

Information on elected officials compiled under the direction of Deputy County Clerk Terri Morton from the records of Lemhi County.

FRONT: Harold F. Neyman, Clerk; Mayor William J. Cannon; Fred Snook Sr., City Attorney. BACK: Councilmen Charles Walchly, L. N. "Mick" Gwartney, Dr. Roy D. Sinclair, Frank Kerin, Bill Perry, and Roy Durand.

JUDGE MARTIN'S ELECTION - 1952
by Fred Snook

Donald Embley Martin's election to the office of Lemhi County Probate Judge in 1952 was a very interesting political race. The ballots for the general election had already been printed at the time of the death of Probate Judge Don C. Reed, who was the unapposed incumbent on the Democratic ticket.

Don Martin announced his candidacy after Judge Reed's death, and asked the voters for write-in votes on the Republican ticket. Salmon attorney, F. A. McCall, was a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney on the Democratic ticket, but announced his decision to withdraw said candidacy, and compaigned for election as Probate Judge.

The winner of the election was Don Martin who was sworn in as Judge in January of 1953. However, McCall contested Judge Martin's election on the grounds that all write-in votes must be in the fourth or blank column on the ballot. Because of said contest, Judge Martin could not be paid for his services and served eight months without salary, until the case was resolved.

Judge Henry McQuade of Pocatello heard the case, after Judge Preston Thatcher disqualified himself, and decided in Judge Martin's favor. McCall then appealed the decision to the Idaho Supreme Court, where it was argued September 17, 1953, in Pocatello by E. H. Casterland and Fred H. Snook for Judge Martin and F. A. McCall and Wayne Loveless for appellant, McCall.

The Supreme Court announced their decision thirteen days after hearing said arguments, and announced a unanimous decision in favor of Judge Martin.

Donald E. Martin

LEGISLATORS FROM LEMHI COUNTY

Over the Past One Hundred Years

The first state legislature in 1891 had Lemhi County represented by M. M. McPherson, J. M. Shoup, and Thomas Pyeatt. Governor Shoup's son, Walter C. Shoup, was a State Senator in 1909. Salmon attorney, E. W. Whitcomb served five terms in the Senate from 1911 through 1922. Salmon businessman, rancher and miner, Howard Sims was elected seven times to the State Senate beginning in 1937 through 1942 and then from 1955 until his final election in 1963. Howard was tragically killed in an airplane crash while serving as Senator. Clyde Starr was another veteran legislator serving during the late 1940's into the 1950's. James Ellsworth, a Leadore rancher, was elected to six terms in the State Senate and served as Senate Pro Tem for many years. During the State Centennial he was selected as one of the most important Senators in the State's one hundred year history. No resident of Lemhi County has been elected to the State Senate since James Ellsworth retired in 1976. Lemhi, Clark, Custer and Jefferson Counties were combined in one legislative district. Jefferson County has more population than the other three counties combined, and it is very doubtful if any person who resides outside of Jefferson County will ever be elected to the State Senate.

John W. Snook - House of Representatives, 1921

The House of Representatives seat for Lemhi County has also been filled with historic personalities. Names such as Rees, Kirkpatrick, Kirtley, Snook, Hanmer, Nichols, Ramey, Beers, Carl, Slavin, and many others from old time Lemhi County families are on the House records. Emma R. Yearian, the "Sheep Queen" from Lemhi, was the first woman ever elected to the Idaho House of Representatives in 1930. L. N. Gwartney served three terms starting in the late 1940's and Carmen Creek was represented by Ted Slavin, 1955 to 1959 followed by George Howell 1959 to 1965. Besides Emma Yearian, the only other woman to serve in either house from Lemhi County was Helen McKinney. Helen was elected to four terms from 1965 through 1972. Ray Infanger won election in the 1972 election and has been re-elected a record ten times with twenty years of faithful service.

Photos of Lemhi County's past state legislators are on display at the State Capitol. It is worth the time to visit the Capitol in Boise, and go back a moment in time to revisit these distinguished citizens of Lemhi County.

1895 John E. Rees
1899 Hyram G. Redwine
1903 C. G. Mathewson
  Robert W. McBride
1905 O. E. Kirkpatrick
1907 J. Kirtley
1909 John Snook
1911 Edwin J. Hanmer
1913 Roy B. Herndon
1915 De Witt L. Nichols
1917 R. E. Wickham
1921 John W. Snook
1923 Owen Swift
1925 H. L. Summers
1927 H. L. Summers
1929 J. C. Sorenson
1931 Emma R. Yearian
1933 Louis F. Ramey
1935 Louis F. Ramey
1937 Louis F. Ramey
1939 Fred Carl
1941 Clyde Starr
1943 Charles A. Beers
1945 David Schultz
1947 L. N. Gwartney
1949 L. N. Gwartney
1951 L. N. Gwartney
1953 Robert Henderlider
1955 Ted Slavin
1957 Ted Slavin
1959 George Howell
1963 George Howell
1965 Helen McKinney
1967 Helen McKinney
1969 Helen McKinney
1971 Helen McKinney
1973 Ray E. Infanger
1975 Ray E. Infanger
1977 Ray E. Infanger
1979 Ray E. Infanger
1981 Ray E. Infanger
1983 Ray E. Infanger
1985 Ray E. Infanger
1987 Ray E. Infanger
1991 Ray E. Infanger

COUNTY LICENSE.

	CLASS.	AM'T.
J. W. Yearian	9	$ 6 00
Thomas Pope	11	15 00
Thomas Pope	11	15 00
Sam Young	21	50 00
B. K. Hemminger	21	50 00
August Mall	10	3 00
Dunton & Maw	21	50 00
Mrs. A. W. Pattison	10	3 00
Mrs. E. Nasbolds	10	3 00
D. J. Kenney	10	3 00
Jeremiah Fahey	5	24 00
J. C. Martinely	21	50 00
Wah Sing	9	6 00
George Steel	10	3 00
J. L. Kirtley	10	3 00

STATE SENATORS
1891 M. M. McPherson
J. M. Shoup
Thomas Pyeatt
1893 G. F. Yearian
1899 H. Redwine
1901 Wm. C. Whitwell
1907 Wm. C. Whitwell
1909 Walter C. Shoup
1911 Enoch W. Whitcomb
1913 Don C. Reed
1915 Enoch W. Whitcomb
1917 Enoch W. Whitcomb
1919 Enoch W. Whitcomb
1921 Enoch W. Whitcomb
1923 A. C. Amonson
1925 L. E. Glennon
1929 Karl O. Spahn
1931 Owen T. Stratton
1933 Owen T. Stratton
1935 Owen T. Stratton
1937 Howard Sims
1939 Howard Sims
1941 Howard Sims
1943 Murd McPherson
1945 Charles A. Beers
1949 Clyde Starr
1951 Clyde Starr
1953 Clyde Starr
1955 Howard Sims
1957 Howard Sims
1959 Howard Sims
1961 Howard Sims
1963 J. H. Sims
1965 James Ellsworth
1967 James Ellsworth
1969 James Ellsworth
1971 James Ellsworth
1973 James Ellsworth
1975 James Ellsworth

Senator James Ellsworth

Senator Enoch W. Whitcomb

Senator Howard Sims

Spayds & Madol	21	50 00
J. O. Gibbs	21	50 00
R. Williams	21	50 00
Sing Kea	10	3 00
John Davis	10	3 00
T. B. Hill	10	3 00
Ed McRea	22	15 00
Chas. Sing	10	3 00
H. G. Rood	10	3 00

Gross Bros	6	18 00
Wm. Marvin	21	60 00
Thos. Pope	21	60 00
Kentuck Mine	10	3 00
French & Kenney	0	18 00
G. W. Thompson	10	3 00
Ed Southwick	10	[illegible] 00
J. H. Lish	10	3 00
Geo. L. Shoup & Co	3	[illegible]5 00

A. [illegible] [illegible]eridon	19	10 00
Jim Lee	10	3 00
Wm. Wilson	21	60 00
W. Metheny	10	3 00
Neil McDevitt	10	3 00
O. G. Mathewson	10	3 00
C. Bunting & Co	5	24 00
Smith & Clark,	8	9 00
Fong Kee & Sing	0	0 00

G. G. Wentz	10	3 00
Wm. J. Brown	0	6 00
J. H. Doray	8	9 00
Total		$786 00

JOHN MILLER,
June 30th, 1890. Sheriff of Lemhi county.

HISTORY OF THE SALMON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Salmon's public library had its first rudimentary beginnings as a reading club created in an effort to keep young men off the streets and out of trouble. The Washington Reading Club was formed by a group of young people with the goal of founding a public library and reading room for Salmon. By February of 1892 the group had a "room in the rear of the auditor and recorder's office in the Odd Fellows' building fitted up for a reading room" (*Idaho Recorder,*24 February 1892).

The club's success was due in part to generous donations from Senator Shoup and his previous business partner Mr. Glendenning. Senator Shoup donated many magazines, public documents, reference materials, and a large map of the U.S. to the club. In an article in the Wednesday March 16, 1892 edition of the *Idaho Recorder* "The box of books contributed by Mr. James Glendenning to the public library established by the Washington Reading Club, was received by coach . . . There are 100 volumes 54 bound books, and 46 paper covers, comprising works of science, art and travel, containing useful and interesting information, as well as many works of fiction by standard authors." Later the Shoup home was donated to house the library.

Col. Shoup's original log home "was purchased by James Martinelly who refurnished it and lived there with his bride until his death. After that the house was occupied by Salmon's first public library, where it remained until the property was sold to the First National Bank" (*Recorder-Herald,* Diamond Jubilee edition 1886-1961).

Research is lacking on the history of the library shortly before and after the turn of the century, but according to a history paper compiled by Beulah Brenneman, a trustee of the Salmon Public Library, the idea of a library was revived in 1916. At that time a group of local women decided to form a lending library for their own improvement. Each member brought a book, and exchanged with another member. Later, a birthday party was given, at which time each member brought a book and donated it to the library.

Eventually individual members of the Culture Club gave a dollar to be used for the purchase of books.

A shelf was donated in the Charles A. Norton Jewelry store and the few books were placed there. Each Saturday, a member gave her time and checked out books to the public.

Soon the Culture Club was changed to the Women's Club of Salmon. Bimonthly meetings were held and the members took turns in giving cultural programs.

The first paid librarian was Margaret Shoup, youngest daughter of the late Senator Shoup, who was the last Territorial Governor and the first Governor of Idaho.

In 1918 the ladies managing the public library moved its books to the millinery store of Mrs. Murdoch where the books were given out every Friday afternoon by Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Preston. The quarters were considered highly desirable for the institution.

After World War I the books were moved to a small frame house on Main Street. That building has since been demolished and is the site of the present Rigby Pharmacy.

A Library Board was formed after the acquisition of the Main Street building and the Women's Club turned over the affairs of the library to this board, as agreed to by the City Council.

The first board consisted of Mesdames Millicent Herndon, Ella Ketchum, Minnie Hart, Brandling Wright, Ada Barber, Lillian Padgham, and Maurine McBride.

The library was again moved, this time to the Shenon Building, now the Herndon block, and was housed in a section that later became law office of James Herndon.

Later, Mrs. Frank Miller was appointed librarian and Mrs. Estelle Carpenter succeeded her when she resigned.

Fund raising efforts in 1933, collected three thousand dollars for a new library building. The library books and equipment were moved to the second story of the Cavaness building, formerly the Brown Block. Unfortunately, the bank in which the funds had been deposited failed and a second bank failure wiped out what remained.

The City of Salmon erected a new city hall on Main Street and provided a room for a new library. In 1939 the books and all the library equipment were moved to the new location. Both the city and the county appropriated money for the library.

Estelle Carpenter resigned to take a position as librarian in the Salmon High School. Clarice Smith became librarian and was succeeded by Eunice Robertson two years later. She served until 1964, when Margaret Morphey became the librarian.

In August 1975 a fund, started with five hundred dollars left by the late Estelle Carpenter, was established for the erection of a new library building on ground donated by the city between the City Hall and the Lemhi County Historical Museum. Shortly thereafter, a drive was underway, headed by Dave Ainsworth. The goal of forty thousand dollars in local funds was met and exceeded in a very short time. This enabled Salmon to match for a sixty thousand dollar public library construction grant from the Idaho State Library—part of the State Aid funds appropriated by the Idaho State Legislature in 1976.

The building, designed by architect Dates Fryberger of Ketchum, Idaho, was erected by contractor Don Schafer of Salmon, was finished January 1, 1977 and opened its doors to the public some weeks later, in March. The formal dedication was postponed pending arrival of tables, chairs and other furnishings. The library was officially dedicated on June 9, 1977.

Librarian Margaret Morphey retired at the completion of major construction, at the beginning of 1977. She had been librarian for thirteen years, seeing the library through its period of greatest growth and change. Librarian Marian Emerson, after superintending the move from the old library to the new, moved from the area and Kathleen Cramer was appointed to succeed her.

Kathleen Cramer also saw the library through a period of expansion. With grant monies from the State Library additional space, an office and workroom were added to the library. Kathleen Cramer retired in 1991. Current trustees are Helen Durand, Phyllis Caples, Phoebe Ann Finlayson, Barry Miller, Janice Neal, and Luke Prange. The current librarian is Ramona Combs-Stauffer.

☞If you ladies wish an elegant dress, write for samples and prices. If you wish to buy a fine shoe, elegant laces, lovely underwear, a nice fashionable wrap, or most anything a lady needs, you can get it by writing to the O. K. Lewis Mercantile Company, Dillon, Montana.

COBALT, IDAHO - 1981

Cobalt is a mineral that, when combined with certain other minerals in the making of steel, produces an alloy that retains both its strength and dimension at white hot temperatures. It has great utility in cutting tools used in manufacturing metal products. The development of this alloy, called Stellite, made mass production possible. Stellite was developed just prior to World War I. The advantages cited above made cobalt of strategic importance. It had come a long way from being considered an impurity in ores of other metals such as gold and copper. Most of the cobalt produced in the world is a by-product of copper mining in Zaire, formerly the Belgian Congo. It is controlled by the Minere' de Katonga, a European cartel.

The initial mining activity on Panther Creek focused on gold. Claims were filed, and what proved to be mostly surface gold was removed. The interest in mining cobalt in this area came after the development of Stellite shortly before World War I. The mine at Cobalt was developed during World War I by a subsidiary of Union Carbide. The ore was crushed by a stamp mill and concentrated for shipment to a refinery in Kokomo, Indiana. Power for this mine and one in the Leesburg basin to the north was provided by a hydroelectric plant on Panther Creek. The route of the original powerline in still followed today by the current powerline.

After World War I, demand for cobalt faltered, and the mine at Cobalt fell idle. It was sold for back taxes during the Depression. Just prior to World War II, the U.S. Government and Howe Sound Mining Corporation became interested in the Cobalt area. Working at first independently and later in a joint effort, they did extensive diamond drilling to determine the extent of the deposit. This lead to exploratory tunnels to further examine the quality and scope of the deposit.

New applications for cobalt appeared at this time, making it even more vital to the military. Jet engines were being developed, and the cobalt alloy was needed in the blades of those engines. ALNICO, or ALuminum-NIckel-CObalt was developed, and this proved to be a very powerful magnet, making much smaller motors possible.

Howe Sound's subsidiary, Calera Mining, developed the town of Cobalt, together with the mine and the processing plant, during the 1940's. When Idaho Power built the current powerline in the 1940's, the high tension span across Panther Creek was the longest in the world on wooden structures, at 5200 feet. It is still the second longest.

At Calera Mining, production was ready to begin in 1950, when the Korean conflict began. The government offered Calera a large contract if they could double their rate of production. The necessary changes were made and production began in 1951. The town of Cobalt was a remote, isolated, but friendly place, largely supplied by Salmon businesses. It had a food store, Post Office, recreation center, school, and church services. Many mining families lived at the townsite, which was just a few miles from the actual minesite. In the 1950's, at its peak, Cobalt had perhaps 1500 residents and the mine employed 450 people. The government contract was completed in 1959.

Another use of cobalt developed by this time, was the process that binds enamel to metal surfaces. Appliance manufacturers would therefore be a potential market. In 1959, Calera contacted G.E. and Westinghouse, and both were interested in buying domestically produced cobalt. Minere' de Katonga sent both manufacturers a letter advising them that if they bought any cobalt from another source, they could not expect to buy any from them. The cartel then sent Calera Mining a letter stating that the price of cobalt on the world market was very unstable and could in fact drop

A birthday party at Cobalt about 1920. Front left is Tommy Boyle and front right is his wife Sally. Others unidentified.

to zero. Their copper mining business is so lucrative that they do not have to worry about the profit they make on their cobalt. Their cobalt is strictly an impurity in the copper, an impurity they can virtually give away and yet one of great importance in national defense and manufacture. After the cartel so effectively demonstrated its ability to control the world market, Calera closed its doors. It left behind a 10 year supply of ore identified and ready for extraction.

The property is currently owned by Noranda Mining Corporation. They have spent over $1,000,000 to build a water treatment facility to correct some of the pollution problems stemming from the mine. The pollution comes from the leaching of the waste piles; piles of rock left after the ore is extracted and concentrated. Also from leaching of the ore body exposed in the open pit mine in Big Deer Creek, and drainage from the tunnels. Noranda's water treatment plant operates twenty four hours per day, every day.

Noranda's operation was short lived. In the late 1970's and early 1980's they employed several hundred employees in reconstructing and development. The economy of Salmon started to have a mini-boom. Then just as suddenly, the Company closed the operation. Salmon fell into recession, many families moved away, the school system laid off teachers and times were tough (1982- 1985). Times were even tougher on the town of Cobalt, Idaho. The Company sold the town, that is, sold all of the buildings of the town in a public auction. Many houses were moved to Salmon and elsewhere, others were dismantled for material. In 1991, a crew began dismantling the mill. Cobalt, Idaho is history, for now, but, the metal is there, and who knows when Cobalt will Boom Again!

SHOUP, IDAHO

by Marsha Smith

Sam Jones, said to have been a cousin of Frank and Jesse James, discovered the Kentuck mine at Shoup and some at Pine Creek. He sold his claim for a considerable amount but was generous to a fault. Sam would ride to Shoup on his big white horse and on the outskirts of town pull out his fiddle and gallop in playing the *Arkansas Traveler*. When they heard him coming, men would throw the saloon doors open so he could ride in on his horse. Jones would order drinks around, dismount, and let someone take his horse to the stable. He continued buying drinks until he was drunk and his friends would carry him to a rooming house.

Sometimes Sam would come into Salmon and always set up drinks for the boys at Al Smith's saloon. One evening they decided to have some fun, so they got him drunk, called in a prostitute and had the Justice of the Peace marry them. In the morning Sam asked the lady, "Who are you?" "I'm your wife, don't you remember getting married?" "The hell," exclaimed Sam and out the door he went. The curious twist is that Sam Jones died not long after. The lady kept track of him and claimed his bank account. There were plenty of witnesses to the marriage, so she inherited $70,000.

The Clipper Bullion Mine is a small property one half mile west of Shoup on the south bank of the river. Shoup, Idaho lies roughly eighteen miles west of North Fork on the Salmon River. Today there is little to be seen of the town which once served some 3,000 people. Since discovery in 1887, it has yielded about $75,000, in gold. Three veins were found on the property. They were found at higher elevations on the mountainside and are locally known as Tramway, Hennessey and Clipper Bullion. These mines were unique in that the ore was transported by tramway down to the river. The most productive vein of the three was the Clipper Bullion. From the north bank visitors can see the old rundown building and various mining equipment that is in the process of being restored. Also visible is the old cable going up the hill.

Gold Hill Mine is located nine tenths of a mile below Shoup. The Gold Hill Mine's history dates back through the Gold Rush days of the late 1800's and early 1900's when this region was the scene of one of Idaho's wildest gold rushes.

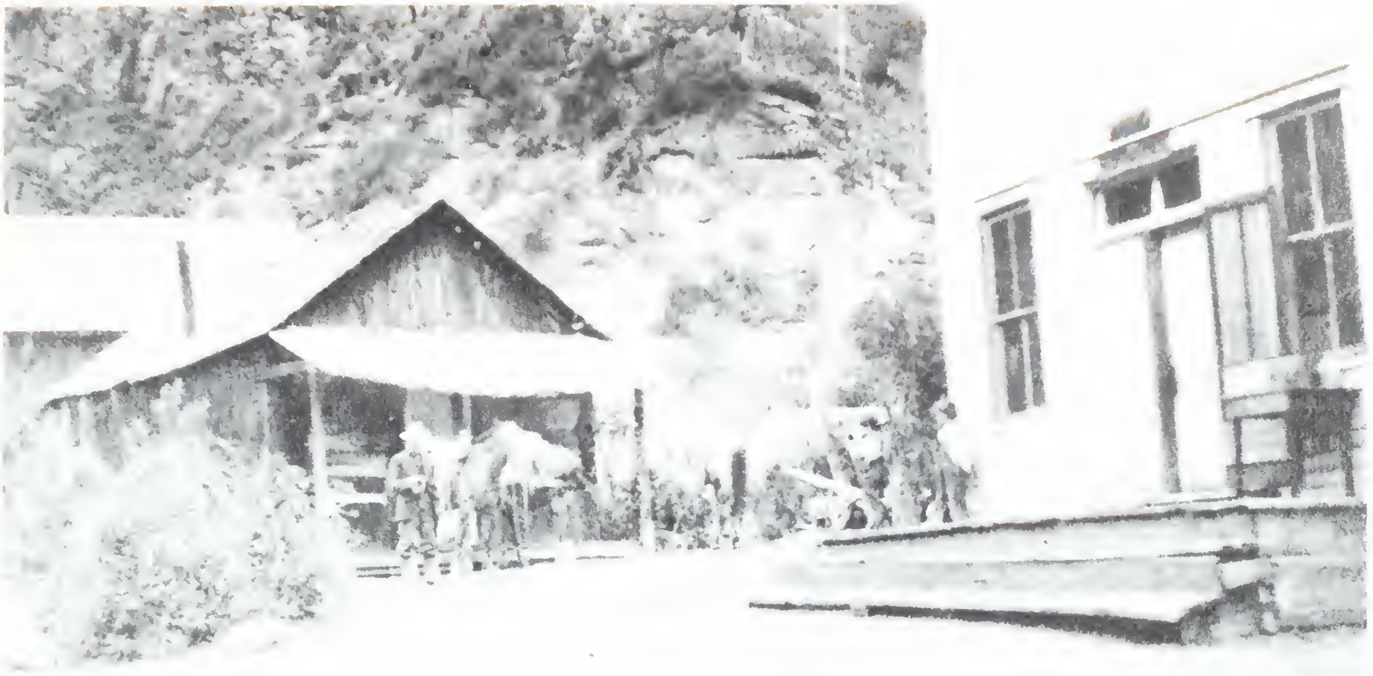
Today's owners, John and Patty Hulihan have collected many tools and artifacts from the mining days. They present guided tours during summer months for tourists delight. You may even try your hand at gold panning.

When Lewis and Clark made their journey West, even they concluded that these mountains were too desolate and too difficult to traverse. They sent a guide from North Fork near Spring Creek, just upstream from, Shoup before making the decision to head up over Lost Trail Pass and into Montana.

The Salmon River, got its name "The River of No Return" from the gold rush days. Boatmen ferried supplies downriver to Shoup where the flatboats were dismantled and sold for building supplies to the miners and prospectors. What went down did not come back.

Today, the Salmon River is no longer a serious threat to an experienced boatman. It is a marvelous river for tourists and each year thousands come to float and relax along its shores. As one of the West's great mountain rivers, its four hundred undammed miles offer constantly changing scenery that is richly imbedded with human history and offers a trip back into the great American West.

In addition to the gold mining influence. There is still visible along the road, evidence of the Sheepeater Indians. The shelters have been excavated and contain evidence of habitation to eight thousand years ago. Two roadside shelters display petroglyphs which can be seen from your vehicle. One is located between Pine and Panther Creeks, while the other is just before Ebenezer campground.



Shoup, Idaho in earlier times.

1890 - The first ball known to Pine Creek since the history of time began was given by Mrs. F. W. Niemann on the 23rd instant. Invitations were out three weeks previous to the date and the dancing public of Shoup responded by the following named: Thomas Boyle and wife, W. W. St Clair and wife, Thomas Stevens, James Welch, Joe Laughlin, William Taylor, Thomas Pound, George Chamberlain and Thomas Finnegan.

HISTORY OF THE TENDOY STORE

Viola B. Anglin

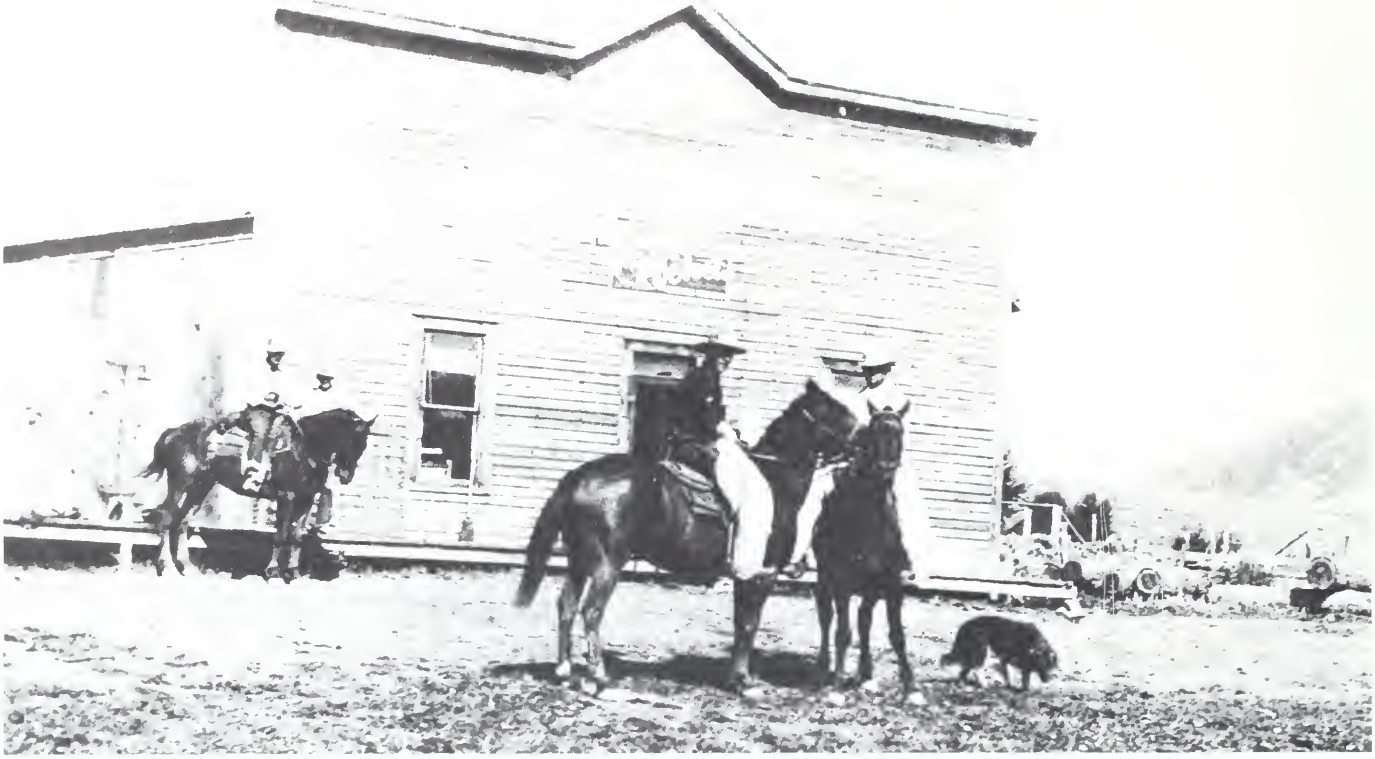
During the 1890's this vicinity had a small store usually managed by the Postmaster in connection with the Post Office within a few miles of the present location. In 1902 the place was called "Hover", but when John Reese and Charles Lipe built a store building in 1904, the Post Office was moved there and the place was named "Sunfield." Later Lipe sold out to Reese and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox took over the store. When they sold to Ed Venable, he moved the store to what is now called the Ball Ranch on Agency Creek.

In 1911, Fred Pattee built a store building on the Pattee Ranch near the new railroad. He rented it to Gene Smith and Logue Igou who put in a good supply of groceries and merchandise. The Post Office was moved there and the place named "Tendoy" after the Indian Chief. Soon the place became a depot, cream station, and community center. Smith sold to Igou and later he sold to Dad Rathbun, who sold to Ray Pierce. After several years, in 1928, Pierce built a new building on the Ball Ranch near the State Highway and the Tendoy school. With help from his brother Warren, he stocked the store and it became well known over the county. Pierce was a good merchant!

In 1944 he sold out to Barbara and Clint Quesnell. Within a short time, they sold to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Frazee. On June 26, 1948, the Frazees sold the store to Viola and Bill Anglin and Vivian and Herb Godfrey. The two women managed the store while the men held other jobs.

All that remains of the original Tendoy Store in 1990.

The railroad was abandoned and tracks removed in 1940-41. The State bought the railroad right of way and built a new highway on the railroad bed. The Anglins and Godfreys purchased property along the new highway directly in front of the first Tendoy Store. They moved the Pierce building and stock there in October of 1948. The move was a good one and the store was a busy place.



The old Tendoy store built by Fred Pattee in 1911.

In April of 1961 the Godreys sold their share to the Anglins who increased the stock, added a trailer court, and built a new addition to house the Post Office when that office advanced to Third Class.

The store located on the Lemhi River just twelve miles from the place where Sacajawea led Lewis and Clark into Idaho, two miles from Chief Tendoy's grave, and two miles from the old Mormon Fort Lemhi enjoys a great tourist trade along with business from ranchers, loggers, miners, fishermen, hunters, and all the local people. It is very well stocked with groceries, hardware, ranch supplies, dry goods, drugs, jewelry, sporting goods, beer, pop, and gas and oil.

When Bill Anglin died in 1982, son Kelly came home to assist his mother with the store operation. In 1983 he was commissioned Postmaster at Tendoy. Today the store is still owned and operated by the Anglins.

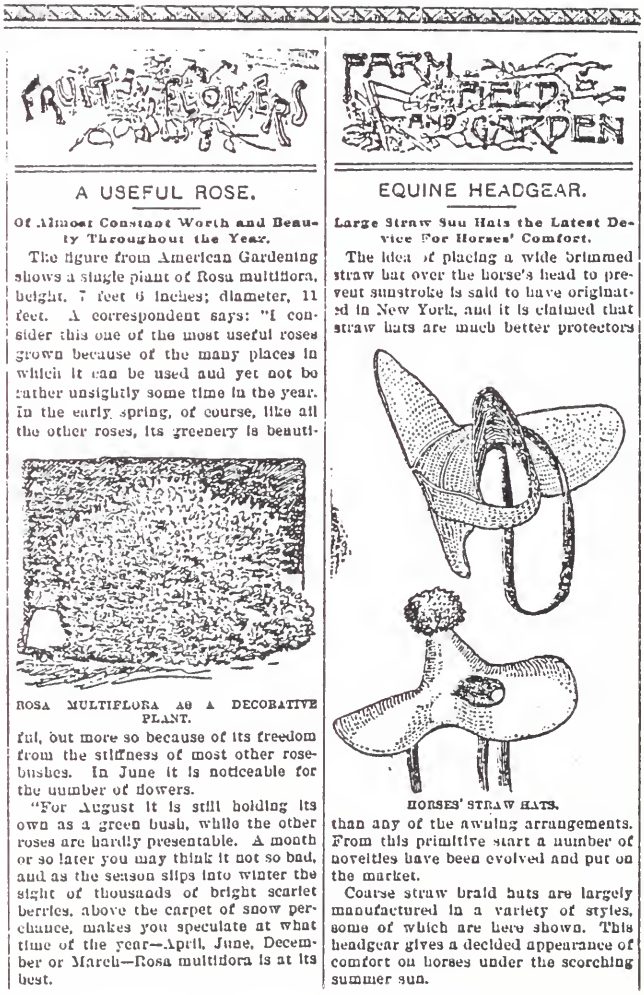
From notes written by Phoebe Pattee

LEMHI MEAT MARKET,

Soule & Hall, Props.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Meats of All Kinds, Ranch Produce, Fruits and Candies.

Salmon, Idaho.



FRUITS & FLOWERS

A USEFUL ROSE.

Of Almost Constant Worth and Beauty Throughout the Year.

The figure from American Gardening shows a single plant of Rosa multiflora, height, 7 feet 6 inches; diameter, 11 feet. A correspondent says: "I consider this one of the most useful roses grown because of the many places in which it can be used and yet not be rather unsightly some time in the year. In the early spring, of course, like all the other roses, its greenery is beautiful, but more so because of its freedom from the stiffness of most other rosebushes. In June it is noticeable for the number of flowers.

ROSA MULTIFLORA AS A DECORATIVE PLANT.

"For August it is still holding its own as a green bush, while the other roses are hardly presentable. A month or so later you may think it not so bad, and as the season slips into winter the sight of thousands of bright scarlet berries, above the carpet of snow perchance, makes you speculate at what time of the year—April, June, December or March—Rosa multiflora is at its best.

EQUINE HEADGEAR.

Large Straw Sun Hats the Latest Device For Horses' Comfort.

The idea of placing a wide brimmed straw hat over the horse's head to prevent sunstroke is said to have originated in New York, and it is claimed that straw hats are much better protectors than any of the awning arrangements. From this primitive start a number of novelties have been evolved and put on the market.

HORSES' STRAW HATS.

Course straw braid hats are largely manufactured in a variety of styles, some of which are here shown. This headgear gives a decided appearance of comfort on horses under the scorching summer sun.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN LEMHI COUNTY

by Bob Loucks

Lemhi County Agricultural Agent

Artwork - Helen Yowell

Agriculture did not have too auspicious a beginning in Lemhi County. When the Mormons established the Fort Lemhi Mission to the Indians in June 1855, they immediately dug an irrigation ditch from Pattee Creek and planted 10 acres of peas, potatoes, turnips and corn. Unfortunately, an early frost on September 4 wiped out the crop. That winter the missionaries enlarged their irrigation system and plowed more ground. In 1856, a plague of grasshoppers destroyed their crops. Fortunately, their livestock was faring substantially better than the crops. Their cattle herd had increased to more than 300 head by the time the Indians rustled them and sold them to the army in 1858.

The next farming venture in the county was at the same site. A father and son produced vegetables at Fort Lemhi and packed them to Bannack in 1863 and 1864. Permanent agriculture began with the discovery of gold at Leesburg in 1866. Some of the early pioneers brought milk cows to Salmon City and the Leesburg Basin. Vegetables and cereal grains were produced in the Salmon area in 1867.

The first homestead in the county was that of Lester Withington at Baker in 1866. It was soon followed by F.B. Sharkey at the Fort Lemhi site and others. Public land surveying was active from 1873 to 1887, so the early homesteads were of necessity metes and bounds propositions.

The livestock industry in the county followed the gold rush. The first cattle were longhorn steers from Texas by way of Montana. These cattle were "run out" and trailed to the mining camps and butchered as needed. Among the earliest cattlemen in the Salmon area were Chris Darnutzer, Charles Chamberlain, and George Yearian. Range cow herds were imported from Oregon, Utah, southern Idaho, and Montana. By the early 1870's the livestock industry was well established. The earliest cattle ranch in Pahsimeroi Valley was started about 1870 by a man known as French Joe. He was soon followed into the valley by Lorenzo Falls, Wilson and George Ellis, Edward O'Neal, and J.B. Morrow.

The early cattle herds were longhorn crossed with eastern native cattle. Cattle were herded in the mountains in the summer and in the native meadows during the winter. The severe winter and deep snow of 1889-90 brought an end to these types of operations and started the era of raising and storing hay from the valleys for winter feeding. By 1891 the native cattle were largely supplanted by Durham or shorthorns. In the late 1920's or early "30's" Hereford cattle came to the county. At this time, most cattle in the county are cross-bred with a Hereford or Angus base.

During the early part of this century and into the 1960's, the cattle industry in the county was closely aligned to the Big Hole. Several herds wintered in Lemhi County but spent the pasture season in the Big Hole. Big Hole ranchers were also an important market for calves. The Hirschy family, in particular, came into the county in the fall, purchased calves, and trailed them to the Big Hole where they were wintered on hay and then pastured.

New officers of the Cattlemen's Association - 1956. Steve Mahaffy, Bill Clark, Bill Fayle.

Pine Creek bulls at a Central Idaho Hereford Sale in Salmon. Second man from left is Emmett Reese and far right is Neal Thomas.

A very busy ewe on the Cockrell ranch.

Bob Johnson photo

Ben Dillon shearing a ewe.

Little data is available to describe the development of the sheep industry in the county. A lot of the higher elevation range is more suitable for sheep than for cattle. The early transportation system also favored sheep because the lambs could be trailed to market or a railhead when fat. In any case, the industry apparently reached its peak size in the 1930's with over 50 thousand ewes. As late as 1950 there were still over 40 thousand ewes in the county; however, by 1970 ewe numbers were down to 15 thousand and the current sheep population is less than 3000 ewes.

Horses have always been part of the scene in Lemhi County. The first commerce in horses, of course, was when Lewis and Clark traded with Cameahwait's Indians to obtain horses for their journey west. Horses and mules provided most of the transportation and draft power until the 1940's. According to census figures, the maximum population was about 4500 head of stock. Horses were run out in the foothills and gathered as needed for draft purposes. All the old timers remember bands of range horses even into the 1950's. In addition to the population needed for draft and transportation purposes, several ranchers produced horses for sale to the military, the Oliver Ranch produced polo ponies, and the Snooks and others produced race horses. The Salmon Select Horse Sale, one of the premier sales of working horses in Idaho, celebrates its 20th annual sale in 1992.

Changes in transportation, eating habits, and food preservation have created major changes in agriculture in Lemhi County over the years. During the late 1800's and early 1900's, agriculture was considerably more diverse than the primarily livestock economy which has dominated since about 1950. Small family dairy operations supported three small cheese factories over the years. Until the 1930's about 2000 acres of spring wheat was grown in the county. This supported at least two flour mills which exported flour. About the same period, the county was a major dry pea seed production area. Old timers report that a small acreage of sugar beets was grown near Salmon in the late 1930's and exported on the railroad for processing.

Commercial mink production was started by Larry Bills in 1951. This was an important industry for about six ranches until recent times. The industry peaked in size during the 1960's at around 3000 breeding females. Currently, there are only two ranches producing mink with about 1100 females.

Because of topography, climate, distance to market, and aptitude of ranch operators, agriculture in the county has become dominated by range livestock operations. During the last 40 years, beef cow numbers remained relatively constant, fluctuating between 31.5 and 32.5 thousand cows. Lemhi County usually ranks second or third among the counties in Idaho in stock cow numbers and ranked 89th in the United States in 1987. The range livestock industry in the county is quite dependent on public ranges. Over 12 thousand stock cows spend 4-5 months on public range. In fact, about 30% of the beef cattle feed base is derived from BLM and USFS permits. About 116 of the 225 commercial ranches in the county have public range permits. Dairy cow numbers have increased in recent years to around 1200 cows.

Although the amount of cropland in the county has changed very little over the years, changes in farming equipment and methods has led to a vast reduction in the number of ranches. Mechanization of haying has probably been the biggest single factor in allowing an increase in ranch size. From the scythe to the horse-drawn mower to the tractor mower to the self-propelled swather-conditioner for mowing; from the pitchfork to the dumprake to the buckrake or sweep rake to side-delivery rakes to the baler or round baler or ton baler for raking and accumulating; from the slip or hay wagon to bale wagons and trucks for yarding; from the pitchfork to hay derricks to beaverslides to bale wagons for stacking; haying has become increasingly mechanized. From the time when it was not uncommon for a small ranch to employ five or six men during haying until today when it is not uncommon for a family to harvest and stack 500 to 700 tons of hay by themselves, mechanization and economies of scale have encouraged a trend toward larger ranches.

Except for the period when the railroad was active (1910- 39), transportation and distance from markets has created marketing problems for agriculture in the county. Producers have attempted to create a more competetive marketing environment through several methods. Sheepmen first began pooling wool in the 1930's. By consigning their wool to a pool, enough product could be offered for sale to attract interest directly from the woolen mills. The original pool was incorporated in 1952 and continues pooling lambs and wool to this time. As an affiliate of the PNW Lamb Marketing Association, the pool was one of the pioneers in tele- auctioning lambs in the early 1980's. Cattle and calves were all marketed to country buyers (notably John and Jack McKinney) for many years. About the end of World War II, Colonel Lykens constructed a sale yard just east of Salmon. This yard operated very successfully until the mid-1950's. The Salmon Sale Yard was constructed about 1960. It operated with a variety of owners until the mid-1970's. Currently, most calves are marketed to country buyers. Judd and Scott Whitworth, Don Burtenshaw, Roy Hoffman, and Jack McKinney have been the most prominant buyers for the past 15 years. Cull cows and bulls are primarily marketed through auction markets in Eastern and Southern Idaho.

Agriculture has always been the largest part of the basic economy of the county. Livestock ranching is

Mowing hay on the Sandy Creek Bar about 1916.

Harvey Bell photo

Thrashing grain on Sandy Creek. This was the first steam tractor in Lemhi County.

Harvey Bell photo

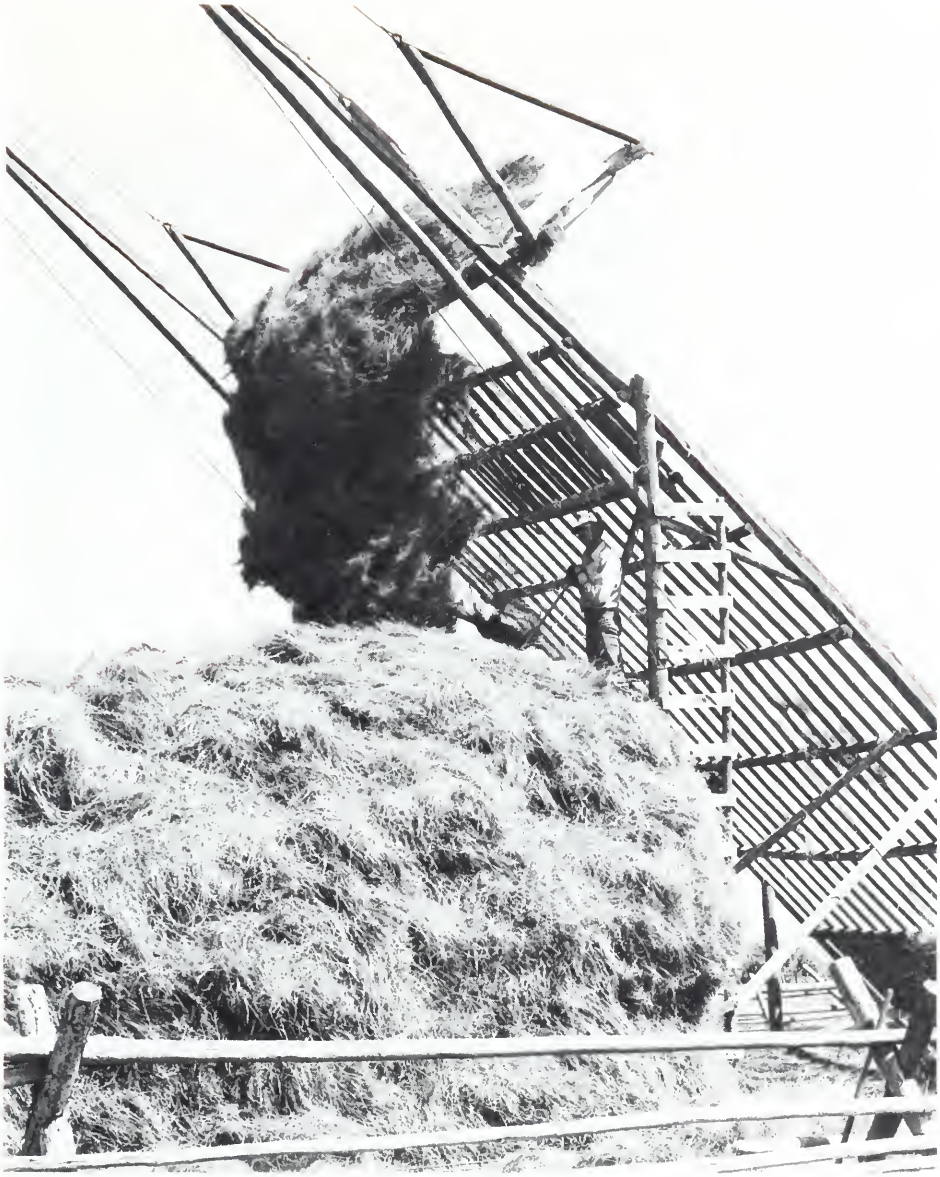
responsible for almost 50% of county employment and almost 40% of county household income. Mining has been either boom or bust; the timber industry developed slowly and peaked in the 1960-80 period; but agriculture came to supply the mines and remained as the economic mainstay. Unless there are major changes in access or price of Federal range, livestock agriculture will continue to be the dominant part of the basic economy of the county.

1901 - F. W. Nieman of Boyle Creek, was in town yesterday. He has an orchard of 1,000 trees including peaches, pears, plums, apples and cherries and says the trees ar all in bloom and in fine condition. The yield of fruit this year will be enormous. Mr. N. is horticultural inspector for the 6th district.

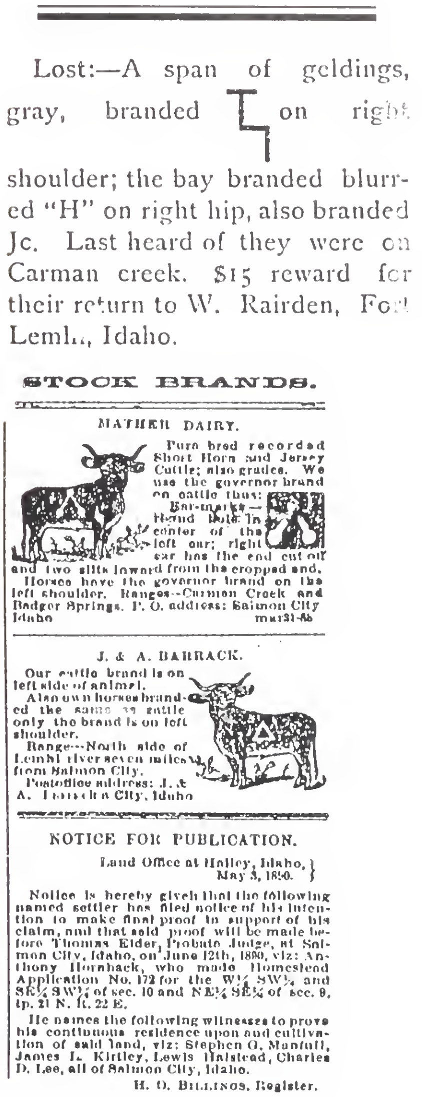
1918 - A whole train load of lambs from one ranch in Lemhi County, that of Thomas H. Yearian at Lemhi, and made of eighteen double deckers, was sent out for the main line, yielding the owner, Mrs. Yearian, fifteen cents per pound at Armstead.

The buckrake that was in common use for many years.

Lloyd Clark of Leadore, bucking hay the old fashioned way.



Stacking hay at Leadore with a beaver-slide stacker.



Lost:—A span of geldings, gray, branded on right shoulder; the bay branded blurred "H" on right hip, also branded Jc. Last heard of they were on Carman creek. $15 reward for their return to W. Rairden, Fort Lemhi, Idaho.

STOCK BRANDS.

MATHER DAIRY.

Pure bred recorded Short Horn and Jersey Cattle; also grades. We use the governor brand on cattle thus:

Ear-marks—Round hole in center of the left ear; right ear has the end cut off and two slits toward from the cropped end.

Horses have the governor brand on the left shoulder. Ranges—Carmon Creek and Badger Springs. P. O. address: Salmon City Idaho mar31-86

J. & A. BARRACK.

Our cattle brand is on left side of animal.

Also own horses branded the same as cattle only the brand is on left shoulder.

Range—North side of Lemhi river seven miles from Salmon City.

Postoffice address: J. & A. [illegible] City, Idaho

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Hailey, Idaho,
May 3, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Thomas Elder, Probate Judge, at Salmon City, Idaho, on June 12th, 1890, viz: Anthony Hornback, who made Homestead Application No. 172 for the W½ SW¼ and SE¼ SW¼ of sec. 10 and NE¼ SE¼ of sec. 9, tp. 21 N. R. 22 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Stephen O. Manfull, James L. Kirtley, Lewis Halstead, Charles D. Lee, all of Salmon City, Idaho.

H. O. Billings, Register.

CATTLE BRANDS

by Marsha Smith

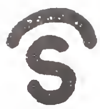
At one time, countless buffalo roamed this area and history reports herds covering an area of seventy by thirty miles. The buffalo herds were almost exterminated by the white man. At the end of the Civil War, the cattle market in the north was good while Texas had a surplus. Starting in 1866, great numbers of Texas cattle were trailed north, starting the greatest range cattle industry the world has ever known.

The year 1854, when a party of Mormon settlers brought cattle to the Salmon country, may be called the beginning event in our cattle history. Cattlemen to our east owned as many head of cattle as the total number of cattle in Idaho in 1870; but that area was rapidly being overgrazed and the push west began. Some range cattle that came from California and Texas were of the old Spanish Longhorn type. Most, however, were English breeds (Shorthorn and Devn) which the settlers brought with them. They used them both for work and milk stock.

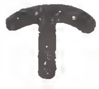
Settlers became the cattlemen of later years. Because of this, there was little fighting between cattlemen and settlers over land or water.

Branding cattle became a necessity, so stockmen could identify their own stock on the range. Laws were passed requiring registration of brands. Today, all cattle shipped must be inspected by an official brands inspector.

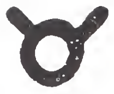
A stockman has the choice of design and location of brand. Left or right hip, side or shoulder. A registration fee is charged and must be renewed every five years. In any lawsuit where title or right to possession is in question, the animal will belong to the person who owns the brand, provided the brand has been correctly recorded.



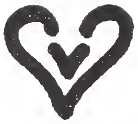
Half Circle S
J. W. Snook
Route 1, Salmon, Idaho



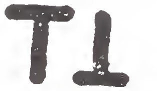
Round Top T
Sam McKinney
Lemhi, Idaho



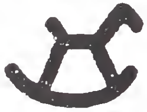
Flying O
Merle Hoffman
Salmon, Idaho



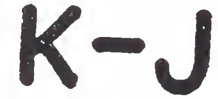
Broken Heart V
Mary Turner
Tenday, Idaho



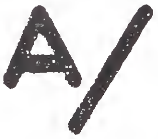
T Up and T Down
Bob and Reba Thomas
Route 1, Salmon, Idaho



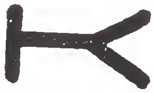
Rocking Horse
Gerald B. and Velma Ravndal
Route 1, Salmon, Idaho



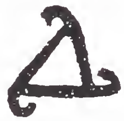
K Bar J
Mrs. Annis Bean
Salmon, Idaho



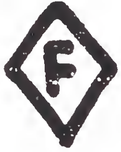
A Slash
Archie McFarland
Carmen, Idaho



Lazy T Y
E. C. and Irene Bolander
Carmen, Idaho



Hook Triangle
Ray Skinner
Salmon, Idaho



Diamond F
Fred Snook
Salmon, Idaho

Symbols such as flying, box, bar, walking, diamond, slashes, rocking, and swinging are used.

Lester P. Withington's brand, the "double ox yoke", was the first brand to be registered in Lemhi County in 1878. Mr. Withington is the grandfather of Lois W. Bisson, who with her husband, Roy, inherited the original brand. They have recently sold the ranch and moved into Salmon.

The oldest recorded brand in the State of Idaho, 1884, belonging to and used by the original owner is the "Half Circle S" registered to J. W. Snook and the Snook family.

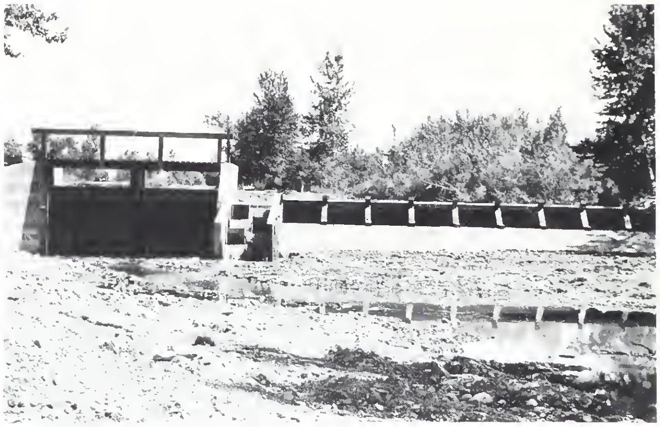
IDAHO POWER

by Paul Schneider

Manager, Salmon Office of Idaho Power Company

Before 1907, there were numerous sets of owners of small local enterprises of power throughout the State of Idaho. As projects became more expensive, consolidations and mergers took place. The five largest companies were consolidated as Idaho Power Company in 1915 and began operation in 1916. Since then, Idaho Power has purchased other small power companies within or adjacent to Idaho Power Company's service territory.

In Lemhi County there were several small power companies. The Edward Mingle Plant started about 1897. The Salmon City Electric Light and Power Company started about 1898. G. B. and A. J. Quarles owned this company and the interest of William Peterson. Salmon Electric Company, Ltd. was formed in 1908 and the Andrews Light and Power Company was formed in 1909. Riggs and Mackenzie, incorporated the Lemhi Power Company, Ltd. in 1911 and the Salmon River Power and Light Company was formed in 1914.



View of the Power Plant diversion dam, located in the Lemhi River, near Salmon, Idaho. It diverted water into the canal to the Power Plant located at the end of North St. Charles Street.

The old spillway of the Idaho Power Plant in Salmon, in August , 1944.

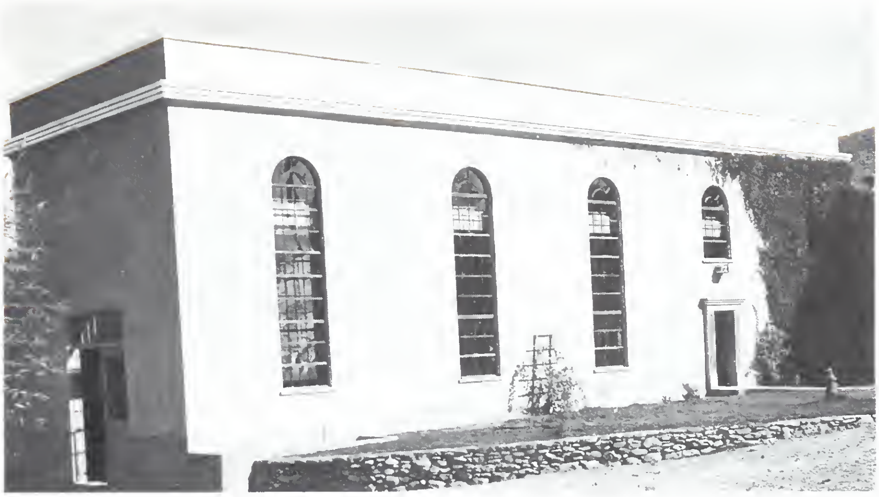
photo Bruce Watters

The "new" spillway of the Idaho Power Plant in 1944.

Idaho Power purchased the Lemhi operations in 1928 when Idaho Power purchased the Salmon River Power Company which served Salmon with a small hydroelectric plant. The plant did not produce power in the winter because of ice, so a stand-by diesel generator was also used.

In 1950 the company built a 69,000 volt line between Bannock, Montana and the Calera Mining Company mines in the Cobalt and Blackbird areas of Lemhi Coun-

Canal running from the Lemhi River to the Power Plant.



The Salmon Power Plant in the 1930's.

This building, located on North St. Charles Street in Salmon, generated power from a diesel engine. Photo in 1938.

Another view of the Salmon Power Plant in 1950.

ty. The line crosses the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass near where Lewis and Clark first entered Idaho. At the same time, the Company connected the town of Salmon with the Cobalt line. This was the first power into Salmon that was other than its old hydro/diesel systems. The 5,240 foot transmission-line span across Panther Creek west of Salmon, was at the time, 1950, the longest span in the United States. Employees patrolled the line by airplane, snow cat and on horseback.

Idaho Power's office was located in the Shenon Block at 608 Main Street until the Company built their new office at Church and Van Dreff Streets in 1977.

In 1992, the main, future project for the Company is the construction of a second high voltage transmission line into Lemhi County from Montana. This second source should provide adequate power for the future growth of Lemhi County.

All Photos courtesy of Idaho Power Company.

1912 - The city is lighted by means of a hydro-electric plant of 600 horse power, utilizing the current of the Lemhi River for it's enthusiasm. It is one of the best lighted cities in the West.

DENTISTRY

DR. A. M. ALLEN,

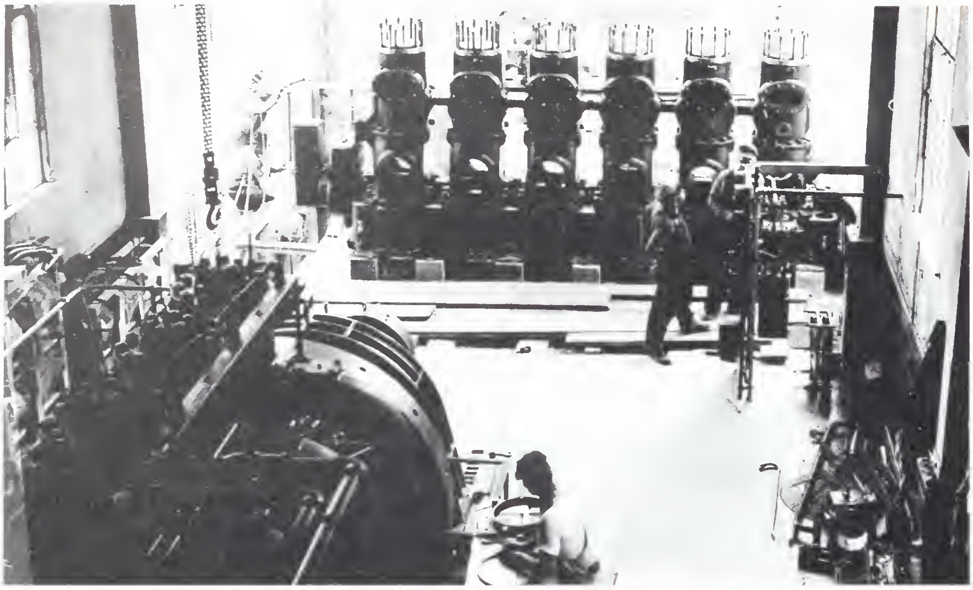
WILL BE AT

FRENCH and KENNY'S Drug-Store.

For TEN DAYS Only.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS SKILLFULLY PERFORMED,

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED.



Installation of a new diesel generator at the Salmon Power Plant resulted in the elimination of the Lemhi River diversion dam and hydro powered plant.

NOTICE.

Owing to necessary repairs on the plant, the electric lights will be off on this Wednesday, and Thursday nights, and possibly off on Friday night. On Saturday night the lights will again be on, and we trust there will be no further inconvenience for a long time.

QUARLES & QUARLES.

POWER LINE PATROL

by Doris Brown

In 1950, a stirring achievement in the history of Lemhi County electric service was the construction of a 69,000 volt line from Bannock, Montana to Salmon, Idaho. Mile after challenging mile, the high-voltage carrier had been pushed by it's builders, leaping the Continental Divide through the 8,000 foot high Lemhi Pass. In August of that year, the new $401,000 line was energized and the Salmon District was linked with Idaho Power's inter-connected system.

The one hundred eighty miles of lines through the rugged mountains between Salmon and Bannock are checked for faults such as broken insulators, loose tie wires, broken cross-arms and damaged or lost hardware once a year, at the close of the big game season. It must be done before the snow flies so that the line crews can get there to make any necessary repairs.

Salmon troubleman Scott Brown had the idea that riding a horse to patrol the roughest parts of the terrain would be faster and more economical that the conventional methods of using helicopter and line truck equipment. He would be expected to record the location of any trouble by pole number and later notify the line crew foreman, who then could arrange for repairs.

Consequently, for twenty-three years, in good weather and bad, Scott and his registered quarterhorse, made the ride for Idaho Power. He usually trailered his horses to the Continental Divide just out of Salmon. For the next thirty- five miles Scott used a horse, alternating with a fresh mount every ten miles or so, when the path of the power lines could be reached by truck and trailer.

Scott Brown and Bankroll Skip patroling the power line

The first trip over the mountains was unique, according to Scott, because he miscalculated the time needed for the journey and spent a night sleeping on the ground, rolled up in his saddle blanket. The trip made a very long day in the saddle and sometimes it took two days to make.

Because of this unique company duty, he was featured in the February, 1977 issue of Idaho Power's *Current News* Bulletin; the Public Information department used Scott and his horse, Bankroll Skip, in a television commericial illustrating the company's efforts to use the best way—new, or old—to get the job done; and he and his horse were featured on the back cover of the company's 1977 annual report.

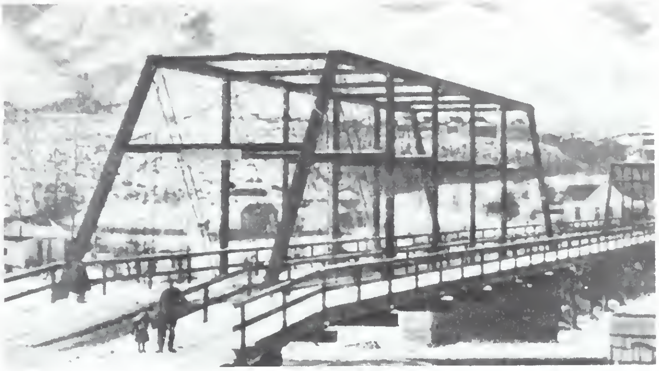
Due to health reasons, Scott retired from the company in March of 1978, after twenty-nine good years in their service.

THE SALMON RIVER BRIDGE

The first in a long series of bridges crossing the Salmon River was built in 1866. The following is from *The History of Lemhi County* by George E. Shoup:

> Darnutzer and Chamberlain, experienced builders, constructed a foot and pack bridge across the river where they had built their cabins. This was the first bridge to span the Salmon River and toll was charged for its use . . . The fare or toll was 25 cents per man or animal . . . This bridge was well patronized during . . . 1867.
>
> Later, the same year, a foot and pack bridge was built by two carpenters . . . Barbet and Johns . . . but a few rods above the (other) bridge. In 1868 . . . Barbet and Johns cut and hauled fir logs to Salmon. These were hewn into square timbers. Low cribs were built in the river and filled with rock for substantial piers. Squared timbers were first set upright in the frames before filling. Upon these upright timbers or posts were placed the sills and framework of the bridge. Large poles were used for flooring hewed on the top side. This bridge was built wide enough for one-way wagon crossing . . . This bridge later was sold to Jesse McCaleb. (It operated as a toll bridge, with the toll gate at the west end.) This was the first wagon bridge crossing the Salmon River . . . The toll was 25 cents each for man or animal and 50 cents per team.
>
> During the years standing of this rough wooden bridge, the high swift water coming near to the stringers each year, and during ice jams of winter the well set piers withstood it all . . . but in June 1874 a big cottonwood tree with its tangle of protruding roots and limbs struck the floor beams of one of the spans and the trememdous force of rushing water tore the full span from the bridge.

A new toll bridge was constructed in 1875. Ira Tingley acquired the bridge from Jesse McCaleb in 1875 and owned it until it was purchased by the County in 1884.

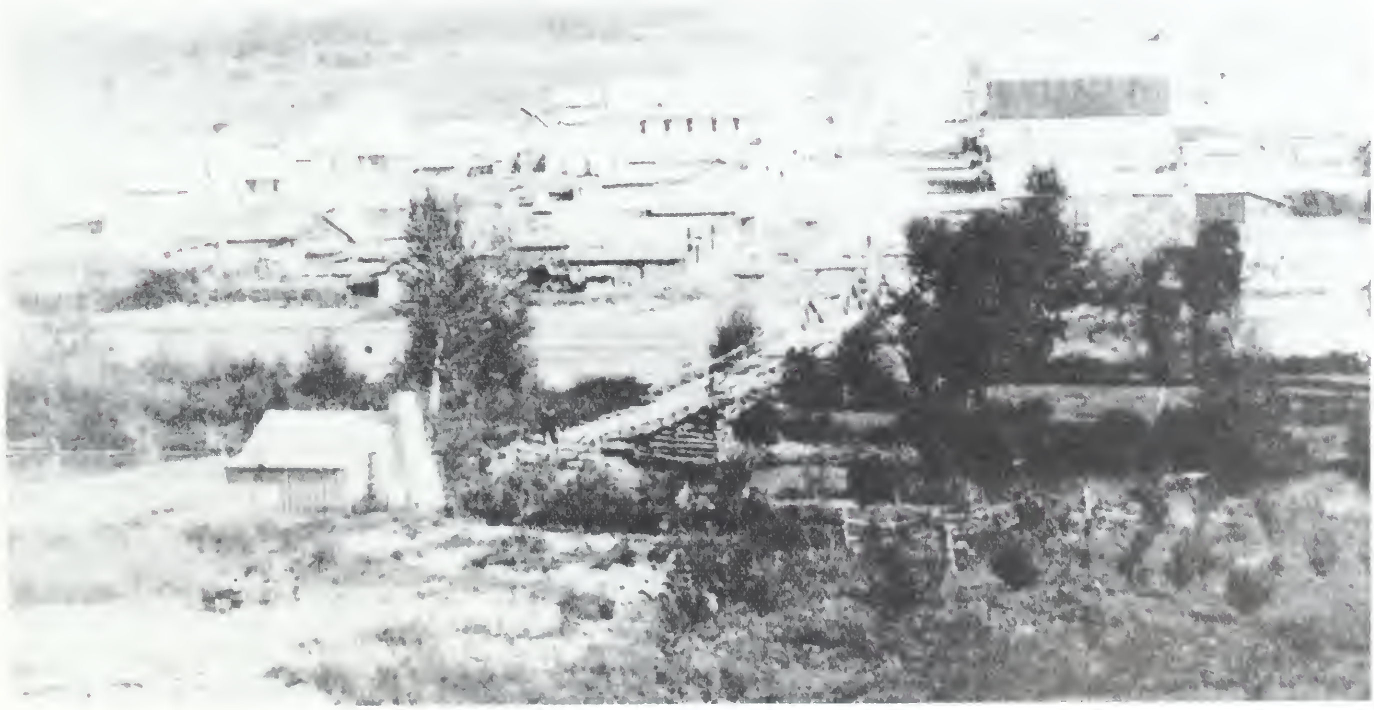


The fourth bridge: a steel suspension bridge built in 1905.

In 1905 a steel suspension bridge was built to replace the old wooden structure. A sign on this bridge said, "$5.00 fine for riding or driving over this bridge faster than a walk''. It served until 1926 when the new concrete bridge was completed.

Monday morning, November 9, 1925, the old suspension bridge was closed to traffic when the contractor pulled the steam shovel into place. Excavation for the concrete footings began on November 6, 1925, under the west end with pick and shovel. The bucket for the steam digger arrived by train, and gravel and sand were hauled from the pit on the Railroad Ranch. The project was completed in 1926. The new concrete bridge had a sidewalk on each side with small benches and the latest thing in street lighting.

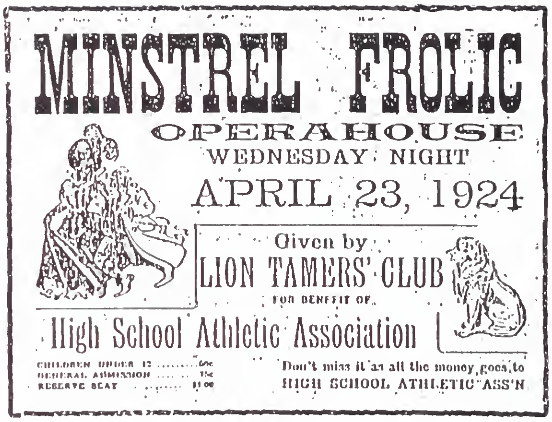
This 1887 photograph shows the third of the bridges built across the Salmon River. It was a wooden bridge constructed in 1875.



This old postcard shows the area at the west end of the steel bridge.

Some time around 1954-55 the pipe hand rails were removed to make more space for cars to pass, and in about 1964 a major contract was let for further improvement of the bridge. While the location was not changed, the old concrete bridge was strengthened and the traffic lane was widened considerably. The walkway on the north side was removed in order to widen the traffic lane to its present size, and new lighting has been installed in recent years.

The bridge across the river is still as vital to the City of Salmon as it was to those early pioneers—the only link between the east and the west sections of the town and the only practical route for transporting supplies.



MINSTREL FROLIC

OPERAHOUSE

WEDNESDAY NIGHT

APRIL 23, 1924

Given by

LION TAMERS' CLUB

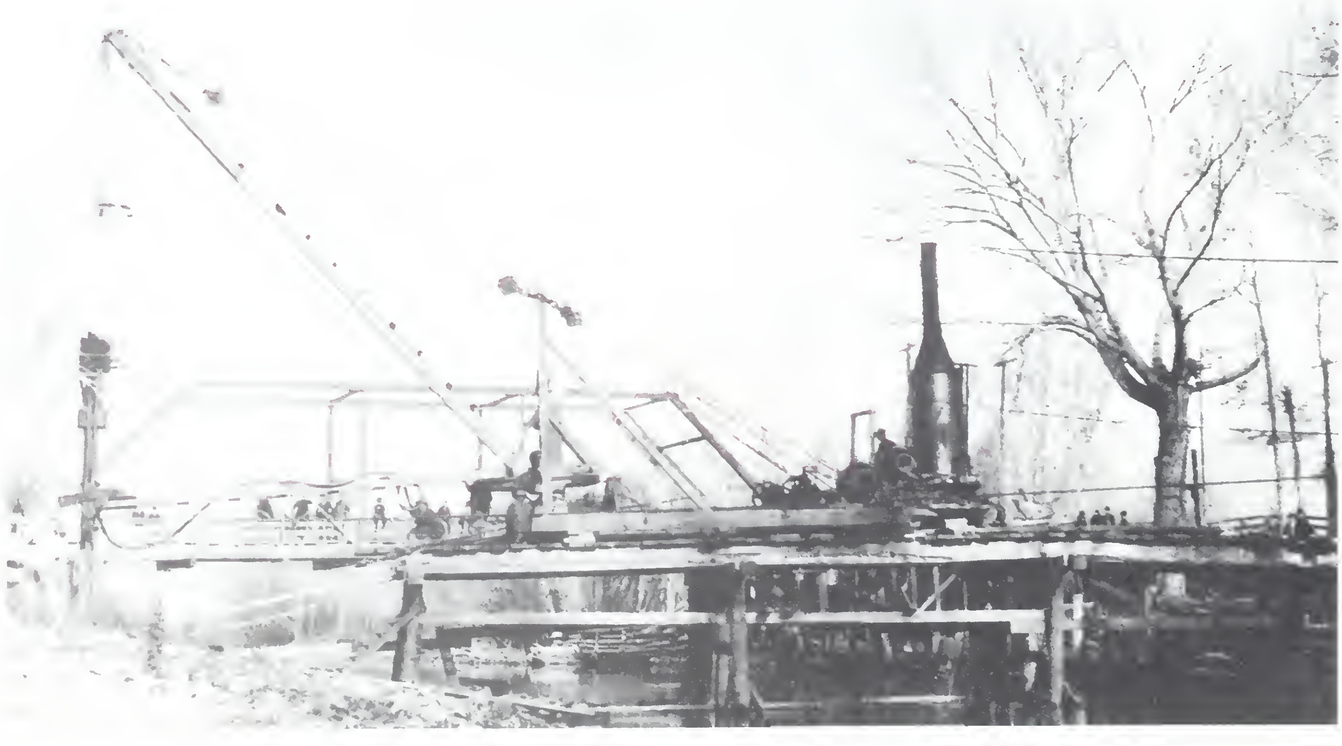
FOR BENEFIT OF

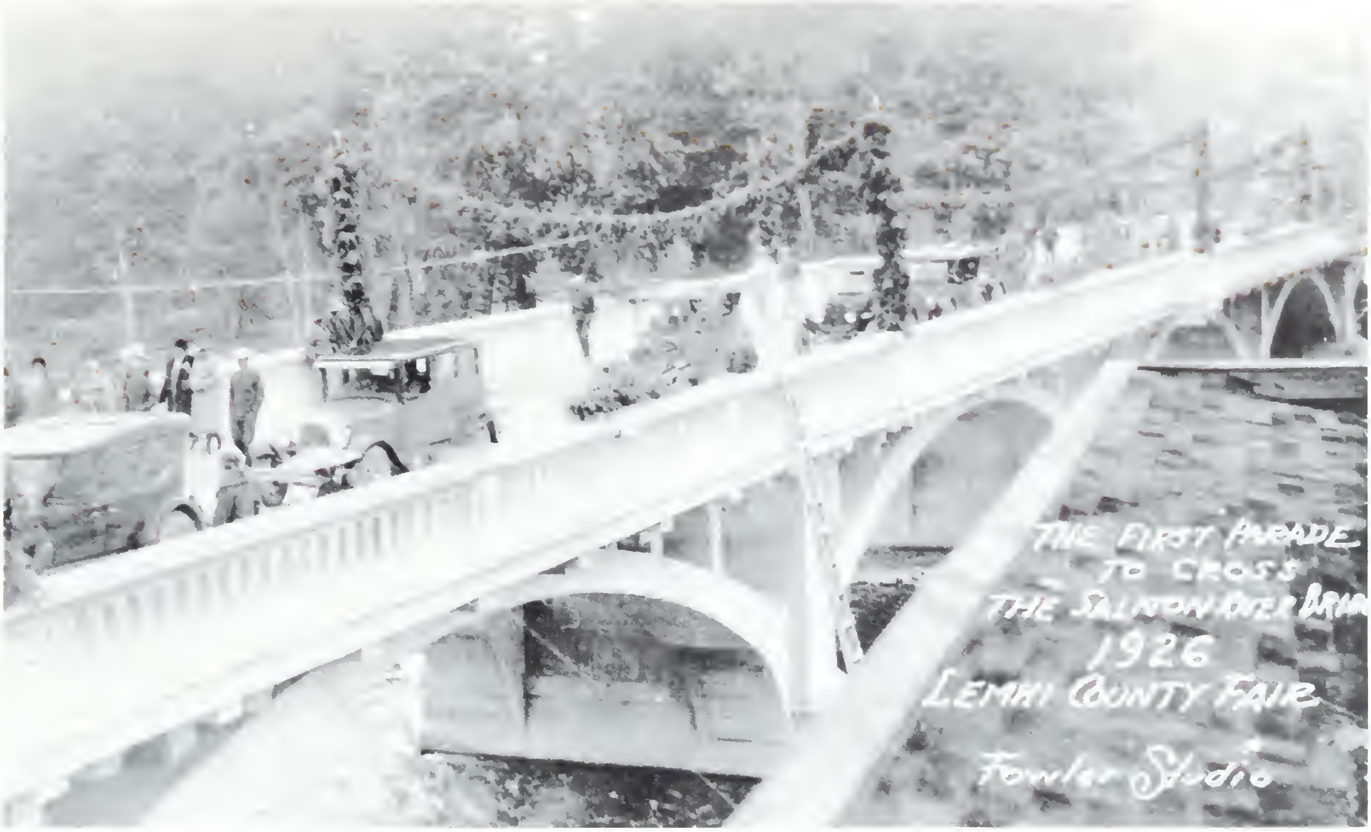
High School Athletic Association

CHILDREN UNDER 12 .... 50c
GENERAL ADMISSION 75c
RESERVE SEAT $1.00

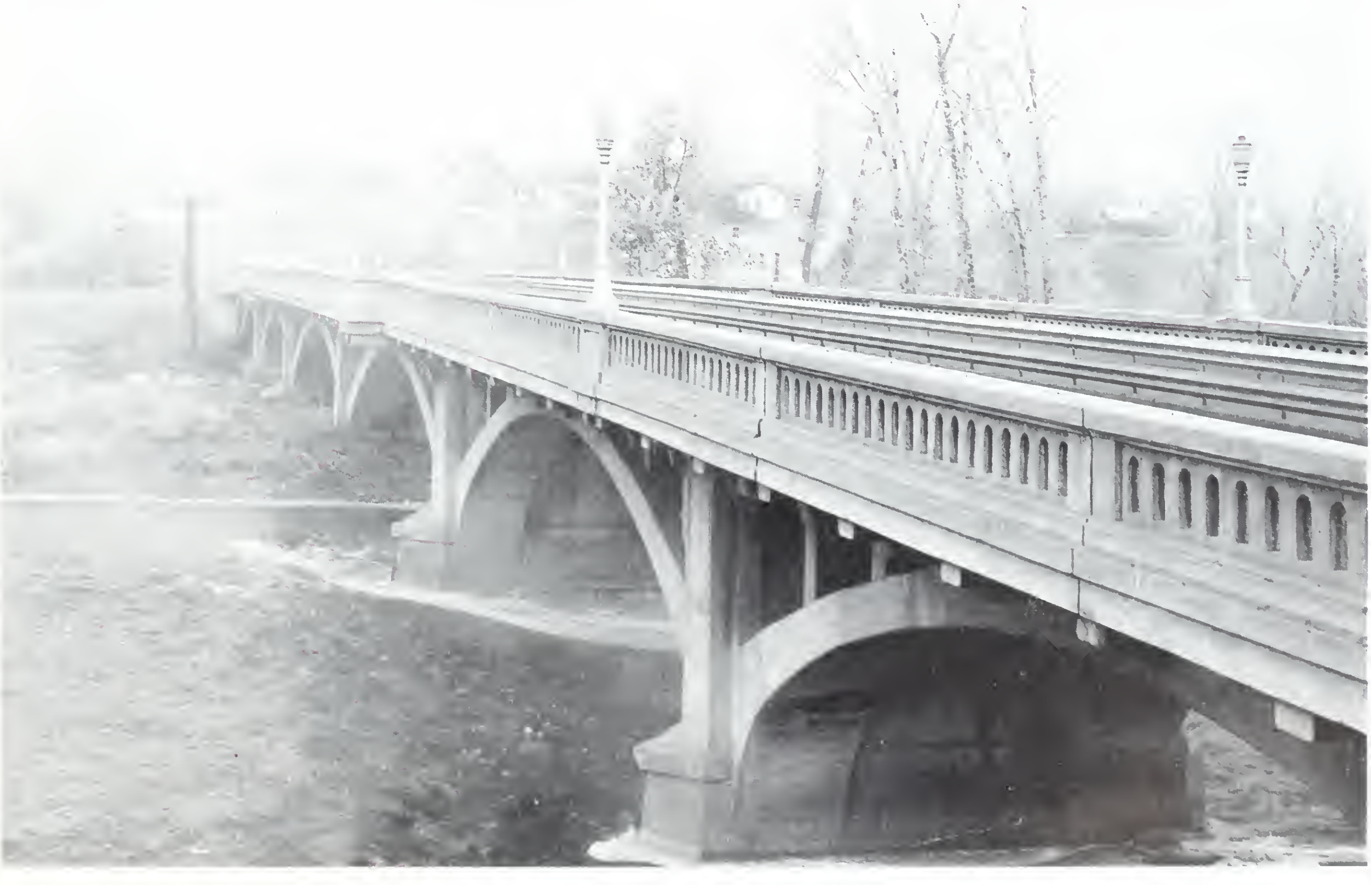
Don't miss it as all the money goes to
HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASS'N

November 1925 - removing the 1905 steel bridge.




THE FIRST PARADE
TO CROSS
THE SALMON RIVER BRID
1926
LEMHI COUNTY FAIR
Fowler Studio

The fifth bridge: constructed in 1926, this concrete bridge still serves Salmon.



SALMON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

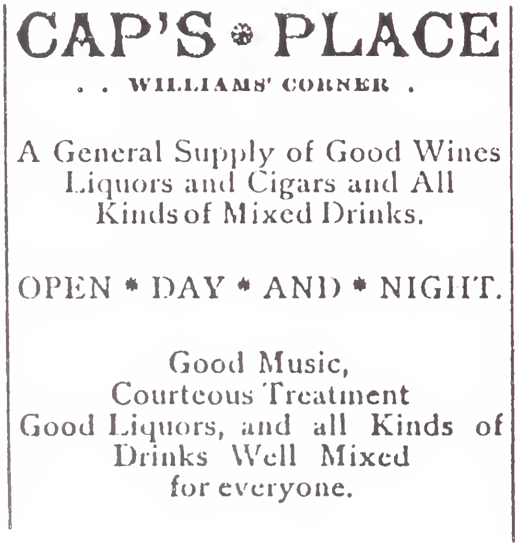
The Salmon Volunteer Fire Department has served for almost one hundred years with great service to the citizens of Salmon. Serving without pay, many citizens have volunteered hours of their time, risking their own lives, to protect the property and lives of their neighbors.

On June 11, 1887, the question was raised, "What would we do in this town in case of fire?" The response was "that cisterns or reservoirs should be built on Main Street, one near Shoup's Store and another near the Church. As is it, there is nothing to do but let it burn." Nothing much was done.

On January 21, 1898, John Brough started to organize a fire company. Hose and other attachments were ordered and a Fireman's Ball was considered to raise money for building a house in which to keep these new things.

On January 28, 1898 the old building on Main and Center Streets, "Cap's Corner," caught fire. Lack of water made it difficult to fight the flames. Much credit was given to T. J. Taylor for his water-wagon and to George Wentz and Dan Chase for their horses. Many individuals carried water from nearby wells to fight the roaring blaze in the center of town. Every well in town was pumped dry and the citizens then started a string of buckets from the Salmon River. Bottles of whiskey were sent down the line to fortify the volunteers and the result was there was hardly a sober man in town when the fire burned out. The Cap Williams Corner was a total loss. It was one of the first buildings erected in Salmon and named after its proprietor Cap Williams. (Williams Lake, Williams Creek)

On February 18, 1898, the Board of Village Trustees ordered a hose cart, 600 feet of hose and a fire bell. "When these items arrive, Salmon City will have protection against fire second to no other town in the State."



CAP'S ❁ PLACE

. . WILLIAMS' CORNER .

A General Supply of Good Wines Liquors and Cigars and All Kinds of Mixed Drinks.

OPEN * DAY * AND * NIGHT.

Good Music,
Courteous Treatment
Good Liquors, and all Kinds of Drinks Well Mixed
for everyone.

By March 18, 1898, the fire building had been completed on St. Charles Street, east of the jail, and the work had been approved and accepted by the village board. Bagley and Grimes were the contractors.

On April 6, 1898 the hose cart, 600 feet of hose, ladders and fire bell arrived. Fire Chief John Brough organized an efficient fire brigade and a test of the new equipment was made. A stream of water was thrown ten feet above the twenty foot flag pole on Shoup's Store, which is three storied. It was considered that this was a fair test of the pressure of Salmon City's water works.

On April 21, 1898, a Fireman's Parade was led through town by Fowler's Band, followed by the fire company in their new uniform shirts and caps under the command of John Brough, Fire Chief. They were followed by a company of volunteer forces under W. H. Norfolk, who acted as drill master. The 1898 Firemen of Salmon were listed as: W. L. Mulkey, Will Warner, Hugh McCaleb, Frank Andrews, Carl Spahn, Will Shoup and Tom Kane.

After the Parade a Fireman's Ball was held. It was labeled as the Grand Fireman's Dance at Shoup's Hall, Thursday evening, April 21, 1898. The committees were: On Printing and Music, F. G. Havemann, Guy Edwards, Allen Merritt. Decoration, H. J. Grimes, Ernest Nelson. Reception, Hugh McCaleb, Allen Merritt, J. H. White. General Arrangements, W. H. Shoup, Thomas Kane, James Kirtley, Floor Managers, William Mulkey, James A. Vaughn.

The Fireman's Ball has become an Annual event and is one of the highlights of Salmon's social season. Tickets still cost $1 and each year a worthy member of the Fire Department is honored.

The Fire Department used horse carts pulled by teams. The Department had fire teams of six to eight men assigned to a cart. The Department had a Big 4th of July contest with competition between teams and hooking up the horse team to the carts and getting their water running. One fire team was assigned to the Salmon bar area and one team was assigned to downtown. Later two teams were assigned to downtown.

The Department then received a water tank to pull behind a truck. This tank was used at the Ekersall family fire tragedy at the old Billy Bryant place in about 1915. The two story home was set on fire and the family of five, father, mother and three children perished. The tank froze up while the Department fought the terrible blaze. A sheepherder who worked for Mr. Ekersall went insane and set the fire. Mrs. Ekersall was a Beattie and was Will Beattie's sister.

About 1915 the Fire Department went belly up. In 1916 it was reorganized with E. K. Abbott, President of the Department. Frazee was Chief of the City (Downtown) Company and George Brown was the Chief of the Brooklyn (bar) Company. Fred Brough had a fund raiser to finance the Department. He served a chicken dinner and real beer, two or three barrels, and had a stag party at Brough's Cafe on Main Street.

The Department got a Ford truck which they used until after World War I. The truck was short on power and they had to push it up the hill on runs up Fulton Street or Courthouse Drive.

Brough got on the City Council and pushed for the purchase of the first fire truck in about 1921 or 1922. This truck was from Portland and had all the right, up to the minute, attachments.

Over the years a Salmon Fire Truck has normally led parades through Salmon. For many years there was only one fire truck until the City finally could afford two trucks.

The following memo was sent to all Salmon Volunteer Firemen on February 29, 1960 by Frank Kerin, Chief.

> A situation has developed on county fires which must be corrected. As you probably know, when we receive a call out of town, we must see that not over half of the crew goes on the county truck. The remaining half must stay in town in case we have a fire. The whole city has its insurance rates set up on this 24 hour readiness of the Salmon Fire Department. At our last meeting, to assure the city would always have a crew, we decided to split the firemen into two groups. The first group will be the only ones allowed on county fires during the first six months of this years and will be the "Blue Team". The second group, or "Red Team" will be ordered to stay inside the city in order to take any city fires that may occur. July lst the Red Team will take county fires and the Blue Team will stay in town. All city fires will be treated as usual with both Blue and Red turning out to fight. Check the list below to see which team you are on: Blue Team: Bill Canon, Frank Barsalou, Paul Brog, Roy Durand, Bob Gwartney, Charles Herndon, Harry Holgate, Ken Klingler, Harold Neyman, Mark Phillips, Charles Walchli, Carl Zeigler. Red Team: W. J. Lewis, Gerald Butler, Glen Mc Frederick, Maurice Cochran, Del Jones, Val Black, Max Hemmert, Sam Weber, Bill Koester, Voyd Dahle, Joe Herndon, Emmett Steeples, Ray Colvin, Jack Stevenson, Bill Pruitt, Dr. Walt Blackadar, Ross Smith, Joe Nebeker.

The Fire Department Station burnt down in the big fire of 1962 on South St. Charles Street that destroyed the Pioneer Hall, Elks Lodge, Silver Spur Bar, Lemhi Hotel, and Drug Store. Later, a new, modern Fire Station was constructed on South St. Charles Street. Throughout the last thirty years, several new fire trucks have been purchased and the volunteer force keeps current with new training procedures.

Several Fire Districts have been established in rural areas of the County in recent years. These districts have their own boards, budgets and equipment.

The Salmon City Fire Department has always had a waiting list of future volunteers wanting to join the Department. It has a proud, historic past and is one of the crown jewels of Salmon's history.

This article was compiled by Fred Snook from notes prepared by Salmon historian, Marjorie B. Sims who sent her information to Salmon Attorney and Volunteer Fireman, Charles Herndon in the 1960's. Mr. Herndon was preparing a talk on the Salmon Fire Department's history. Mr. Herndon's notes, courtesy of Milton A. Slavin.

THE ALASKAN COLD STORAGE

Patsy Wolfley Stokes

The Alaskan Cold Storage was built by Carl J. Kriley and family, in the spring of 1946, on the northeast corner of Shoup and Terrace Streets. The substantial structure was constructed of concrete and cinder blocks with steel window and door frames. It had approximately two hundred lockers both wooden and metal. A glass case in the office housed the keys for the lockers.

Farmers no longer had to process their own meat. The plant cut and wrappted meat to the owners specifications. Then it was quick frozen and placed in their individual lockers.

Wild game being plentiful, brought hunters from all over the state. They had their meat processed and frozen. At the time of shipping, dry ice was placed on top of the boxed meat, and it was picked up that morning by Miller's Trucking, taken to Armstead, Montana, and placed on the train.

The Kriley's sold the business to Edgar and Carmen Wolfley from Etna, Wyoming, who began operating the plant in the fall of 1951. It was a great place to cool off on a hot summer day, but one did not tarry very long.

The plant remained an active business for about ten years, but became obsolete in the late 1950's when freezers became available for the home. The Wolfleys traded it to Chauncey Taylor for the Keystone ranch in 1955. At present, the building is the home of the House of Bargains.

The Alaskan Cold Storage - 1953
Kim Wolfley, Cathy Buster, — Webb, Monty Wolfley, Richard (Dick) Buster.

LEMHI COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MUSEUM

Rose Corum

Prior to 1918 a Lemhi County Historical Society led by Historian John E. Rees, E.H. Casterlin, Phil Rand, Ralph Irvin and others did some work and research on Lemhi County History. According to Mr. Casterlin, the notes and materials were turned over to John Rees when the society disbanded. For over thirty years no organized historical effort was made, but during this period and until his death in 1928 Mr. Rees was contacting pioneers and writing their stories and reminiscences. Some stories are published in the Recorder. He has left invaluable and authentic records of his study and research.

A condensed history of Lemhi County by George E. Shoup was written in 1941 and published for all to read.

To continue the local history the Lemhi County Historical Society was reorganized by a small group meeting in the Probate Court room on May 11, 1956. Meetings were held in the Probate Court room, the City Hall, and in the home of Miss Alice McDonald and Mrs. Elizabeth Reed.

Soon old Leesburg relics and objects were acquired and a case was donated by Myra McPherson to hold them. The case was moved to the lobby of the Herndon Hotel. Later a case was placed in the Steele Memorial Hospital.

The need for a meeting place and a home for the collection made a museum building most desirable.

The Eagles Lodge offered a ninety-nine year lease of their choice lot on the corner of Main and Terrace Streets. The offer was accepted with the agreement that the Eagles could have their lodge room in the basement entirely separate from the museum. Articles of incorporation were filed, a lease drawn and signed by officers of the Eagles Lodge and the Lemhi County Historical Society, and the permanent site was accepted.

The Lemhi County Museum

The Salmon Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1958 had a survey to find out what the people of Lemhi County would like to have them do for the improvement of the community. Survey ballots were cast June 26th resulting in a three to one vote in favor of a museum building. A fund raising program began with a Halloween masquerade dance at which the first six cinder blocks to be used in the proposed building were auctioned. Each block was sold for one hundred dollars to: KSRA radio, Myra McPherson, Henry Benson, Pope Oil Company, Salmon Rotary Club, and Salmon Chamber of Commerce. The dance and auction brought the fund to $1,945.87. Many other activities together with contributions and pledges made a total of $11,956.11.

Plans were drawn by M.M. McNicoll and submitted to Director H.J. Swinney and Art Director and Curator George Bowditch of the Idaho State Historical Museum for suggestions and recommendations. Mr. Bowditch made a complete plan and water sketch of the proposed building, and was present to discuss the plans. Mr. Swinney also gave invaluable aid and help.

We are indebted to the Junior Chamber for its sponsorship, and especially to Florin Beller, who as chairman, devoted generously time and public spirited leadership in making funds available. Harry B. Fisher was the superintendent of the building.

Ground was broken on October 23, 1960 for a museum building and dedicated on March 3, 1963, exactly

Museum dedication March 3, 1963. Charles Kane, County commissioner; Dick Banks, Jay C; Mrs. Orville Brenneman, President Historical Society; Bill Cannon, Mayor; Elizabeth Reed, Secretary Historical Society

one hundred years after President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill that created the Territory of Idaho. Lemhi County Historical officers were: Mrs. Orville Brenneman, President; Elizabeth Reed, Secretary and Mrs. Earl Corum, Treasurer.

In December, 1965, a thirty by forty addition on the east side of the building was completed. This addition was made possible by Ray Edwards, a son of a pioneer Lemhi County family. Mr. Edwards not only provided the funds to build the addition but donated an unusual and beautiful Oriental collection. Mr. Edwards traveled extensively in the Far East during the 1920's. This addition was dedicated in 1966 as Leesburg was one hundred years old.

The Directors and Officers of the Historical Society are the governance of the museum. The present officers are Robert Wiederrick, President; Jay Davis, Vice President; Mrs. Robert Morton, Secretary and Rose Corum, Treasurer.

STOKES BROTHERS DAIRY

by Wynn Stokes

The Stokes Brothers Dairy came about when Dick, Bob, Len and Earl Stokes bought the Golden Guernsey Dairy from Glenn and Alice Hobbs in 1944. The business coinsisted of a bottling, cooling and pasteurization plant, located on Kids' Creek next to the Hobbs residence near St. Charles Street and Lemhi Avenue. Also a Chevy panel delivery truck, and customers on the route which included residences and businesses.

They hand milked seventy or so head of cows, night and morning, to supply milk for the business. Later a Surge milking system was put in, which made the milking much easier. During the winter they milked the cows at Dick's place, located north of the Lemhi River just off of North St. Charles, as that was where the hay was kept. In the summer they milked at Earl's, located on Highway 93 North , because there was ample pasture there. The cows were moved from one place to the other; down Main Street, across the bridge, and down Highway 93 North, then back again.

Bob ran the delivery route and the preparation of the milk and cream. The milk was hauled to the plant in ten gallon cans. There, some of it was separated for cream, some was pasteurized as whole milk, and all of it was bottled. The bottles were washed by hand, then steamed to sterilize them, then fed into a machine which filled the bottles and put on a cardboard cap with a pull tab. The bottles were ready by late afternoon and refrigerated for delivery early the next morning to customers on the route.

People would leave empty bottles on the porch with a note telling what they wanted. The order for milk or cream would be left on the porch and the empties collected along the entire route. At the end of the month, or sometimes each day, customers would pay their bill by leaving money inside one of the empty bottles; 25 cents for a quart, or 75 cents for a gallon of milk. The Small Boys Cafe was on the route and a very interesting place.

The dairy was a family business and everybody helped; from feeding and milking to cleaning the barn. All the kids wanted to ride "Old Dolly" after the cows. The property was jointly owned by the brothers and all members of the families helped on the ranches doing whatever needed to be done.

After several years the dairy was sold to Corwin Bowles who ran it with several partners for some time.

MOUNTAIN VALLEY
DAIRY
NATURES BEST FOOD

Corwin Bowles dairy truck.

Just a Few

Christmas Suggestions

For the one you want to please the most—there is nothing better than a **KODAK** from 75c to $27.50.

VICTORS and **VICTROLAS** from $15 up.

All the new **RECORDS** from 75c to $7.00.

We have all kinds of **TOILET ARTICLES** in **PARISIAN IVORY**, including the following:

Cuticle Knives
Powder Boxes
Hair Receivers
Candle Sticks (electric)
Whisk Broom and holder
Jewel Boxes, all sizes
Hair Brushes
Hat Brushes
Toilet Sets
Nail Files
Talcum Boxes
Perfume Bottles
Salad Sets
Crumb Tray
Shoe Horns
Cloth Brushes
Military Brushes
Infant's Sets
French Plate Mirrors, all sizes and styles.

Our line of **LEATHER GOODS** is complete—

Collar Boxes
Shaving Sets
Purses and Pocket Books
Leather bound Books
Music Rolls
Tourist's Sets
Bridge Sets
Manicure Sets

We have **BOOKS**—any kind you should want. from 50c to $1.50.

RAVENWARE—Something new—an ideal gift.

All the leading brands of **CIGARS** in Xmas boxes.

Our line of **CANDIES** and **NUTS** are the best ever

Fancy Briar and Meerschaum Pipes from $2. -$15.

Do your Christmas shopping early. We have ample room to take care of your package till Christmas.

Red Cross Pharmacy

The Rexall Store

THREE CENTENARIANS

by Marilyn Alford

In compiling a centennial history of the county it seems appropriate to note that there are at least three people, at this writing, who have lived for more than one hundred years! While there may be others, and we apologize if we have overlooked anyone, we are aware of three individuals now living at Salmon Valley Care Center. They are Mrs. Cassie McKinney Starr, Mrs. Mary Molly Pierce, and Mr. Adrian A. Merritt. Their lives have been exceptionally long and their experiences varied and interesting.

CASSIE McKINNEY STARR was born in the mining camp at Silver Bow, Montana, near Butte, on August 25, 1890. Her parents, Peter and Rose McKinney, moved from there to Lemhi County when she was two years old. They lived on the Big Flats and later Peter McKinney built a large brick house on Carmen Creek, which still stands and is owned by Albert Schultz. It was in this house that Cassie married Clyde Starr in 1916.

Cassie and her brother John, as teenagers, often trailed their father's cattle to Ulysses from the Big Flat ranch, and from the Big Hole in Montana. They also trailed them to Roosevelt at Thunder Mountain, where her father owned a meat market.

Always active as a child, Cassie contracted Rheumatoid Arthritis and by the time she was eighteen she was severly affected with stiff and painful joints. So much so, that doctors feared she would never walk again. Her parents decided to take her to the mineral baths at Soap Lake, Washington where she was treated for about a year. The trip from Salmon was something of a challenge for the family. Cassie was unable to sit, so they put a mattress of top of the stage coach, with a sun shade, and she was able to lie down for the trip to Armstead, Montana and from there they traveled by train to Soap Lake. The treatment was so successful that she was eventually able to lead an active life, raising her own family on the ranch, cooking for the men and enjoying dancing when the occasion arose.

After Cassie's husband Clyde Starr passed away she lived at the ranch for a while and later moved into town where she was very active in the newly formed Senior Citizens organization, serving as Secretary Treasurer for many years.

Her friends and contemporaries are gone and she will soon be one hundred two years old, but Cassie McKinney Starr is truely a woman to be remembered as a pioneer of this community.

Cassie McKinney about age 15.

Cassie McKinney-1908

MARY MOLLY AMES PIERCE is another woman who has seen the many changes in Lemhi County over the years. She was born December 25, 1890 in Seattle, Washington, one of at least five children born to George and Lucy Webster Ames. She once said she couldn't remember how many people were in her family; only that in addition to lots of brothers and sisters there were also some relatives and other youngsters living with them.

On October 2, 1909 she married W. F. Pierce. He came to Lemhi County in 1919 to work on a ranch on Kirtley Creek, and soon sent for Mary and their three children. Mary and her husband were later employed by the railroad; she as a cook, while he worked at repairing track. They found that their combined wages were not enough to support the family, and upon hearing of the need for a meat market in the mining town of Gilmore, they opened the Owl Market in May of 1923.

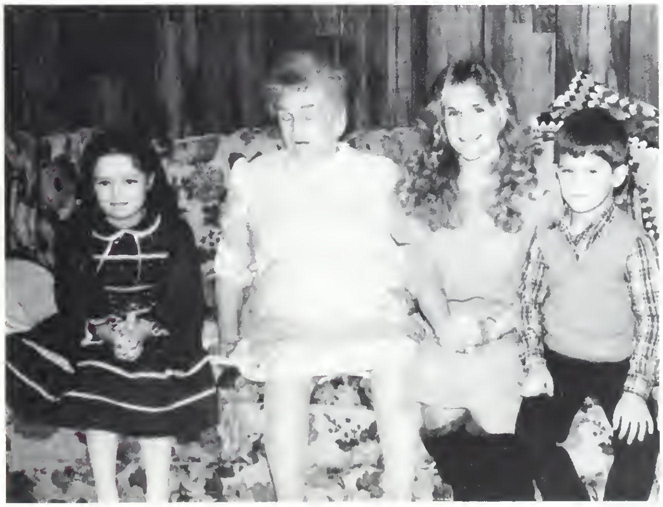
In 1925 Mary was asked to serve as Postmaster at Gilmore. She reluctantly agreed, as she felt her eighth grade education was inadequate, but she held the position from August 1925 until December 1957; some thirty-two years. She saw the population of Gilmore reach one thousand people and then dwindle to only a few. At one time there were threeteachers and ninety children in the Gilmore School. Mary said that although there was no electricity at Gilmore, they had a battery powered radio, gas and coal-oil lanterns and a butane refrigerator, which she thought was one of the nicest things. She could have ice cream if she wished and even told her husband that he could keep his fish in it. She had not liked fish, or fishing, since the time he ran out of bait and she had to stomp grasshoppers for him.

Mary said, "I loved Gilmore, and I walked every trail in those mountains". The winters were bitter and the winds ferocious, but her favorite summer hideaway was beautiful Meadow Lake in the mountains nearby.

When Gilmore was largely abandoned, the Pierces stayed on and Mr. Pierce died there in 1962 at the age of seventy-eight. Mary then moved to Salmon. Of their children, only one is still living; Cora Lind of Tacoma, Washington.

At the age of ninety years Mary still did most of her own housekeeping, and was active in the Dorcas Society of the Seventh- day Adventist Church. She spent much of her time reading and crocheting. She had no time for gossip and always said she would rather read a good book any day. She is known among her many friends for her lively wit and her ability to tell wonderful stories of the years that she lived at Gilmore.

At the age of ninety she often walked from her home to the library and also to the courthouse to vote. Due to failing health Mary Molly moved to the Salmon Valley Care Center in 1986 and resides there today. On Christmas Day, 1992 she will be one hundred two.



Young friends enjoy the company of Mary Molly Ames Pierce.

ADRIAN ALONZO MERRITT was born October 14, 1891 in Peoria, Utah. Later his family moved to Star Valley, Wyoming where he grew up. He then settled in Bedford, Wyoming where he met Maude Ethel Nelson of Liberty Valley, Idaho. Chaperoned by her mother, they traveled together on horseback for two days, to reach Montpelier, Idaho where they boarded the train for Salt Lake City, and were married in the LDS Temple there. Returning to Bedford they settled down to ranch life.

Adrian was well known in the community for his fiddle-playing at local dances where he accompanied his wife, Maude, and his sister, who sang. He worked on various local ranches and was a cook for the Forest Service before starting his own freight Line. He drove a freight wagon from Star Valley, Wyoming to Montpelier, making the round trip in four days. Later he owned and operated a small mercantile store in Bedford. Thirteen children were born to Adrian and Maude.

In 1945 the Merritts moved to Afton, Wyoming, and in 1947 they moved to Salmon where Adrian worked for the Forest Service as a cook and laborer until his retirement in the 1950's. Maude Nelson Merritt passed away on December 4, 1958. Adrian later married Josie Williams of Salmon, and persued his interest in gardening, fishing and hunting as long as health permitted. He is now a resident of Salmon Valley Care Center and was one hundred and one years old in October of 1992.

DAN. T. CHAPMAN,

Dealer In

BAIN WAGONS, WHITELY and

Champion Harvesting Machines,

Buggies, Buck-Boards, Carts, Road Wagons, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, Barb Wire, Blacksmith's Coal, Tents, Grain and Wool Bags, Hay and Rakes.

Harness and Saddles,

Bridles, Bits, Spurs, Whips, Agricultural Implements of Every Description. New Goods Fresh from the Factories, in Car-Load Lots, at Prices to Meet the Current Hard Times. Call and See Me.

DAN. T. CHAPMAN

IDAHO 2L 1 and 2L 2

by Fred Snook

One of the pleasures of living in a small, rural area such as Lemhi County, is that everyone knows everybody's license plate number. This characteristic is starting to disappear as individual plates, centennial plates, and other numbering systems are put into place. In local history, the most prestigious plate numbers have been 2L 1 or 2L 2.

In the "teens" Dr. Hanmer served as Mayor of Salmon. He served longer than any Mayor in the history of our town. The Mayor received license plate 2L 1; his son, the well known and well liked, Bill Hanmer, received license plate 2L 2. When Dr. Hanmer died in the 1930's, Bill, who became Salmon's Postmaster, had both plate 1 and 2. The next year, the assessor told Bill, that it was unfair for him to have both numbers and that he would have to chose. Bill chose 2, which had always been his number and was on his favorite car.

Plate 2L 1 went to another popular figure of the time, businessman rancher, horse dealer, George Oliver. George had plate 1 on his big car, usually a Lincoln or Cadillac, until he moved from the community in the 1960's. Plate 1 then passed to another Salmon community leader, Max Hemmert. Again the plate rode through town in luxury on Max's Lincoln. Upon Max's death, his car and plate passed to Doug and Elizabeth Casey who still proudly display plate 2 L 1. What of plate 2L 2? Bill Hanmer kept it all these years, and from 1977 until his death in 1990 it was on his luxury car, a 1977 Chrysler. It was then claimed by Lemhi County Assessor, Arla Boots, and is now attached to a very sporty, blue Pontiac Grand Prix.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The history of the bureau of Land Management in Lemhi County begins with predecessor agencies. The first such agency, the General Land Office, was created in 1812 in order to survey and dispose of the federal public domain. By the 1880's the Land Office, based first in Blackfoot and then in Hailey, was surveying lands in Lemhi County and patenting them under the various mining laws, homestead acts, and townsite laws. In 1875, the Lemhi Indian Agency was withdrawn from the public domain and in the early 1900's, the Forest Reserves were set up out of the original public lands. Throughout the west, the effects of uncontrolled livestock grazing were seen on the remaining public lands, and in 1934 the Taylor Grazing Act was passed to regulate the grazing and stabilize the livestock industry. In 1936, the Salmon Grazing District was established, and a District Grazing Advisory Board was appointed to provide advice to the District Grazier. The first local Grazing Advisory Board consisted of Milford Vaught, Bert Coates, Thomas Campbell, Merle L. Drake, Verne Coiner, Ora Cockrell, Doyle Mulkey, George Howell, Steve Mahaffey, Floyd Whittaker, and Sherman Furey. The first District Grazier was Frank Miller, with offices located upstairs in the building currently occupied by Salmon Artworks and Floral (504-6 Main St.).

In 1946, the General Land Office and the Grazing Service were merged to form the Bureau of Land Management. It wasn't necessarily a happy marriage at first, since the old Land Office still wanted to dispose of the public lands, and the Grazing Service was trying to manage them for livestock grazing. By 1957, the expanded role of the agency required more space, and the offices were moved to the old fish hatchery, located in the wetland area on Bean Lane, behind Independent Lumber.

In 1964, the Classification and Multiple Use Act was passed. As the firs multiple use management act for the public lands, it did away with the conflicting missions of the old agencies. Also in 1964, the current BLM office was built on Highway 93 South. A second building, the Teton Building, was acquired in 1980 from the Bureau of Reclamation project site at Teton Dam.

Today, under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Land Management Act of 1976, the BLM is a multiple use, multiple user, multiple disciplinary public land management agency. Traditional uses an users, such as livestock grazing, mining, and timber produc-

Planting trees, using an auger.

Doug Carlson photo

tion are integrated with the newer programs such as outdoor recreation, wildlife, fisheries, cultural resources, and watershed. The resulting management mix strives to provide public lands for all to use, share, and appreciate.

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST

The mountains of central Idaho have provided resources for people throughout the history of Lemhi County. Native Americans, explorers, fur trappers, miners settlers, ranchers and loggers all used the forests, streams and land that eventually became the Salmon National Forest. Around the turn of the century the American people started to realize the need to conserve these resources for sustained use and future generations.

fThe Salmon National Forest Reserve was established by proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt on November 5, 1906. The reserve included most of the land between the Middle Fork and main Salmon River. Later presidential proclamations and executive orders added or eliminated lands from this original Salmon River Forest Reserve. In 1907 the names of the Reserves were changed to National Forests.

Forest officer setting back fire from fire line ·July 23, 1919.

On July 1, 1908, portions of the Bitterroot National Forest and the Lemhi National Forest were added to the Salmon National Forest. The area south of Camas Creek was eliminated from the Salmon and added to the newly created Challis National Forest.

Major F. E. (Frank) Fenn, Supervisor of Forest Reserves in Idaho, came to Salmon in February 1907 to help the new supervisor of the Salmon National Forest set up the administration of the Forest. Fenn told the concerned citizens of Lemhi County,

> The objects of the forest policy are three-fold: To protect the remaining forests from ruthless slaughter, to reduce the loss occasioned by forest fires, and to guard the head of streams for conservation of the water flow. Incidentally, the government proposes to improve and protect the grazing ranges within the limits of the forest reserves, and add to their carrying capacity for the betterment of the livestock industry.

In 1907 the Forest employed a Supervisor, Assistant Supervisor and eleven forest guards and rangers.

Today the Salmon National Forest covers more than 1.8 million acres of land, nearly twenty-four percent of which lies within the 2.3 million acre Frank Church - River of no Return Wilderness, which was created in 1980. The Forest acreage outside the wilderness continues to provide lumber for the local timber industry, grazing lands for cattle, and a significant watershed for the Salmon River, as well as mining activity on the Forest.

The Salmon National Forest is widely known for hunting, fishing, and recreational opportunities. Elk, deer, bear,, bighorn sheep, mountain goats and moose all inhabit the Forest.

The Salmon River and Middle Fork have been designated Wild and Scenic Rivers. The excellent floating on these rivers had made Salmon a white water capitol.

STEELE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

by Kay Springer, Administrator

Steele Memorial Hospital was built in 1949-50 after a grant of $75,000 was awarded by Eleanor Steele Reese. Local residents at the time went from door to door to raise matching funds to make the hospital a reality. The hospital was dedicated in 1950 and has provided services as a county hospital since that time.

Today the hospital has thirty-five beds and an active medical staff of General/Family practitioners. Complementing the physicians are four physician's assistants; one of which is located in Challis and supervised by a Salmon physician.

Typically, small rural hospitals limit the type and scope of services, and frequently patients with critical

Steele Memorial Hospital

conditions will be Lifeflighted to larger facilities. This pattern is very characteristic of the hospital in Salmon.

In the last five years new equipment and services have been offered, including new x-ray, laboratory, ultrasound and mammography, plus birthing room and outpatient services. This has been accomplished in spite of financial challenges resulting from higher costs, combined with highly restrictive Medicare policies as well as those of private insurance companies.

The changing healthcare environment has been responsible for closing several hundred small hospitals in the last few years. In Salmon we believe our situation is unique, and we must remain, no matter what.

JOHN CHARLES HERNDON

Candidate for Governor of Idaho

Everyone knows that Salmon pioneer businessman Colonel George L. Shoup was the State of Idaho's first governor, but Salmon almost had a second governor of Idaho, John Charles Herndon. Charles was born February 9, 1911 in Bloomfield, Missouri. His parents moved to Salmon and Charles attended public schools here before graduating from the University of Idaho. He then graduated from law school at Stanford University in 1938.

He served in the Army during World War II and was discharged as a Captain in 1945. He resumed his practice of law in Salmon and served several terms as Prosecuting Attorney. Charles purchased the Shenon Hotel Block and developed the Herndon Block. He added the Herndon Courts to the old Hotel, added the Salmon River Inn, and moved his law office to the Herndon Block. He was very active in other community affairs such as the Masonic Lodge, the Salmon volunteer fire department, and the Episcopal Church.

Charles had a wonderful family. His wife, Lucille Tway and three children, Jim, John and Betty Lou were all active citizens. Lucille ran for the Idaho Legislature and Jim was Lemhi County Prosecuting Attorney before being elected District Judge.

In 1966, Charles entered the race for Governor of the State of Idaho on the Democratic ticket. He won the Primary election, defeating Cecil D. Andrus! In the fall election, he faced the Republican candidate, Don Samuelson who had defeated the incumbent Governor, Robert E. Smylie, in the Republican primary. Charles had the ability, the personality, and the platform to win the November, 1966 election.

Tragedy struck when he took a small airplane flight from southern Idaho to northern Idaho on the campaign trail. The small plane went down in the rugged mountains near Stanley, Idaho. Charles was killed as a result of the terrible accident and Lemhi County's hopes for another Governor of the State of Idaho perished with him. Cecil D. Andrus went on to serve many terms as governor. Idaho's history might well have been very different if not for the tragic death of Charles John Herndon.

HISTORY OF THE GOLDSTONE MINE

Pratt Creek Mining District

by Norman A. Lamb
Secretary-Treasurer, Goldstone Mining Co.

The Goldstone vein was first discovered in 1885 by Archibald and John McKillop, veteran placer and quartz miners, who located the Goldstone, Climax, Dark Horse and Home claims. The brothers sank the Climax shaft to a depth of 30 feet and drifted on the vein for a distance of 250 feet and stoped out to the surface. The ore was a high-grade oxidized gold-bearing rock. They built an arrastra and milled all the ore that was possible by this primitive method. In 1890, the property was bonded to a man named Chrissman from Salt Lake City, Utah. He sank the Climax shaft to a greater depth; and at the same time, began the erection of a 10-stamp mill. The mill was never completed due to financial difficulties. The property reverted back to the McKillop Brothers in 1897. They then bonded it to Richard Gies of Great Falls, Montana. After six months operation, he bought the four claims for $40,000.

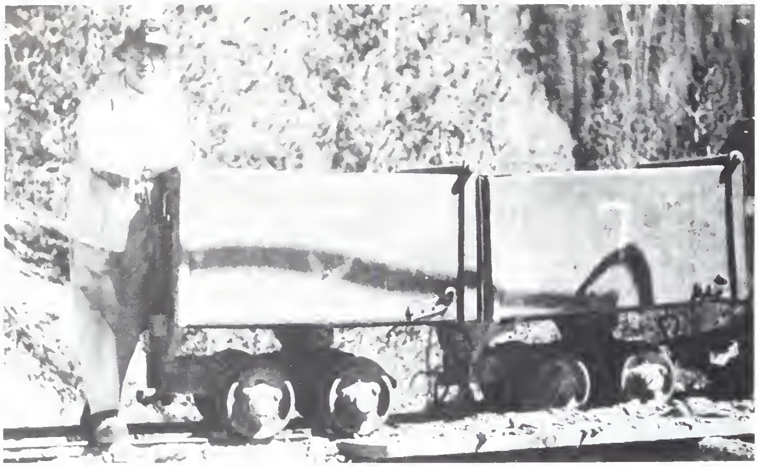
Mr. Gies extended the Climax shaft to a depth of 300 feet and drifted 250 feet on the 160-foot level and 690 feet on the 300-foot level. In 1900, he completed the Hope shaft by sinking and raising, thus furnishing the mine with an excellent supply of fresh air. During this time the mill was finished. About 3,000 tons of ore were hoisted to the surface through the Climax shaft and milled. Later he ran the long No. 5 crosscut level and opened up the 500 and 400 foot levels of the mine.

In 1907, the property was lease-optioned by Climax Gold Mining and Milling Company. The mine was prepared for production and the mill was started. At that time the mill was 700 feet below the boardinghouse near Pratt Creek. It had operated a short time when the hillside against which it stood started slipping. The building was pushed out of plumb putting the mill completely out of commission. The machinery was moved to a new location near the mouth of the No. 5 crosscut level. In 1919, after having everything in readiness again for a long mill run, Richard Gies died leaving the property to his widow, Isadora Gies. Operations continued on a limited scale through 1926. In 1926 Isadora Gies located the Custer No. 1 and No. 2 claims across the Continental Divide in Montana. The nine key claims that comprise the heart of the Goldstone Mine today were consolidated as follows from west to east: Goldstone, Climax, Dark Horse, Teddy Roosevelt, McKinley, Custer No. 1 and Custer No.2 for a total of 11,000 feet along the Goldstone vein system, with the Paul Kruger adjoining the Dark Horse on the south and the Home claim oriented North-south adjoining the Paul Kruger on its south side.

In 1927, Andrew Prader and O. C. Lapp of Spokane, Washington, acquired a lease-option on the property. They organized Goldstone Mines Corporation in 1928 and assigned their lease-option agreement to it. To that time the property had production by owners and lessees of about $75,000. Goldstone Mines built a mine in 1929. Construction also began that year on a 100-ton-per-day amalgamation flotation mill at the portal of the No. 5 level. The new mill was completed in 1930. Extensive sampling was done in 1929 by L. F. Paddison for United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company. He concluded that the good values held close to an average over 4.47 feet of 0.418 ounces gold, 0.88 ounces silver, 3.30 percent lead and 0.47 percent copper per ton. The Goldstone Mine was then the largest and most active mine in Lemhi County. Operations were suspended in 1931 while Goldstone Mines Corporation reorganized as Western Gold Mines, Inc. Due to the depressed economic conditions, they were unable to continue financing the operation. They gave up their lease-option in 1932.

In 1933, Callahan Zinc-Lead Company of Wallace, Idaho, acquired a lease-option but did little work. An assignment of the agreement was acquired in 1935 by James McCarthy, President and W. L. Zeigler, Mill Superintendent, of Hecla Mining Company, Wallace, Idaho, and James Fitzpatrick, President of Union Iron Works, Spokane, Washington. They formed Goldstone Mining Company and thus began the most active and productive period of the mine's history. The hydroelectric power plant was re-equipped and the mill remodeled to house a new flotation unit. Development work was emphasized during the next several years and considerable ore was mined and milled largely from the 400 and 500 foot levels. Late in 1938, a winze below the 500 foot level was started and sunk off the vein to the 600 foot level where a drift was driven westerly 120 feet. The vein in the drift averaged 0.63 ounces gold. Exploration also began to develop the probable eastern extension of the Goldstone vein in Montana. An 86 foot adit on the Custer claim exposed a 65 foot shoot averaging 0.125 ounces gold. The Goldstone Mine averaged 40 tons per day and produced 13,214 tons by 1939, when unfortunately, the mill building was struck by lightening and destroyed by the ensuing fire. Mules used to pull mine cars from the No. 5 level were trapped by the fire and suffocated from the smoke.

Records show recovery of 0.38 ounces gold, 0.25 ounces silver, 0.55 percent lead and 0.60 percent copper per ton. Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Fitzpatrick passed away within a short time of each other. The property was operated thereafter; but because of World War II



Bennett W. Porter, founder of Goldstone Mining Company, at the portal of the Mottman Adit, circa early 1950's.

No. 5 crosscut level of the Goldstone Mine and flotation mill, about 1938.

restrictions and the inability of new operators to get lease extensions, it reverted to the owner Isadora Gies.

Production from the Pratt Creek Mining District from 1901-40 was 19,613 tons, averaging 0.21 ounces gold, 0.23 ounces silver, 0.42 percent lead and 0.18 percent copper per ton in recovered values. Including the 3,000 tons mined prior to 1900, mine production has been about 22,000 tons; nearly all attributed to the Goldstone Mine.

In 1943 Bennett W. Porter of Seattle, Washington, acquired a lease-option on the Goldstone Mine from Isadora Gies. He formed Goldstone Mining Company to re-open the underground workings for mapping and sampling. In 1944 their mining engineer, Arthur Lakes, estimated that the mine contained 29,900 tons above the 600 foot level with an average grade of 0.35 ounces gold across a 2.5 foot stoping width. Goldstone Mining Company incorporated in the state of Washington on April 24, 1947. The plans of the late McCarthy and Fitzpatrick were followed to drive a long crosscut adit to the vein some 400 feet below the 600 foot level. The adit would serve as a drain tunnel to dewater the upper workings, and was sheltered from the excessive snow drifts that prevented year round operation at the No. 5 level. The crosscut was named the Mottman Adit, after Emil Mottman, Secretary of the Company. From 1948 to 1956 the Company drove the crosscut discovering the blind Mottman vein at 825 feet and the Goldstone vein at 1900 feet from the portal of the adit. The Mottman vein assayed 0.19 ounces gold, 0.7 ounces silver and 3.88 percent copper across a width of 2.0 feet. The Goldstone vein was a wide shear zone at this point with a narrow streak that assayed 0.2 ounces gold, a trace of silver and 0.2 percent lead. It was recommended that a raise be driven up 400 feet to the bottom of the 600 foot level to prospect the Goldstone vein and drifting be commenced on the Mottman vein. By 1957, the Company had completed purchase of the property; however, the increasing cost of labor and materials and the fixed price for gold precluded any further work. In recent years extensive surface exploration by the Company and various optionees has been conducted at the Goldstone Mine. Current officers and directors of Goldstone Mining Company are James E. Brousseau, President; D. H. "Shorty" Brown, of Salmon, Vice President; and Norman A. Lamb, Secretary-Treasurer.

HERMITS OF MT. CARMEL

by Fr. Peter Bourne and Bro. Maurice Mansfield

We, the Hermits of Mount Carmel, are a monastic group of men of the Catholic Church, who attempt to imitate Jesus Christ, like all Churchmen do, except that we have chosen to imitate that particular aspect of His life when He went off to the wilderness to pray. For this reason did we choose the upper region of Hayden Creek to establish ourselves. It is the last homestead before one reaches the National Forest, sometimes called the old Negus Ranch.

Our numbers vary each year. At present, February 1991, there are only two in residence and one who is studying in Arizona. In 1979, we felt the "call of the wild" and came to Idaho, precisely because it did offer a wilderness location. We came from New Hampshire, where we had lived and worked for ten years with the Carmelite Order of the Church. You might say that we came also to gain the freedom to do what we wanted to do, and it is significant that we entered the State from Wyoming at the town of Freedom. We looked over most of southeastern Idaho, while staying in Pocatello, to find an ideal location. It was only after we made a trip up the Lost River Valley through Arco and Mackay that we found the Mountains that attracted us.

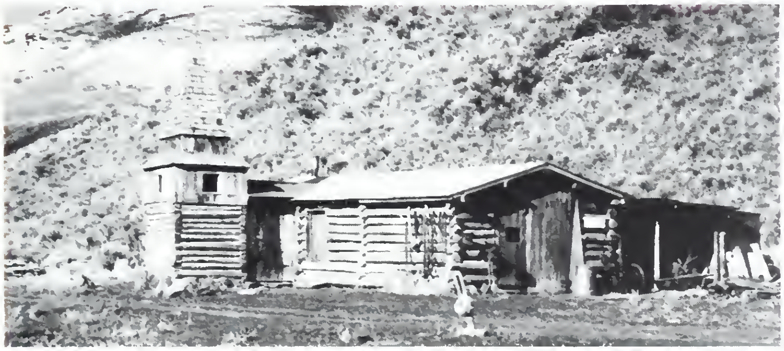
We reached Salmon and decided to go down the Lemhi Valley. When we saw that lonely little mission church of St. Joseph in Leadore, we decided that this was the place that needed our help. With the Bishop's permission, we stayed in the sacristy of the little mission until we found a place to live, which was the Bob Plum house in the Clark Addition. The following year we bought the old Tage place and five acres ten miles north of town. We lived here for four years under Goat Mountain. We were able to sell the place as a down payment in 1985 for the Negus homestead which was owned by Dorothy Peterson. We now have 200 acres of land in the mountains with stream frontage and trees; it is ideal for our purposes.

We decided to add to the few log buildings by acquiring other old log houses from our neighbors. We have dismantled and transported six log cabins. For these we are thankful to the Amonson family and the Snyders especially. One of these cabins was built by Peterson, and may be one of the oldest in the valley. Another is the old Alphin house from Maires Lane. Our present chapel comes from Augusta Hines, who was over one hundred years old when she died. The Taylors have agreed to let us take the old Episcopal Mission from the Lemhi Reservation. We will restore its use as a chapel. We are conscious of preserving some of Lemhi history.

Concerning the residents, there is Brother Maurice Mansfield, known throughout the valley as "Brother Mo." He is a licensed electrician and has worked on many of the houses in the Valley over the last ten years. Brother Mo is a native of Nashua, New Hampshire; he was born there on January 9, 1941. His father ran a saw sharpening business for a number of years, where as a boy, he helped to earn his keep. Very early, he went to the seminary, and became a Brother in the Carmelite Order. He had been stationed in Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin and Hew Hampshire before

Common House, under construction - buildings will be joined together, and include the Alphin House and Peterson Cabin.

The Chapel of St. Joachim and St. Anne - The Augusta Hines cabin with addition.



The Hermitage of St. Elijah, in construction.

The Hermitage of Bl. Nicholas the Frenchman - The Negus cabin.

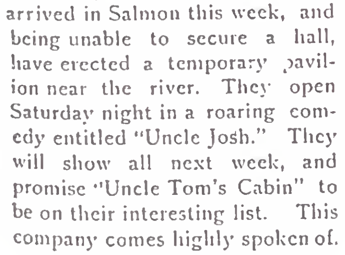
coming West. Brother Mo is a jack of all trades, plus an excellent cook, and he has an abiding interest in all arts and crafts.

The second member is Father Peter Bourne. He is the Prior of the Hermitage at Lemhi, and Pastor of the Mission Church in Leadore. He was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in 1929, but grew up on a farm outside of Crumpton, which is located on the eastern shore of Maryland. Father Peter spent his youth on the farm, and later attended various colleges. He entered the Navy during the Korean conflict, and after discharge, entered the Carmelite Order.

After studies in philosophy and theology, Father Peter was ordained a priest. He was sent to teach in seminaries in Peterborough, New Hampshire, and Medellin, Colombia. He also studied in Mexico. Together with Brother Mo and others, he ran a retreat house in New Hampshire until 1975. Between 1975 and 1979, they both lived in a small hermitage in the woods of New Hampshire, where they enjoyed hiking on the Appalachian Trail, and climbing in the White Mountains.

Even though their roots are Eastern, they have never felt comfortable in an urban setting. They have found their home on Hayden Creek, where they will most likely spend the rest of their lives, living simply and enjoying nature as God intended it.

The Commons House



The Big 4 Theatrical company arrived in Salmon this week, and being unable to secure a hall, have erected a temporary pavilion near the river. They open Saturday night in a roaring comedy entitled "Uncle Josh." They will show all next week, and promise "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to be on their interesting list. This company comes highly spoken of.

THE SALMON ARTS COUNCIL

by Geneal Anderson, Executive Director

The Salmon Arts Council was organized in the kitchen of a Salmon household in the fall of 1978. Since that time it has grown from a group of five, to a thirteen member Board of Directors with a paid part-time Executive Director, an eleven member advisory board, an office, and an annual operating budget of $40,000 or so.

The mission of the Salmon Arts Council is: "To foster the growth, quality, and awareness of the Arts and Humanities." This is accomplished through the presentation of arts events; providing arts education in the schools; and continuing arts education for adults.

Over the years, the organization has received a tremendous amount of support, financial and otherwise, from the community through membership drives and also through attendance at arts events. The Salmon Arts Council has also received support in the form of grants from the Idaho Commission on the Arts, the National Endowment For the Arts, the Idaho Humanities Council and the National Humanities Council. These grant awards have been used for technical assistance, visual and performing artists contracts, sponsorship of workshops for aspiring professional artists, and general operating support. Due to Salmon's somewhat remote location, the opportunity for the area residents to experience high quality arts events had been limited until the formation of the Salmon Arts Council and its subsequent arts programming for the community.

Over the past fifteen years, the Council has presented an abundance of events and programs: Several ballets, including *The Nutcracker*; a touring symphony; mimes, clowns and magicians; opera excerpts; chamber music groups; comedy; theatre, including fall and spring dinner theatre. Also presented are childrens' theatre; an annual artist in the schools program; childrens' art-in-the-park; chautauquas; and the annual Idaho Cowboy Poetry Gathering. We have also adopted a section of Highway 28 to maintain. Space does not permit all that is accomplished by this organization.

In 1988 the Salmon Arts Council was awarded the Governor's Arts Award for Excellence in Support of the Arts. The nomination was made by the local school district and was the only one given, up to that time, to an arts organization. The Award hangs in our office in the Salmon Valley Center.

The Salmon Arts Council is a definite asset to this community, in that it fills a definite need. Sometimes that need is so subtle that one does not realize it exists until it has been filled. The purpose of the arts is: To provide the "AAH' in our lives. The Salmon Arts Council is committed to the "AAH".

Missoula Children's Theatre 1989 production of "The Fisherman's Wife", presented by the Salmon Arts Council and featuring many local children.

Barbara and Richard Young, originators of the Salmon River Playhouse

THE SALMON RIVER PLAYHOUSE

1979-1989

In 1979 the community of Salmon experienced something it hadn't since 1902; a live theater. The people who originated the idea were Richard and Barbara Young. Armed with a background rich in theater and music, they formed a non- profit organization in the spring of 1979, to buy and transform the old Assembly of God Church on Water Street, into the Salmon River Playhouse. With help from their five children and a lot of local people, the renovation was miraculously completed in less than a month. Risers were built for the installation of used theater seats, which were purchased from the Liberty Movie Theater in Great Falls, Montana. A gold velvet curtain, damaged in the Teton flood, was acquired and remade into a stage curtain and theater drapes. Stage lights were procured from Theater 138 in Salt Lake City. The walls were painted and wall paper hung. Then the stage was set for the first performance at the Playhouse. On June 22, 1979 Neil Simon's *Barefoot In The Park* opened the season.

Four years later, the Youngs decided to retire from the demanding operation of running the Playhouse. Thus the Salmon River Players were formed in the fall of 1982, with a board of directors and twenty-six members. The group expanded their operation to more than "summer theater." They sponsored singing telegrams, did variety shows and Christmas time productions. The Youngs didn't completely leave the theater scene however; they were still directly involved in sales and production work to get every season going.

In 1988 it was discovered that Barbara had cancer. The Playhouse took too much energy that was needed to keep up with this illness, and unfortunately that year the Salmon River Playhouse closed its doors.

One of the many productions at the Salmon River Playhouse.

Barbara died in the spring of 1990, and with her the spirit of the Playhouse. Through the ten years of operation, over five hundred people worked with the Playhouse in various ways. Memories of *Arsenic and Old Lace, The Miracle Worker, Annie Get Your Gun, The Mousetrap, Abie's Irish Rose*, and many more titles still linger in the walls of the Playhouse.

Salmon High School has recently been renovating the Playhouse for student productions. Otherwise the Playhouse sits in silence, waiting for another theater-lover's interest to be sparked and the stage to be set again.

KSRA - THE VOICE OF THE VALLEY

information provided by Renee Smith

Before February 27, 1959 the Salmon area was entirely without a radio station. That was the day that KSRA 960 AM signed on for the first time at 12:30 p.m., thanks to the efforts of two men; David Ainsworth and Gene Shumate.

Gene Shumate and Dave Ainsworth met in Iowa where Dave was a newspaper columnist. Gene owned a radio station in Rexburg and the two formed a partnership to bring Salmon's first radio station into being. The broadcasting facility was located in the building on the southwest corner of Main and Water street for some time before being moved up on the bar, in the vicinity of the present Elks Club. A few years later Dave bought Gene Shumate's interest in the partnership. Dave was a very civic minded individual and did a great deal for his adopted community.

In 1969 the station was sold to Dale Smith, another highly respected member of the community. His familiar voice brought news of the addition of FM frequency 92.7, in 1979. In 1983 the operation was moved from the old building on the bar to its present location at 315 Highway 93 North; the building that was formerly the Herndon home.

Since Dale Smith's untimely death in 1986 KSRA has been under the able management of his wife Renee Smith. Further progress was the addition of a translator into Challis, frequency 94.3, in April 1987.

KSRA continues to be a vital part of this community, serving the interests of business, public service and entertainment.

The present home of KSRA

CHAMBER
OF
COMMERCE
VISITOR
INFORMATION
960 AM
92.7 FM
MERRY CHRISTMAS

BETA SIGMA PHI SORORITY

by Bettye Gott, Sheryl Amar & Marsha Smith

In the fall of 1962 Wanda Rafferty and Bettye Gott, both newcomers to Salmon, decided to combine their efforts to organize a Beta Sigma Phi chapter in Salmon. Bettye had been a member in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho and Wanda was a member in Jerome, Idaho. The Jerome Chapter led them in a friendly venture with a model meeting held on November 20, 1962. A pledge banquet was held on December 5th, with twelve pledges and three members present. Another member had been discovered living in Salmon, Helen Howard from Alpha Theta Chapter of Council, Idaho. The first twelve pledges of the new Beta Alpha Chapter were: Jean Brog, Beth Reed, Lois Bisson, Snookie Harris, Ardis Briggs, Harriet Pearson, Shelly Hawkins, Beverly Owens, Ann Moore, Linda Sherretts, Wilma Doyle and Virginia Klingler. Coleen Barkes later moved to Salmon and joined the chapter. The first sponsor was Mrs. John Mulder who joined in April of 1963 and remained a sponsor until she moved away in 1967. Beta Alpha was terminated in 1985.

In November of 1966, Beta Alpha led a friendly venture to organize a Nu Phi Mu chapter in Salmon. Through the efforts of Bettye Gott, as Extension Officer, Jean Brog, President and Lois Bisson, Co-advisor, Phi Kappa Chapter was formed with eleven members. Nu Phi Mu was terminated in 1975 with members progressing into Ritual of Jewels chapter.

Beta Alpha became over crowded so in April of 1970, Idaho Beta Omicron was chartered. This group of ambitious girls friendly ventured to Challis to form a Ritual of Jewels chapter. Beta Omicron was terminated in 1989.

The first Exemplar Chapter, Xi Alpha Theta was formed in May of 1968, with Snookie Harris as the first president. Again a chapter became too crowded and another Exemplar chapter, Xi Beta Kappa was formed in April 1980.

In April of 1977, Salmon was ready to charter another level of Beta Sigma Phi. Idaho Preceptor Phi was formed.

As time has progressed, so have these ladies and in April of 1984, Salmon was ready for the next level of Beta, and Idaho Laureate Lambda was chartered.

Kimberly Amar, Amy Chorn, Suzette Stenersen, Penny Stenersen, Annisa Stenersen, Merelda Gough, Esther Johnson, Helen Nielsen, Olga K. Sobczak, Debbie Neugebauer, Laurie Santee, Martha Moodie, Lisa Stenersen, Janet Nelson Taylor, Kimberly Peterson, Terri A. Orr, Elizabeth Snook, Laura Chorn Gough, Sue Stenersen, Betty J. Cochran, Chris Slavin, Janice Glanzer, Kathy Ellis, Ruth F. Blayden, Evelyn Heidemann, Judy Skinner, Donna Keirnes, Martha Andrews, Rose Morphey, LaRae West, Vicky Smith, Sue Dickens, Esther Hallock, Sheila Ankrum, Jean Brog, Sheryl Lyn Brog Amar, Barbara Amar, Ellen Gleason Smith, Phyllis Farquhar, Doreen Mildon, Barbara McNee, Marsha Smith, Terri Herman, Bonnie Gray, Lucille Gibson, Linda Robie, Roberta Fadness, Rhonda Paul.

In 1976, Beulah Brenneman was installed as a lifetime Honorary Member of Beta Sigma Phi. Her honor was written in our sorority magazine, *The Torch*.

Our community oriented members decided in 1980 that it would be a good idea to give a scholarship. The Beta Sigma Phi Scholarship is given yearly in the amount of $1,000 to a graduating student in Lemhi County. In 1985, in memory of Beulah Brenneman, her name was added to the Scholarship name.

MARY TURNER

Her Own Story

When only a day or two old, on November 1909, I was left at St. Vincent's Orphanage in Chicago. I left there at eleven or twelve and did all kinds of domestic jobs for the next few years. At age twenty-one I entered the Chicago School of Nursing, but after two and a half years, found my eighth grade education was not enough to get me a Registered Nurse diploma. I went to aircraft building school, but there was no future there either, as no girl could get a license. I was a cook, waitress, box board factory worker and had jobs for board and room.

During those days in Chicago I knew all the gangsters and their histories. There was Al Capone, John Dillinger, Ma Barker, Dutch Schultz, Bugs Moran, Bonnie and Clyde, and Pretty Boy Floyd. Machine Gun Kelly, Baby Face Nelson and Legs Diamond all had machine guns. All claimed a territory in Chicago and if any other hood came in, he was ventilated by a Chicago Typewriter or something else befell him. A rich man's bootlegger, Floyd Fyckes, was a personal friend of mine. I rode with him to deliver to rich people. Once I furnished him an alibi and carried warning to him. He stopped one day at a store, grinned and handed me $100, and said, "Go get yourself some clothes. I want to see what you look like."

I hiked from job to job all over the U. S. and Canada and parts of Mexico. When my thumb failed me, I rode freights, and the rods and tenders on passenger trains at sixty miles an hour. I remember riding through Moffit Tunnel in Colorado on top of a freight car, my head wrapped in a damp towel.

During World War Two I bought a ranch and a sixty head forest permit in Colorado. Then I took a job driving a State Highway truck and building roads in Colorado and also was a timekeeper on this job for nearly four years. I leased the ranch and kept my job to pay it off. In time I sold the ranch and cattle I had accumulated. I put the money in the bank and spent the winter rounding up wild horses at $25 a head. I also trapped one whole winter at Douglas Pass Colorado for coyote, bobcat and honey badger. I harvested apples, peaches, beans and spuds in Colorado and also rodeoed a little at Glennwood Springs, Colorado. Then I ran wild horses in Utah and cooked at the Yellow Jacket Mine there, mined Uranium, Vanadium and high test Carnatite, and loaded railroad cars at Thompson, Utah. While in Utah I hunted, trapped and punched cows on ranches. I took part in a drive of about two weeks, up out of Moab in the Henry Mountains. We drove none hundred head one time, and a thousand another, to shipping pens at Thompson. We had a chuckwagon, bedwagon, and horse herd all with us.

Besides my Colorado and Utah ranches, I have owned, in partnership with my former husband Ernest Turner, six hundred two acres at Leadore; formerly the Vezina ranch. In 1959 I bought the Langfitt ranch at Lemhi; four hundred forty acres with over one hundred head of cattle and range rights for one hundred four head.

For most of the over forty years spent in Idaho I have done my own work to pay for the ranch. I spent twelve years as water surveyor for the Geological Survey on the Lemhi River and two or three years as water master for the George Ellsworth and Yearian Ranches.

At eighty-two I am now retired on a small section of the ranch, but still working, so people can't call me lazy, and living free in an unfree world.

My motto: Be sure you are right, then go ahead and nothing can stop you. Far better it is to dare mighty thing, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failures, than to take rank with those poor spirits, who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the grey twilight that knows neither victory or defeat.

I feel that I have a host of good friends in this valley.

Editor's Note: Mary Turner was a local legend in Lemhi County. Almost everyone, has a favorite "Mary Turner" story to tell. Prior to her death in January 1992, she had submitted the above story for inclusion in the Family History section of this book. After she passed away new facts were discovered that make the following story necessary to update the reader.

Mary Royer Turner

by Fred Snook

Mary Turner was a study in contrasts. She could be pleasant to visit with and very sociable, but one did not try to go to her house to visit. Her main gate was always locked at the road. She did not like visitors and immediately grew suspicious if anyone tried to help her do anything; unless she asked them to help. Then she would become extremely angry if a friend or neighbor did not drop everything and respond at once. Mary had a telephone, but had an unlisted number that she gave to no one. Over the years she changed mailing addresses several times. In short, she was extremely private and overly suspicious.

Mary was found dead, just outside her home near Highway 28, in January of 1992. She probably fell and then froze to death. She was discovered by an Idaho Power employee several days after her death.

Mary had been receiving food stamps and some assistance, but for the last several years, she continually moaned about how poor she was, and how she could not afford to live. The day her death was discovered, Lemhi County Sheriff Deputies found more than $40,000 in cash in her purse! Inside the home, was her purebred Doberman-Pinscher, a trained guard dog; also, several oldtime bear traps. In her china cupboard, in an official looking box, was an imitation snake on a spring, set to move when you opened the box. Her weapons included an old time Thompson Machine gun, and a scoped rifle with a full silencer barrel, among others.

She willed almost all of her estate to the University of Idaho, Department of Agriculture. So maybe, her thought was that it was okay to receive some assistance from the State, because she was going to leave them somewhere near $100,000 in her estate.

Mary had always said she was an orphan. Yet in her downstairs spare bedroom, officials found an old time chest full of family treasures, including pictures and letters from family. From that information we were able to learn that Mary Turner was actually born as Mary Royer on November 25, 1909 at Clarkshill, Indiana. Her parents were Curtis R. Royer and Minnie May Royer. She had one brother, John H. Royer, who was born February 10, 1907. John died about 1986.

Mary was raised on an Indiana farm and attended school in Clarkshill, Indiana. She then attended and graduated from the Chicago School of Nursing in 1930. Her diploma was with her effects, together with material from her nursing exams.

She moved to the State of Colorado where she was married on September 24, 1936 to Tino Cordova of Thompson, Utah. Mary's address on the license is Glenwood Springs, Colorado. They leased ranches in Colorado and were involved in various ranching activities. They were later divorced.

Mary then moved to Lemhi County, Idaho, where

Mary Turner with her furs from trapping in the Leadore area probably in the 1950's.

she married Ernest Turner. They purchased a ranch, the Slavin ranch, on Texas Creek a few miles above Leadore. She and Ernest later divorced and he moved from the area. Mary sold the Leadore ranch and purchased the old Langfitt Ranch on the Lemhi River between Tendoy and Lemhi. She operated this cattle ranch by herself and never remarried.

Mary was a very large woman, and physically, probably the strongest woman I have ever known. At age sixty, she could toss an eighty pound bale of hay around like a loaf of bread. The name of her new ranch, was the "Broken Heart Ranch" and she had a large sign depicting a broken heart erected. She later sold most of the ranch retaining some property across the highway. This property included a steep hillside vantage point that had a view of the valley below. There she constructed her new home, in which she lived until her death.

Mary had not lost contact with her family. Her father's obituary and estate documents were in her possession, together with many letters from her mother. Also, included were some photos of her mother and brother taken in the past twenty years.

What caused Mary to act like this? That is the question. She claimed to have ties to the Chicago Mob, and it is true she was in Chicago during the late twenties and early 1930's. We can only speculate. Some feel she said she was an orphan to gain sympathy; but Mary was woman for whom it was hard to feel sympathy. Every person has their own theory.

In the six months before her death, Mary's actions became even more bizarre. She called often, complaining that she was freezing to death and the power company was shutting her power off. When the power company responded they found the temperature to be over eighty degrees in her all electrically heated home. Mary complained to me for six months before her death that she had no meat. She had a 1900 pound, yes that is right, 1900 pound steer, that she would not butcher. She explained that she had been told that if she butchered it, Health and Welfare would take the meat. I tried to explain several times this was not true, and suggested that she have the animal butchered; but she refused. Sure enough, upon opening her freezer after her death, I found there was no meat in it. There was basically nothing in her large freezer.

In the upstairs of her nice barn, was found, the old, old, small sign, "Ernest and Mary Turner" that once stood outside of her Leadore ranch. She never seemed to get over that divorce, although she certainly would not have admitted that to anyone.

Mary would often complain about the cost of everything, but when she bought something, she bought quality. Her wardrobe consisted of work clothes, but also some very good quality clothing. When Mary went to town she liked to dress nicely. She would drive down the highway wearing an old straw cowboy hat in her pickup truck one day and the next day she would drive by in her Corvette, which she sold several years ago.

She had a Federal Firearms License and talked of buying and selling guns. One letter found in her collection from an Arizona acquaintance, was addressed as follows: Mary (Gun-Moll) Turner, better known as Sweety-pie or "Toots" Turner. Turner's Hideout & Way Station on the Lemhi, P O Box 1385 Salmon, Idaho 83467. In the letter, the writer asked, "I haven't heard from you for a long spell—have you broken your writen hand or gone blind from drinkin cheap rot-gut whiskey, or maybe a bear got you or you've fallen in the Lemhi and drownded and are now polluting the stream—God forbid."

Mary was obsessed with power and strength, maybe control is a better word. She wanted no one to have any control over her. She admired or respected few people, but five whom she would mention often to me were, my father, Salmon attorney, Fred H. Snook, whom she would call, "Old Fred." "Now, if 'Old Fred' were here, he would tell me what to do, but I'm not so sure if you can," she would often comment; just before she asked me to do something for her. Next, was longtime Lemhi County Sheriff, Bill Baker. "Why, if there's any trouble, Bill will pull that old hogleg out and use it, if he has to. By God, he ain't afraid to use it," was a familiar refrain. The third was her neighbor, Lemhi rancher, George Ellsworth, whom Mary described as "about the best person I ever worked with." Ernest Waterman, the Salmon carpenter who constructed her new home located on the "perch", was another person Mary appreciated, and she never spoke unfavorably of Salmon rancher, Vergil Olson. That was probably the hardest thing for anyone to accomplish; NOT to have Mary speak ill of you. Usually, the more you tried to please her, the more she would find fault with your efforts.

Mary has passed on, and we probably will never know the complete truth of what caused her paranoia, or why she denied her family; but like most people, there was good in Mary, and Mary's act of leaving her estate to the University of Idaho, College of Agriculture for research may help many others for generations to come.

During the construction of her home, Mary had secret compartments built into her home. After her death, these hiding places were empty. Did she leave other hidden money or treasurers? Perhaps. It may be odd that she had all of her money in her purse, but then, she was complaining that she thought people were breaking into her house whenever she went to town. Maybe she just decided to keep it all with her wherever she went. Many speculate and wonder where something else would be hidden or, if it is hidden, whether it is bobbytrapped. Only time will tell and time can sometimes take forever.

THE CENTENNIAL QUILT

The Lemhi Piecemaker's, a group of quilters, made the beautiful Centennial quilt that is now on display at the Salmon City Center. Each of the panels of the quilt represents a different time period in Lemhi County's history, and was put together by one or two women with others helping with the small detail.

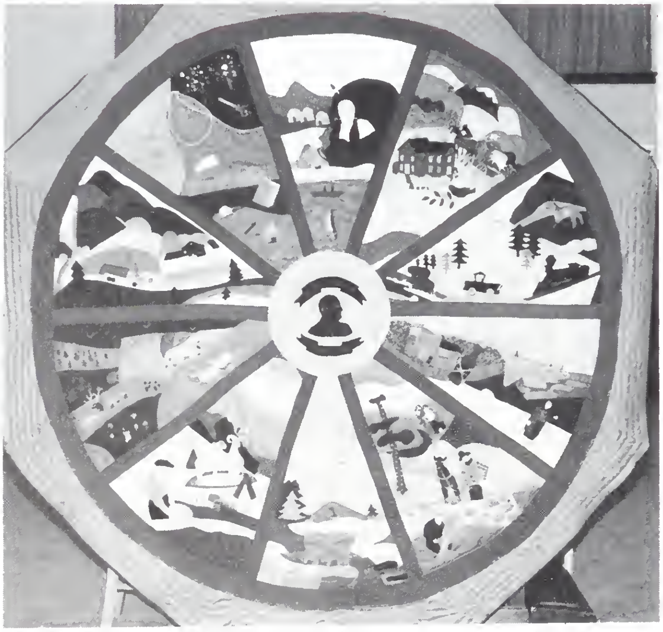
1890-1900: Salmon was a thriving trade center, supporting the area mining operations. Chinatown was restricted to an area near the river, Captain Guleke built and piloted flatboats to Shoup and beyond, delivering mining supplies. The mining industry at Gilmore built the charcoal kilns there.

1900-1910: This quilt block contains the old Stage Stop, Red Rock Stage, the Syringa and the Blubird, Idaho's State flower and bird. Also a map of the Red Rock Stage route, Agency Creek Narrows, rivers and creeks.

Some of the drivers for the Red Rock Stage were Charlie Beach, Harry Williams, Hilliard Grieber, George LaMunyan, Riley Pyeatte, Monte Caldwell, Ferrell Terry, Fred Kroeger, and Mr. Paul.

1910-1920: River travel was common from Salmon to Shoup, but the return trip had to be made by foot or on horseback, as did any trip between Challis and Salmon. The G & P Railroad came to Salmon via Bannock Pass and the Lemhi County Courthouse was built on the hill above Salmon.

1920-1930: Prohibition was in effect from 1920 until December 1933. On March 18, 1920, Helen Tobias came to Gilmore to live with her parents. She had been accompanied from the flat by Sheriff Ed Whiddoson. That night nearly everyone in Gilmore got drunk and the Sheriff was told that Helen had brought the whiskey in her trunk. Later she found out that her arrest and the humiliating search of her room and belongings were only a test for being accepted in Gilmore.



The Centennial quilt made by the Lemhi Piecemakers. The description of the segments of the wheel moves clockwise, beginning with the first block to the right of center.

In November 1925 construction began on the new concrete bridge replacing the old wooden bridge.

In 1930 Emma Yearian, The Sheep Queen, was the first woman from Lemhi County to be elected to the State Legislature.

1930-1940: Burrel Mulkey won a silver-mounted saddle at Madison Square Gardens where he was named World Champion Cowboy. The rock wall behind him still stands at Highway 93North and Courthouse Drive. It was built by the WPA during this decade. The man on the horse is a CCC man. The logging industry is represented by the giant Ponderosa Pine. Miners are shown with an ore car piled high. The background colors represent the sagebrush covered hills, the mountains and the Salmon flowing between them. The setting sun represents the great depression, and the blue sky, the dawn of a new era of hope.

1940-1950: The mining industry slowed and more people depended on livestock for their livelihood. In the 40's there were over 530 ranches and farms in the county and 42,650 cows and calves. As sheep and dairy cattle numbers declined in the 50's and 60's, beef cattle increased to an estimated 32,815 head.

Brands at the top of the panel represent some brands that have been registered and used by the same ranches for at least the past fifty years.

1950-1960: The beginning of the interest in a wilderness area was felt here. The gold mine at Leesburg and the mine at Cobalt were important to the area's economy.

1960-1970: The Frank Church River-of-No-Return Wilderness Area was established and world class whitewater river trips brought many people, famous and otherwise, to the area. The adventurous tried kyaking, while most found thrills enough in rubber boats or Makenzies. A trip down the river road rewards the sightseer with views of wildlife and Indian paintings on the rocks. 1970-1980: This was a decade of growth with the timber industry flourishing. Champion International bought the largest mill, but several small ones ran also and QB beam plant was going strong. Many new roads were built. 1980-1990: Salmon experienced one of the worst winter floodsin recent memory; damage was extensive. On the positive side, a new High School was completed and *Patchwork,* a compilation of local history, was begun as a multi-year project by the high school students.

Salmon River Days, begun 31 years ago, continues today with spectacular fireworks on July 4th. In spite of some down times during this decade, we are looking with renewed hope toward the next 100 years of Idaho history.

LEMHI COUNTY'S CELEBRATION OF THE IDAHO STATE CENTENNIAL

by Fred Snook

The Idaho State Centennial Celebration was a major event. The State Legislature made provisions for a Centennial Committee in every county, and without a doubt, Lemhi County had the best organized Centennial Committee in the State. This was largely due to the efforts of the late Barbara Young, Lemhi County Centennial Chairperson. Barbara got into the Centennial program on the ground floor, and had our Centennial Committee organized a year before most counties even knew about the Centennial Celebration.

The Centennial Celebration lasted several years. The State organized Statehood Day Celebrations from 1986 through 1990, in five different cities. Salmon was selected as the Statehood Day location for 1989. Salmon was the only small city selected in the entire state; probably for three reasons. First, Barbara Young's efforts at the beginning of the State wide planning; second, Lewis and Clark first entered Idaho in Lemhi County; and third, Colonel George L. Shoup, Idaho's first governor was from Salmon.

The Lemhi County Centennial Committee consisted of: Barbara Young, Chairperson, Harold Heidemann, Finance, Sharon Infanger, Information Management, James Ellsworth, Legislative, Mona Van Overen, Arts and Humanities, Jerry Rosin, Publications, Pat Fitzgerald, Homecoming, Wilmer Rigby, Education, Kaye Guth, Centennial Historian, Bob Johnson, Public Information, Fred Snook, History, and Paul Schneider, Chamber of Commerce.

Some funding was received from the State of Idaho through the statewide Centennial license plate sales. A special Centennial plate was designed and when county residents purchased the plate, a share of the money went to sponsor their county Centennial activities. The State also produced a special limited edition Centennial poster which included a picture of Governor Shoup. Revenue from these sales also helped finance activities.

The first activity that created local interest in the Centennial was the State Pioneer Certificates. These certificates were presented to individuals who filed proof that their family lived in Idaho before 1890. Lemhi County had one of the largest percentages of residents file for Pioneer Certificates in the entire State.

Lemhi County residents Marjorie Sims and Julia Randolph received recognition for their efforts in documenting our history, and received "Take Pride in Idaho" awards from the Centennial Commission.

Julia Randolph has made many presentations of her slide show about Cemeteries in Lemhi County, and also took charge of the Ethnic Heritage section of Lemhi Counties Centennial.

Marjorie Sims was honored for her many, many years of collecting the history of Lemhi County with special emphasis on Leesburg and the Chinese.

The Salmon branch of the East Idaho Federal Credit Union sponsored a Centennial Talent Show to help finance Centennial activities. Bonnie Groll and her staff donated many hours of time organizing the show which was held at the Salmon High School Football Field. It was a great show with a lot of local talent. Unfortunately, the weather did not cooperate, and a very small crowd braved a blustery, cold wind to watch the activities.

On July 3, 1989, Statehood Day converged on Lemhi County. The Centennial hot-air balloon circled Salmon to kick off the activities. Norma and Tom Tapscott organized the largest parade ever held in Salmon. Governor Cecil D. Andrus led the parade on horseback, followed closely by the Centennial Calvary Honor Guard, who were then followed by United States Senator Steve Symms. The historic parade, that lasted over an hour, opened with a release of balloons, and the ringing of all the bells in town for five minutes. A large crowd jammed Main Street to view the many floats, oldtime cars, tractors, horses and parade participants, while KSRA Radio broadcast the parade live with Salmon commentators, Jim Caples and Ray Cheney providing the color. The Guyaz family professionally videoed the parade and tapes are available.

Following the Centennial Parade, Governor Andrus and Senator Symms spoke at a Statehood Day Luncheon at the Catholic Church Center. (It is interesting to note, that Colonel Shoup held both of those of those powerful positions during his political career.) The luncheon concluded with a toast to the past, present and future led by Master of Ceremonies, Fred Snook.

Other Statehood Day events were: The Centennial Cemetery Slide Show by Julia Randolph; the "Sacajawea of the Shining Mountains" Puppet Show, presented by Barbara and Alden Wolfe. (This popular puppet show has been presented many other times to school children throughout the area); a Centennial Photographic Display, Agricultural Display and Art Exhibition at the Junior High School; Bev and Ray Cockrell put together an Historic Mining Exhibition and Display that featured placer gold ,,,,mining; the Centennial Quilt was displayed at the Masonic Lodge Building, while the Farrier Display was at the Frontier Plaza.

A Centennial Readers Theater highlighted the lives of three Pioneer women, Mrs. Amonson, Belle O'Conner and Anna McCaleb.
They were portrayed by Mavis Delong, Sherrie Furness, Vicki Harbor.

Statehood Day ended with a Western Play Day featuring old time horse races at the Fairgrounds. Races included the Statehood Dash, the Centennial Charge and the Governor's Cup.

The Centennial Cavalry Guard consisted of: General General Judge Snook, Major General Agent Loucks, Major State Officer Rockwell, Colonel Colonel Sheriff Call, Salmon City Major Freel, Major Doctor C. Heckendorf, Major McPherson S. Beller, Emergency Medic Captain Snyder, Colonel Major Agent Cook and Dispatch Captain Buck Adams. No group photo was ever taken of this auspicious group and their western image lives only in memory.

Statehood Day, 1989, was one of the greatest celebrations ever in the history of Lemhi County. It also marked the 365 day countdown to the Centennial Celebration.

As the Centennial Parade began, KSRA radio broadcast the "Salmon Statehood Day Proclamation" by Centennial Committee Member Fred Snook:

"Ladies and Gentlemen! Ninety-nine years ago today, our great State of Idaho was admitted as the forty third State of the United States of America. Today, we pay honor to our historic past, our present, and to our promising future by celebrating Statehood Day! It is therefore proclaimed that our citizens celebrate by ringing bells throughout Salmon City and Lemhi County for the next five minutes as a salute to our great State of Idaho. Let the Centennial Celebration begin!"

Activities continued throughout 1990. The year began with a Day of Thanksgiving, which was a gathering of Lemhi County's churches for thanksgiving through song and the narration of church histories. Former Mayor, Bill Cannon read the narrative prepared by Barbara Young.

February began an informative lecture series held at the Salmon City Center entitled "A Centennial Look at the History of Lemhi County and the Salmon National Forest". Topics presented throughout the spring included: "Lewis and Clark's Route Through Lemhi County" by Michael Crosby; "Nez Perce-Trail of Tears" by Dr. Richard Clark; "Shades of Idaho Cemeteries; Stories and Legends of Rural Lemhi County" by Julia Randolph; "Back up the River of No Return - The History of Power Boating on the Main Salmon River" by Mel Reingold; "Gifford Pinchot - From the Other Side" by Gary Hines; "Captain William Clark's Reconnaissance of the Salmon River Canyon" by Wilmer Rigby; "The Gilmore and Pittsburg - Lemhi County's Only Railroad" by Lyle Longhurst; and "The Legend of Walt Blackadar" by Ron Watters.

In April, 1990 there was a Centennial Fashion Show entitled, "A Century of Fashion". This funfilled, entertaining and educational event was coordinated by Ruth Blayden, assisted by Karen Whitworth and many others. It featured authentic clothing from the turn of the century with a historic narration.

Kaye Guth and Jon Wright coordinated the Lemhi County Time Capsule project in which residents purchased a time envelope to fill with individual memorabilia. The Time Capsule is on display at the Courthouse and will be opened in 2090.

Beverly Cockrell organized the Commemorative Fort Lemhi Trek. This wagon train trek started at Birch Creek and made their way to Salmon. It lasted several days and commemorated Lemhi County's first white settlers' journey to Fort Lemhi. The wagon train followed off-road trails as much as possible, and from Leadore to Salmon, followed along the old back road system. It was a lot of fun and very educational for all the participants. The group invited the community to join them near Tendoy for the Fort Lemhi Pageant. This special program was based on the experiences of the Mormon settlers.

Mona Van Overen and Paul Schneider worked on a Sacajawea monument. Local sculptor and western artist, Gary Ericsson began work on the model. This project has not yet been completed. A very limited number of small statues are being sold to help finance the large sculpture. When completed it will be put on display in an appropriate area near Salmon.

In June, 1990, The Centennial Flotilla passed through Lemhi County on their way to Lewiston. Starting near the headwaters of the Salmon River, the assembly of boats and kayaks were joined near Salmon by the two Centennial Scows. These replica scows were built under the direction of Bob Smith of North Fork, in the pattern of Captain Guleke's oldtime Salmon River scows. One scow was named "Captain Guleke", and one "Captain Smith". Lt. Governor Butch Otter and his friend, Salmon native, Mike Gwartney led the flotilla from the Shoup Bridge to Island Park in the "Captain Smith", expertly manned by Bob Smith and Steve Settles. Several Boise and Idaho Falls TV news programs sent crews to the area to cover the event. The afternoon float was highlighted by the "Salmon Queen" crashing into a pillar of the Salmon Bridge just as Salmon radio announcer, Leo Marshall, was interviewing Judge Snook and Lt. Governor Otter. They were able to announce the comical mishap live. The only serious damage was to the crew's reputation, as no one was physically injured.

Butch Otter then christened the "Captain Guleke" in a brief ceremony, which was followed by a sumptuous dinner and lively dance near the Island Pavilion.

The Flotilla continued downstream spending a night in North Fork before descending toward Shoup, where Smith and Settles guided the historic scows safely through the Pine Creek Rapids. People from throughout the state signed up to ride the scows for a portion of the trip.

Don O'Neal was selected as Lemhi County's representative to serve as a Grand Marshall at the State Centennial Parade in Boise. Don O'Neal and the late Fred H. Snook, Sr. each received a Centennial Medallion from the State Centennial Commission.

The Centennial emphasis shifted to Boise for the actual Centennial on July 3, 1990. Some Lemhi County residents participated in the many Boise activities, but most stayed at home to participate in Salmon River Days and Salmon's Centennial Events. Many of the Boise events were televised. In Salmon, longtime residents, John C. Snook and his brother, Fred H. Snook, Sr. led Salmon's Centennial Parade as Grand Marshals.

The Piecemaker Quilt Show displayed quilts dating back to the turn of the century plus many other heirlooms; Julia Randolph put on a Slavic Booth with authentic Slavic music, genealogies and information of Slavic culture; and MarRue Simmons presented a Walking Tour of Historic Buildings. This was a guided tour of Salmon's most historic buildings. MarRue also helped published a brochure for the Walking Tour.

Ciska Mosher was in charge of the Statehood Day Ceremony held at noon on July 3, 1990 at the Lemhi County Courthouse lawn. A city wide bell ringing began the ceremony which included the flag presentation, history, singing, dancing and a viewing of Lemhi County's time capsule.

A Grand Reunion of Salmon Schools was organized by Pat Fitzgerald. This reunion, for all alumni who attended any of the Salmon schools, featured lunch, dinner and a Reunion dance.

West One Bank presented a Spirit of the West Art Exhibit. This exhibit went statewide for several months. The exhibit was featured in Salmon for three days in September, 1990 under direction of Paula Guth of West One Bank. The exhibit was free to the public and also featured local talent performing on stage during an evening performance.

The final organized Centennial event held in Lemhi County was the Centennial Ball which occurred in late October, 1990. Stefani Blayden organized this large event which celebrated Idaho's statehood through dance. The State also held a Centennial Ball in Boise. The University of Idaho Jazz Band performed at the Elks Hall while two groups performed at the LDS Stake Center and the Salmon High School. There was something for everybody.

The State Centennial was scheduled to end December 31, 1990. In late December, there was a statewide event entitled, Weekend of Commitment. This event encouraged Idahoans to commit to a better future. All of the area churches were invited to participate with messages of hope, peace and unity within our community.

As the Centennial Celebration came to an end, a small group began to form the Lemhi County History Book Committee. Its purpose was to finalize the Centennial Celebration by gathering the most and the best information possible on the history of Lemhi County. The completion of this project celebrates, forever, Lemhi County's participation in the State Centennial.

1903 - Ulysses. Mike Coan started down the river with two pack horses and in some way the pack got loose along the trail and spilled all his supplies for about a mile and one of his bronchos was not satisfied with that and jumped in the river and swam across leaving Mike on this side.

THE STRANGE CAR SALE

by Dee Keirnes

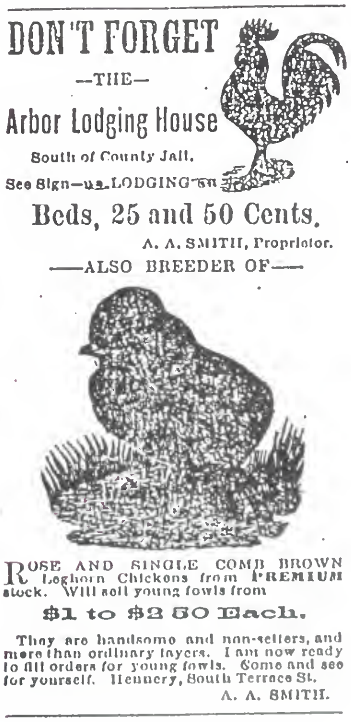
It was a summer afternoon, in 1965 I think. I had moved back to Salmon the year before and was working in my father's barber shop. Tom Kessel from up around Leadore came in for a haircut and shave and of course his old shepherd dog "Shag" was with him. Shag was an easy going old dog that seemed to understand most of what you said. If you asked him to shake hands he would reach up with his right hind foot, which made everyone laugh.

Tom had been drinking a little, as he often did when he came to town and was in a jovial mood. He said they were in town to buy a new car.

While I was shaving him I noticed one of the car salesman from the Ford garage go by and grin when he saw Tom. I think it was Dutch Morrison. I wondered what was up and, shortly after Tom left, here came Dutch to tell us about the strangest car deal he had ever made.

It seems that Tom had been up there and looked at every new car they had on the lot. Even test drove some of them while Dutch rode in the back seat. Shag got to ride on the passenger side. Anyway, Tom couldn't seem to decide which one he liked best. Finally he went down the line and opened the passenger door on every one of them. Then, back out on the sidewalk in front of all the cars, he turned to Shag and said, "Well, which one of those damn things do you like best?" Shag trotted off down to a big Mercury station wagon, jumped up on the seat and just sat there panting.

Tom said, "We'll take that one."



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ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn Chickens from PREMIUM stock. Will sell young fowls from

$1 to $2 50 Each.

They are handsome and non-setters, and more than ordinary layers. I am now ready to fill orders for young fowls. Come and see for yourself. Hennery, South Terrace St.

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FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS - 1940 to 1990

by Fred Snook

Editor's note: This section reviews the gradual change that has taken place in Lemhi County in the past fifty years. This change, highlighted by several booms and busts, has moved our isolated community closer and closer toward the modern world. The section combines an overview narrative, many illustrative photos, and interesting topics. Although the focus is on the 1940 to 1990 time period, it was often necessary to go back before 1940 to cover the complete history of an individual subject, or to show the contrast or change that has occurred.

Many changes have occurred in Salmon and Lemhi County during the past fifty years. Most of these changes and growth have been slow and sometimes unnoticed. People come back to visit and say, "The town hasn't changed at all", but change continues. Most of the change has been for the good, some for the bad. Salmon is still a very good place to raise your family; isolated and protected from some, not all, of the dangers of the real world.

As America grew after World War II, so did Lemhi County. One of the main changes was in transportation. When the G & P Railroad went out in 1939, the highway system was inadequate. During World War II, it was not possible to make many improvements, however, after the war one of the main improvements was in highway transportation. A narrative history of Lemhi County, written in about 1949 by an unknown source states:

> Salmon, has a population of 3,400. Salmon is served by bus and truck lines from Missoula. Butte, Idaho Falls and Pocatello. By the end of this summer a 10 mile stretch of the road from Pocatello will be oiled giving Lemhi County its first oiled road leading (for ten miles) to the outside. It is expected that oiling of the roads to Missoula and Idaho Falls will be completed within the next three or four years.

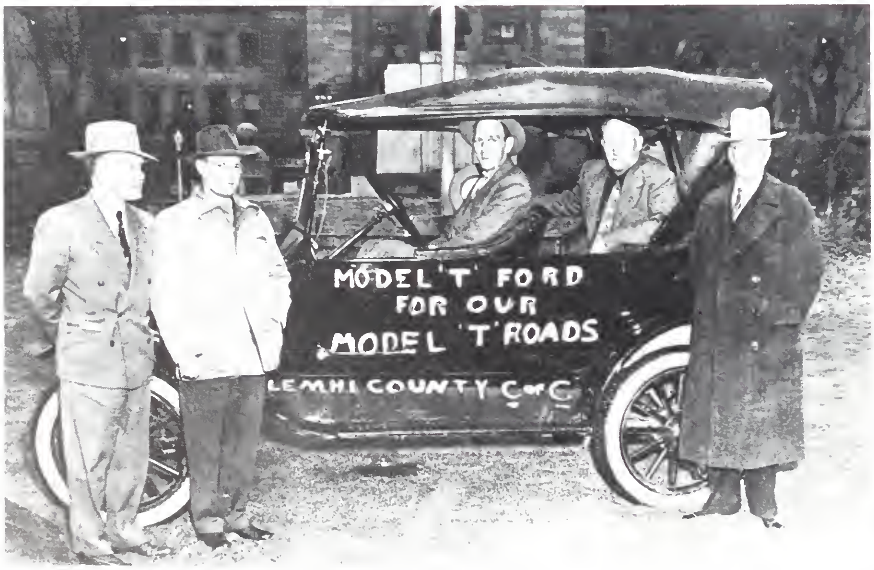
The roads were not completed that soon, but by the middle 1950's, the relocation of State Highway 28 from the back road to the old railroad right of way, up the middle of the Lemhi Valley, was completed. This project opened up the road to Idaho Falls, and what fifteen years before had been a two day trip by train, became a three to four hour trip by auto.

Over the years, small improvements have continued on U.S. Highway 93. This north-south route that connects Mexico to Canada, running through Salmon's Main Street, was virtually forgotten when the interstate system was built in the 1960's and 1970's. Rather than improve the old two lane, mountainous, curving U.S. 93 which leads from Missoula over Lost Trail Pass, to Salmon, and on to Challis and Twin Falls, Interstate 15 diverted traffic from Missoula through Butte, Dillon and Monida Pass to Idaho Falls and Salt Lake City.

In the past few years, Montana has made major improvements to U.S. 93 including a three lane, open view grade to the top of Lost Trail Pass. Plans are now underway to upgrade the Idaho side of Lost Trail Pass. This will have immediate impact. First, an estimated three to five year construction period will provide jobs and revenue, and more and more traffic will resume use of U.S. 93.

Growth periods affecting Lemhi County have included the Cobalt Boom, the Land Boom, the Noranda

1950 - a delegation from Lemhi County visits the State Capitol asking for funding for a paved highways. Fred H. Snook, County Commissioner; Ed Douglas, Mgr. Cobalt Mine; Max Hemmert, Salmon businessman; John W. Snook, former State Legislator; Stever Mahaffey Sr., rancher.



Nationally known gun writer and big game hunter, Elmer Keith helped put Salmon on the map, writing for more than 50 years. The recipient of the first Outstanding Handgunner of the Year Award, his autobiography, "Hell, I Was There!", is a must for any Keith enthusiast.

Boom, and the Recreation Boom. The Cobalt period began in the late 1940's into the 1950's. The old Lemhi County general narrative referred to above states:

> Even today mining is one of the major industries. At the present time the Calera Mining Company is developing a large mine in the Blackbird area. One hundred seventeen employees are employed. This mine will be one of the largest producers of cobalt in the United States.

Cobalt boomed and Salmon boomed. Cougar Point Campground was a popular place for family picnics and community events during the 1950's. The Panther Creek and Morgan Creek roads were busy with traffic as well as Williams Creek. Then Cobalt closed, and Salmon partially closed for a few years. Cutbacks were made in the school system and some businesses closed, but the community survived and prepared for the next boom.

The Land Boom began in the middle 1960's and exploded in the early 1970's. Ranchers close to town sold off properties for an unheard of $500 per acre, then soon $1,000 per acre. In a few years, land was $2,500 per acre one year, and the same property was $3,500 to $4,000 per acre the next year. People jumped on the band wagon, more land was subdivided, outside investors came in, eager for profits. Again the crash came. Too many lots for too few permanent people, and at the same time, the national economy dipped. Land prices fell, from $4,000 to $3,000, to about $2,000 per acre with few buyers. All of the industries that had built up on the land sale income suffered; real estate offices, attorneys, title companies, and lending institutions saw income decline. Some survived these lean years, others did not.

To further fuel this fire, we need to review the Noranda Boom. Noranda Mining Company came to town in the late 1970's to reopen the Cobalt Mine. Many people were employed and many new people moved to Salmon. This increase in population and home buyers fueled the Land Boom. Noranda planned a thirty year life operation. But suddenly in the early 1980's they quietly shut down and left town. This collapse, further escalated the land sale decline, and definitely hurt Salmon. Many fine families had the leave the area. Others could not sell their Salmon homes in order to afford to move, and suffered economically.

Throughout the last twenty years another gradual force was at work. A quiet retirement boom keeps growing with people from outside areas retiring to Lemhi County. The community of Elk Bend was developed by Penn Phillips of Southern California. Today over a hundred homes are located on this development alongside the Salmon River about twenty miles south of Salmon on U.S. 93.

Other areas of the county have changed from agricultural areas to residential areas. Many homes are now located on Carmen Creek, Fourth of July Creek, Tower Creek, Haynes Creek, Williams Creek and Perreau Creek, Hughes Creek and the North Fork River. The valley floor area south of town is filling with homes centered around a development of the Hammon's during the 1960's and 1970's, which was unofficially nicknamed Hammonville. South St Charles Street extension has filled with homes and the old Yakovac ranch on Lover's Lane was subdivided into homesites. The lower Lemhi River area has many new homes carved out of former ranch land. The major developments of Bob Thomas' Valley View Heights and Ralston Adams' Sunset Heights, offered many scenic home locations on marginal agricultural land.

The North Fork to Gibbonsville areas saw many new homes. The Ravndal Ranch at Hughes Creek was subdivided, lots were platted on Sheep Creek, other ranches sold off parcels, and quietly the area has grown. Gibbonsville resident, Les Usher led a ten year battle to obtain legal title for the property owners of Gibbonsville from the US Forest Service. Under the old system the home owners only had a government permit for their homes. The old town of Gibbonsville is a thing of peaceful beauty today.

Along the Main River above North Fork, the residential area of Holcombville was developed. Down the river, the Forest Service burned down many of the old homes in an ill advised effort to make the river more scenic. The Tibbitts family developed the Colson Creek Ranch into a nice retreat and John Booker's Outpost became a downriver retreat for many Salmon residents for special barbecue events.

In the 1950's the government began construction of a large dike along the Salmon River starting at the Salmon River Bridge. The dike has been expanded over the years and now runs upstream several miles providing protection for the south side of Salmon's Main Street. Flooding, caused by winter ice jams still occurs on the north side of Salmon near the Lemhi River. In the 1980's, a dike was built along the lower end of the Lemhi River to try to protect this area from future flooding.

The Deadwater area of the Salmon River located a few miles below North Fork has been a source of controversy. Many blame this area as the cause of the ice jams that threaten river area residents from North Fork to Salmon. Some have proposed to dredge out Deadwater to eliminate the dead current. Others oppose this idea, citing the fact that the Salmon River is a wild and scenic river and should be left undisturbed.

The other gradual change has been in agriculture. Several new families moved to the area during this time period and replaced old time ranching families. Many ranches on the Lemhi and in the Pahsimeroi have remained in the same family for several generations.

The commercial business grew. Historically, Salmon had only one bank; Idaho First National Bank, located on the corner of Center and Main Street. Their old bank building was torn down and a new facility built at the same location. In the early 1970's, First Security Bank built a new building at Shoup and Andrews. It was soon joined by Mountain States Savings, located across Andrews Street in the Herndon Motel Building. Next, Eastern Idaho Federal Credit Union opened as a one person, small office, and has now grown to a major operation. In an old issue of the *Recorder Herald* there is a news story, about the State Banking Commission denying an application for a new Salmon bank. The State explained that all of the old banks in Salmon had failed, except Idaho First National, and their opinion was that the community could not support more than one bank. What was right then, is wrong now.

The Lemhi County Courthouse underwent major expansion adding a new Sheriff's Department and expanding the first floor offices.

In the early 1960's, the last of the old wooden sidewalks on Main Street were replaced as the town modernized. Today, some western communities are replacing concrete sidewalks with old wooden boardwalks. Main Street's appearance has changed. Two new buildings built by Prochko and Cook filled in the gap on the south side of Main Street in the 500 block and Jack Cook's sporting goods store filled in the old driveway in the 400 block. Elsewhere, the hospital was purchasing additional ground in the 700 block. The collection of old homes and trees was replaced by a new green belt area, about a half a block long.

The 900 and 1100 blocks changed dramatically. Two old motels were demolished. Criddle's Drive Inn Motel and the Trail's End Motel were taken out and the areas cleaned off for future development. That development has never occurred, but no doubt will, someday. The removal of old buildings did change the appearance of "Old Main Street". This trend continued in the 1200 block. The old Pearl Bowen, John Deere Tractor dealership building was destroyed by fire, and almost all of the rest of the block has been cleaned off.

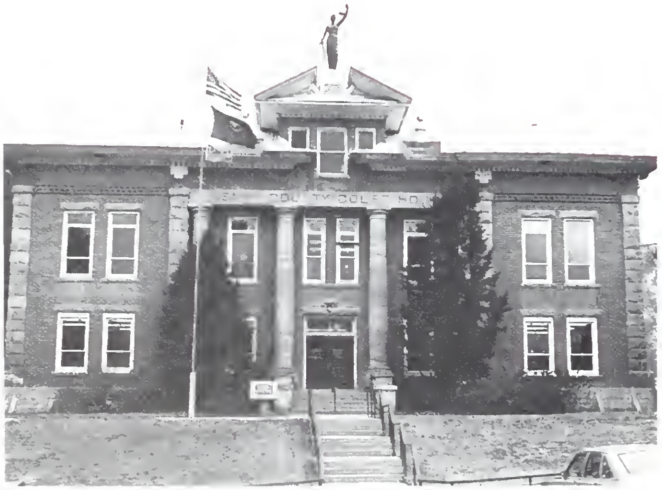
The south side of the 900, 1000 and 1100 blocks also changed. The residential appearance remains intact, but most of the old homes are now businesses. This has helped preserve Salmon's small town flavor.

There have been several attempts to organize the building of a big city mall at the edge of town, but the idea has never taken hold.

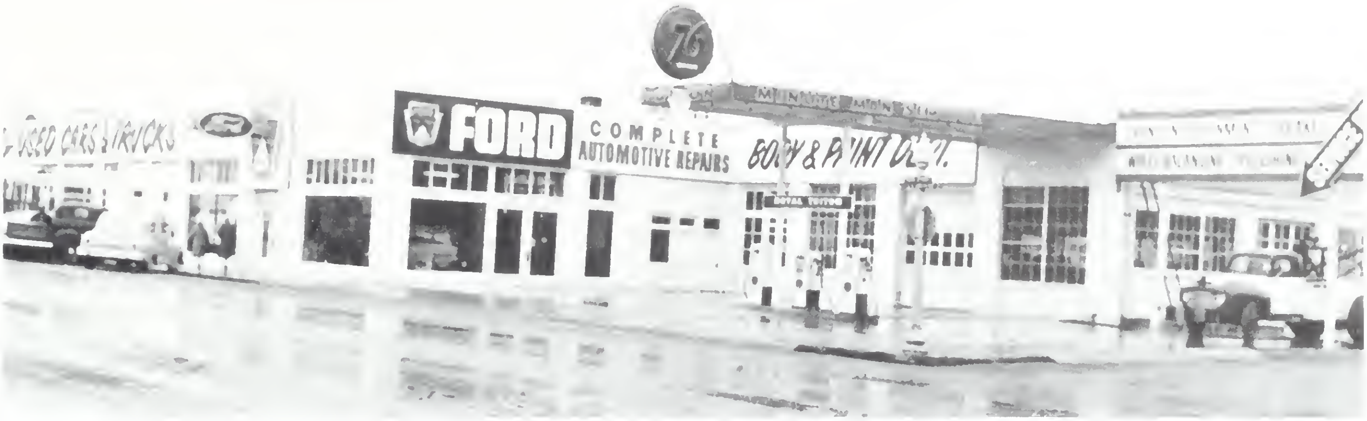
Several of Salmon's old businesses have expanded. The McPherson Dry Goods Store is celebrating its 90th year of business. Over the years it has expanded by making the adjoining Bakery building a part of the store. Havemann Hardware added additional space when the Salmon Post Office moved from Main Street to the new brick building on Shoup Street. Saveway Market outgrew its Main Street location, and built a large grocery store on the north side of Shoup Street in an old residential area.

The south side of Shoup Street in the 500 block changed, as all the old residential buildings were taken out to provide parking. Rexall Drug expanded, adding the Hallmark Store where Clinton's Shoe Store had been for years. Arfman's Department Store, moved from the old JC Penny Store across the street, to the old location of Saveway Market. B&B Grocery added the Pioneer Bakery and also expanded their operation to front onto the Shoup Street parking lot.

After World War II came the real discovery of the gasoline age in Lemhi County. It seemed that every intersection had at least one gas station. Many of these old Main Street Service Stations have changed over the past years. The Club Bar was torn down to make room for a Chevron Station in the 200 block. The station on the west side of No. Center Street and Main Street was discontinued when the Perry brothers built their new Chevron Station where the old Methodist Church used to be at Main and Church Streets. An old residence was moved on the south side of Main at Church Street to make way for Bernard's Conoco Service Station. Tom Reid's busy station at the intersection of No. Andrews and Main Street served for many years until being converted into a tire shop. Max Hemmert's old Texaco station at the NE corner of Center and Main was replaced by a large Texaco



This handsome building was built by W.W. Schultz. It was built in the colonial style with a hip roof and is adorned with four multi-colored, double tapered Ionic columns which support the heavy stone Lintel. The brick dentil corbling gives a continuous line effect across the top. It has broken pediment and neoclassical details under the eaves and a gabled dormer, with full eave return, flanked by ornamental metal finials. The brick and stone is from local sources. The 8 foot bronze statue of "Justice" stands serenely at the top of the dormer, placed on her lofty perch by an ordinary hay derrick.



The old Pioneer Ford Building on the south side of Main St. between Andrews and Church Streets, was remodeled to accomodate the present King's Department Store.

station that has become V-I. The Amoco Station, owned by Chuck Kane was at Lillian and Main, where the Country Store is today. At the corner of Clark and Main was the V-1 gas station. This building is now Farmer's Insurance. In the 1000 block was another gas station. This was also where Max Hemmert's Jeep dealership was located, later it was Arnold's Texaco Station. On Union Avenue, Jim Pope's Beeline Gas station operated for many years. It was later replaced by Joe Proksch with the large Prox Oil Station on Hwy. 93 South.

Back in the center of town, the Pioneer Ford garage also had a large gas station deck with Phillips 66. The Pioneer Garage, developed by the Nichols family, was the hub of activity for many years. Their phone number was simply number 1. As the Pioneer building grew older and older, the Ford dealership was sold to a new fellow, Gary Anderson, who proposed to move the dealership out of the city limits to a location on Hwy. 93 South. "Ridiculous. It will never work", said old-timers. "The Ford garage has always been in the middle of town, how can they move it", added others. But the move was made and has proved quite successful both for Gary Anderson and for the new tenants of the old Pioneer property. M.H. King Department Store purchased the property and reconstructed the old building into a new, modern Kings Store.

Other gas stations included Bob Stokes Co-op at the edge of town of Hwy. 93 north, a Maverick station near the present day City park, and Ed Wolfley's 93 Mini-Mart, which started in a small temporary building that has grown into a nice gas station/porting goods store.

With the many gas stations were many car dealerships. Sam and Babe Weber's Valley Chevrolet was purchased by Marlin Blayden.

Marlin and his son John have expanded over the years to serve all General Motors vehicles; one of the few dealerships in the nation, authorized to service and sell every type of GM auto. Meeks Motors, located on So. Andrews and Van Dreff, which had Buick, Pontiac and GMC trucks, sold out to Quality Motors and became a parts house. Max Hemmert Jeep dealership was one of the largest in the northwest. Almost every rancher in the valley had a Jeep four wheel drive pickup. Chris's Motors, located at So. St. Charles and Van Dreff, sold Nash Ramblers and there was a dealership located on North St. Charles selling Imperials and Chrysler. In the late 1950's, Jack Cook and Frank Stahl sold Dodge cars and Dodge Power Wagon pickups at Salmon Motors, located where the A to Z Feed Store is today, on Shoup Street. Dale Skinner built the Quonset design building on Hwy. 93 South to sell Ford tractors, Mercury cars, and the popular International Scout four wheel drive units. Eli and Jack Smith opened Smitty's Auto Sales with Plymouth-Dodge cars on Hwy. 93 South in the building that is now Economy Supply. Today, only two, dealerships remain; Quality Motors and Gary Anderson Auto Sales, which has the dealership on Ford-Lincoln and Chrysler-Dodge-Plymouth vehicles.

The Herndon Hotel

Changes have come in the Hotel business also, over the years. The Shenon Hotel became the Pixton Hotel, and later the Herndon Hotel. Additional units were added on Church Street and then on Shoup Street, to become the Herndon Hotel and Courts. The Hotel business era ended. First, the Lemhi Hotel was destroyed by fire in 1962, and second, the modern traveler preferred newer motels over the old-time hotels. The

Herndon Hotel closed and the Herndon Courts were converted to commercial space. The Motel Deluxe was built on Church Street and the Suncrest on Hwy 93 South. As the Trail's End and Drive Inn Motels were removed, two new motels were built across the bridge on Hwy.93 North. The Stagecoach Inn is a very fine, spacious facility built by Nep Lynch at the location of the old Dunks Army Surplus Store and Cabins, which were a few old log cabins located just below the Salmon River Bridge. The Stagecoach Inn was soon joined by the Wagons West Motel.

Hotel and motel rooms continue to be a problem in Salmon, and it is either feast or famine. Most of the year there are many rooms available, but during the summer months and special events, rooms are scarce. The low total number of rooms does limit the possibility of major conventions or activities, but presently the total year round demand is not sufficient to justify more lodging space. Today four motels and one bed and breakfast unit serve Salmon.

Social habits changed. After prohibition ended, Salmon had a large number of watering holes. This continued into the 1950's until restrictions and social changes began the decline of the bar business. The State law changed making hard liquor licenses outside of incorporated towns very difficult to obtain. This law led to the death of such establishments as the Lamar Club and the Rainbow Club, both located near Salmon, but outside of the city limits. The old Rat Race saloon at Carmen continued as a beer bar. In Salmon, Main Street featured a long list of bars. The Club, The Buckhorn, The Smokehouse, The Silver Spur in the Lemhi Hotel, The Lantern, The Crescent Club, The Mint, The Main, The Owl Club, The Elks Club, The Shady Nook, and Art's Bar. In the late 1950's the legislature passed a new law establishing a quota on how many liquor licenses a town could have. This quota was based on population and Salmon's quota was three! However, grandfather licenses could continue. Charles Herndon remodeled the Herndon Hotel to include the old Salmon River Inn, to obtain a license only days before the quota system began.

The Club Bar was removed to make way for the Chevron Station. The Buckhorn was removed to make room for The Smoke House parking lot. The Smoke House dropped their liquor permit. The Silver Spur burned down and the license was transferred. The old Crescent Club moved to a new location and became the Timberline. Art's Bar closed, followed by The Mint. Today, only the Salmon River Inn, Timberline, Owl Club, Lantern and Shady Nook remain in business.

Recreation facilities became a reality. Salmon had been one of the last communities without a golf course, when a small, private course sprang up on the Salmon River at Lake Creek. It was later replaced by the Salmon City Golf Course which is part of the City Park. The City Park project was made possible by the goodwill of Mr. and Mrs. Gar Hodges. They were the owners of a ranch situated at the edge of Salmon on Highway 28. The Hodges had many other opportunities to sell their property, but worked with the City in entering into a long term sale to the City, at a very reasonable price, with very reasonable terms. The City Council had the foresight to jump at the opportunity, and the deal was struck. The School District had purchased a part of the Park property for the high school location. Then it was decided to not build the high school at that location, so that property has also been incorporated into the total park system. The community stepped forward and took the initiative. The Golf Association was formed and through their efforts a beautiful golf course was constructed. The Rotary Club constructed two pavilions in the vicinity of the old Hodges home and orchard, which is now a popular playground and eating area of the park. Salmon attorney, Jordan Smith organized a fund drive to build a new City Swimming Pool, while other groups have constructed new tennis courts and many softball and baseball fields. The Salmon City Park is truly something that our community can take pride in. Perhaps, someday Mr. and Mrs. Hodges will receive the recognition they deserve for making this possible.

The School District had planned to build the new Salmon High School at the present park area. They purchased land from the Hodges for the new school, but the community rightfully objected to the location, which was beyond walking distance of most of the community. Good things often come out of bad, and that happened here. The School District traded their property at the Park to the County in return for the old Lemhi County Fairgrounds location, located just across from the other school buildings on Highway 93 South.

The problem of a location with more space for a new fairgrounds was solved when Salmon residents, Lavan and Pat Hunsaker offered to give the County acreage at the end of their ranch, about three miles north of Salmon on Highway 93, in return for certain construction work to be done on the Hunsaker's property. The Lemhi County Fair Board has done an excellent job over these past fifteen years in developing the new fairgrounds, with the construction of a racetrack, a covered grandstand, indoor arena, boxstalls, 4-h buildings, and other display buildings. The Lemhi County Fairgrounds are considered to be the finest small county fairgrounds in the State of Idaho.

So the complicated three way switch resulted in more acreage for the park system, the perfect location for the Salmon High School, and a fine new fairgrounds complex.

People always complain that there is nothing for young people to do in Salmon. This is simply not true. Any young person who has the initiative to be involved, can be in more activities than he or she has time for. Today, there are Little League baseball teams, softball leagues, golf, football, tennis, swimming, Lifetime Sports Activities through the High School, gymnastics, power lifting, many school sports activities, very active 4-h programs, Little Britches Rodeo, High School Rodeo, Scouting activities, church youth groups, plus the many activities our location offers for hunting, fishing and outside events.

Salmon and Leadore High Schools both have many athletic events, and these games are a treasured social activity for many people in both communities.

Salmon High School has had a number of fine boys' basketball teams over the years, but the only team to win the State Basketball Championship was the 1964 team. They started back in the Brooklyn School in the fifth grade under Coach Sassman, then progressed through Junior High School, Freshman and Junior Varsity under Coach Terry Armstrong, and then their Varsity years under Coach Dean Stokes. Salmon played at the highest level in the State, and first showed potential in 1962 when Salmon beat Idaho Falls High School for the District Championship.

1964 Basketball Team - Front: Buck Stout, Fred Snook, Chuck Jones Second: Ron Sorenson, Rick Neyman, Bill Whiting, Lonnie Schultz Back: Jack Sorenson, Van Jolly, Ted Crumbey, John Tracey, Bob Gutzman, Jordan Smith, Dennis Moodie, Don Wolf.

1964 was the first year of the State A-2 classification for schools from 300 to 1,000 and Salmon was ready. At the State tournament, Salmon won their first two games. The Savages then played their arch rival and conference foe, Bonneville High School. The game was 32 minutes of intense basketball. Every possession was an epic struggle; neither team could pull away or take command. Several Savage starters fouled out, and the entire team had to pull together. Every player came through and late in the game, Jordan Smith sank the winning shot as the Salmon Savages became the first A-2 State Basketball Champions. Bob Gutzman and Jack Sorenson were named to the All State team. Coach Dean Stokes continued for many years as Salmon High School Basketball and won more games than any coach before or since at Salmon High School. Since leaving coaching he has had a successful career in insurance and real estate. Bob Gutzman went on to play basketball at Trinity College in Connecticut, and is now a school administrator back east. Von Jolley earned his doctorate degree and taught at Brigham Young University; Don Wolf received a degree in education and teaches in the Boise area, where Dennis Moody has a beam plant, and Ted Crumley is with Boise Cascade. Bill Whiting is in Meridian, and Lonnie Schultz was in St. Anthony. Jordan Smith is an attorney in Salmon. Jack Sorenson resides in Salmon where he competed in Salmon's softball leagues for many years. Fred Snook played football and track at Western Montana College before returning to Salmon, where teammates John Tracy (ranching) and Rick Neyman (labor) also reside. Both team managers, Chuck Jones (BLM) and Buck Stout are in the Boise area.

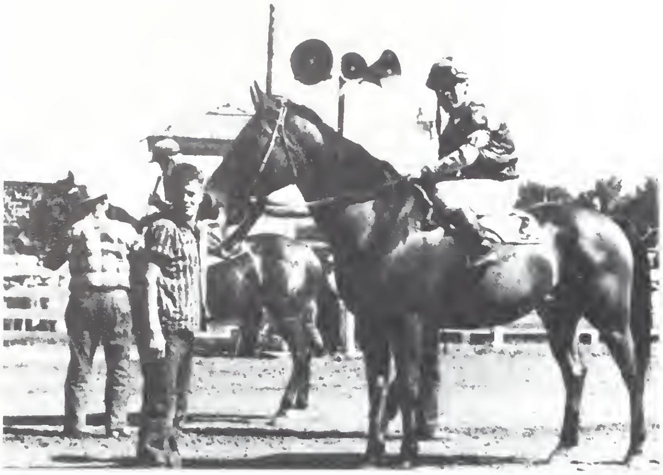
Horses helped settle the west, and it is interesting to review the changing role of the horse during the past fifty years, from a necessary animal to a recreational animal.

Horses have always been important in Lemhi County. First, for transportation; either by stagecoach or horseback. The railroad replaced the stagecoach and horses for cross country trips, unless you were like John W. Snook, who once rode his new, unbroke stallion home to Baker from Armstead, Montana, rather than pay the G & P's ''unreasonable livestock fare''. The gasoline age came and horses went, but there has always been a need for horses in agricultural Lemhi County.

Tractors replaced horses in the haying operations, and by the 1950's only a few Lemhi County ranchers continued with horse power. Lloyd Clark of Leadore still does so in 1992. Ranchers, however, still need good saddle horses to rotate cattle on the range and in their day to day cattle operations.

As the every day need for horses decreased, the recreational use of horses increased. The Salmon River Posse Club, the Salmon Salmonettes, and Rancho Kids riding groups were organized in the 1950's. Many businessmen and their families joined with their ranching friends in these fun filled activities. Many other communities had posse clubs, and there was a State Posse Organization with statewide competitions. After a few years, the thrill of this new activity wore off, and the group disbanded. A reunion dinner was held a few years ago at the 28 Club and a complete history was presented by member, Jack McKinney.

Organized horse racing was always part of the Lemhi County Fair. In the 1950's there were many horse racing enthusiasts in Salmon. A change in the Fair Circuit schedule basically eliminated Salmon and racing was dropped. The most popular local race horse ever in Lemhi County was the legendary New Moon who won over a hundred races. New Moon was one of the first registered quarter horses to come to Lemhi County. For a quarter mile, on the half mile track at the old Fairgrounds, he was virtually unbeatable. It was com-



New Moon, legendary local race horse of the 1950's, shown wining at the Ravalli Co. Fair.

mon for New Moon to win two races in one afternoon. He was even matched against cars driven by Dr. Walt Blackadar and Max Hemmert, but would prevail for a quarter of a mile. At age fifteen, he was matched against high school sprint star, Don Lemons, in a feature race at the Fair. Even with a fifteen yard head start in a fifty yard race, he proved no match for New Moon.

There was no horse racing in Salmon for years and years. Then the Lemhi County Fair Board reinstated Saddle Horse Races as part of the Fair. Although not professional, these races have provided many thrilling finishes as, "Down the stretch they come."

In the early 1970's the Salmon Chariot Club was formed. They ran their first chariot races on the Leadore Airport runway. The Championship race was run on a roadgraded strip through the sagebrush on Steve Mahaffey's Pattee Creek property. Later a track was built east of the County Airport and Chariot races were run almost every Sunday from December to March. As many as twenty-five local teams competed. Competition was keen, and many high priced horses were brought in. Teams participated in State and National Finals, and chariot racing was the talk of the town at Jack's Barber Shop. As the economy tightened, the club dwindled, moved its location to the new Fairgrounds, and finally disbanded in the 1980's.

Two other horse groups replaced the Chariot Association. The Backcountry Horsemen were organized in the middle 1970's. This group takes organized rides throughout the county, takes on worthwhile activities to improve backcountry riding, and regularly participates in local parades. Another adult horse group is the Salmon Roping Club. This group conducts regular team roping activities, sponsors the Western Playday during the 4th of July Holidays, and holds social events at the Ranch. The Leadore Roping Association was active in the 1970's and built the Leadore Indoor Arena. Later the group disbanded and the arena was sold to Lemhi County. Wally Yule supervised the dismantling of the large arena building, which was reconstructed at the new Lemhi County Fairgrounds.

Law Enforcement has been modernized in recent years. The old system was for a telephone operator to turn on the light on top of the Shoup Building, in order to tell the City Police to go to a phone and call the operator for a message. This system ended about 1970, plus or minus. A twenty-four hour dispatch center and jail was put into operation. The Sheriff's Department changed from Sheriff Bill Baker and one Deputy to numerous deputies; the City Police, from Billie Lewis and one night watchman to a six man force. An Idaho State Police Officer was assigned to Salmon. Game Warden, Mike Wilkins was replaced by several Conservation Officers, the Outfitters and Guides hired an officer, and the Forest Service and BLM hired law enforcement officers.

Another major change in the economy of Lemhi County is the increase of government employees. The US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management staffs have grown from a few employees each to major employers. The same is true of the State Department of Fish and Game, the State Department of Health and Welfare, State Employment, Soil Conservation Service. Besides the year round employees, many residents are dependent on their summer government employment.

The other economic area that continues to grow is tourism. Floating on the Salmon River and the Middle Fork is big business. In the 1960's these float trips started growing in popularity. Soon, the Middle Fork had more people than it could handle, and the Forest Service had to establish a permit system for certain areas of the rivers. Other areas still remain open for the general public to float. Professional outfitters and guides are required to have licenses from the State Outfitters and Guides Board. Many tourists come through Salmon on their way to float the river. Also, the flying services at the Lemhi County Airport are quite busy in the summer, flying floating trips into the Middle Fork.

In 1992 Salmon celebrates its Centennial Year. The community continues to change and grow; at a very slow rate. Our pace of life is slower than our large city cousins, we don't fight traffic, we know most of our neighbors and do not have any major crime problems. It is a good place to live.

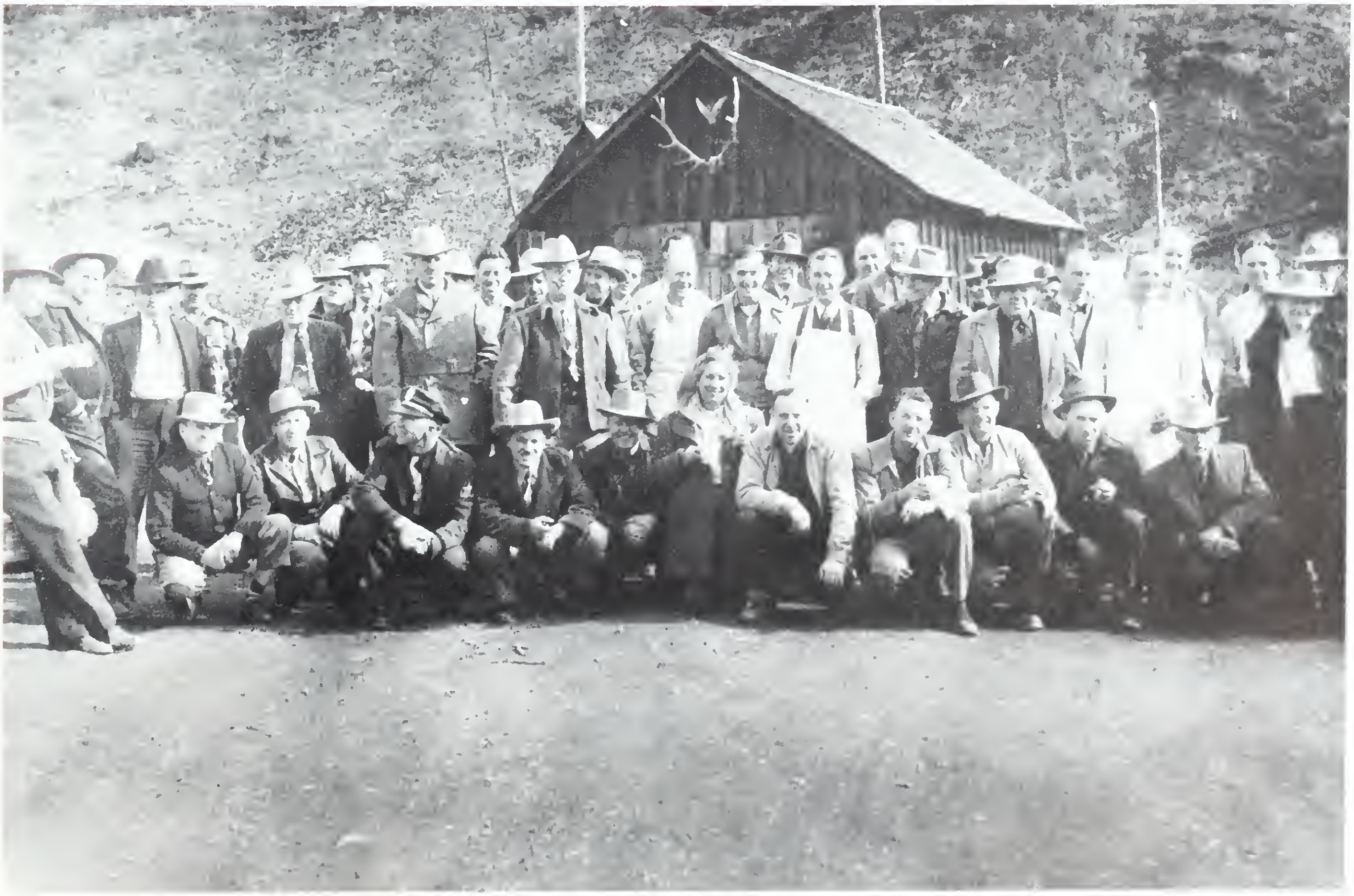
One source of future economy that has not been tapped is a historical center/convention center. Many have suggested that a Sacajawea Historical Center be built in or near Salmon. This could provide information about Sacajawea, Lewis and Clark, the Lemhi Indians, Fort Lemhi, Chief Tendoy, Leesburg and the many mining ghost towns, a general museum, an Elmer Keith museum, plus a Chamber of Commerce information center and a convention center big enough to attract groups to Salmon. The Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyoming has been very successful for many years, and the Salmon area is far more scenic and interesting than Cody. Perhaps, this will someday become a reality.

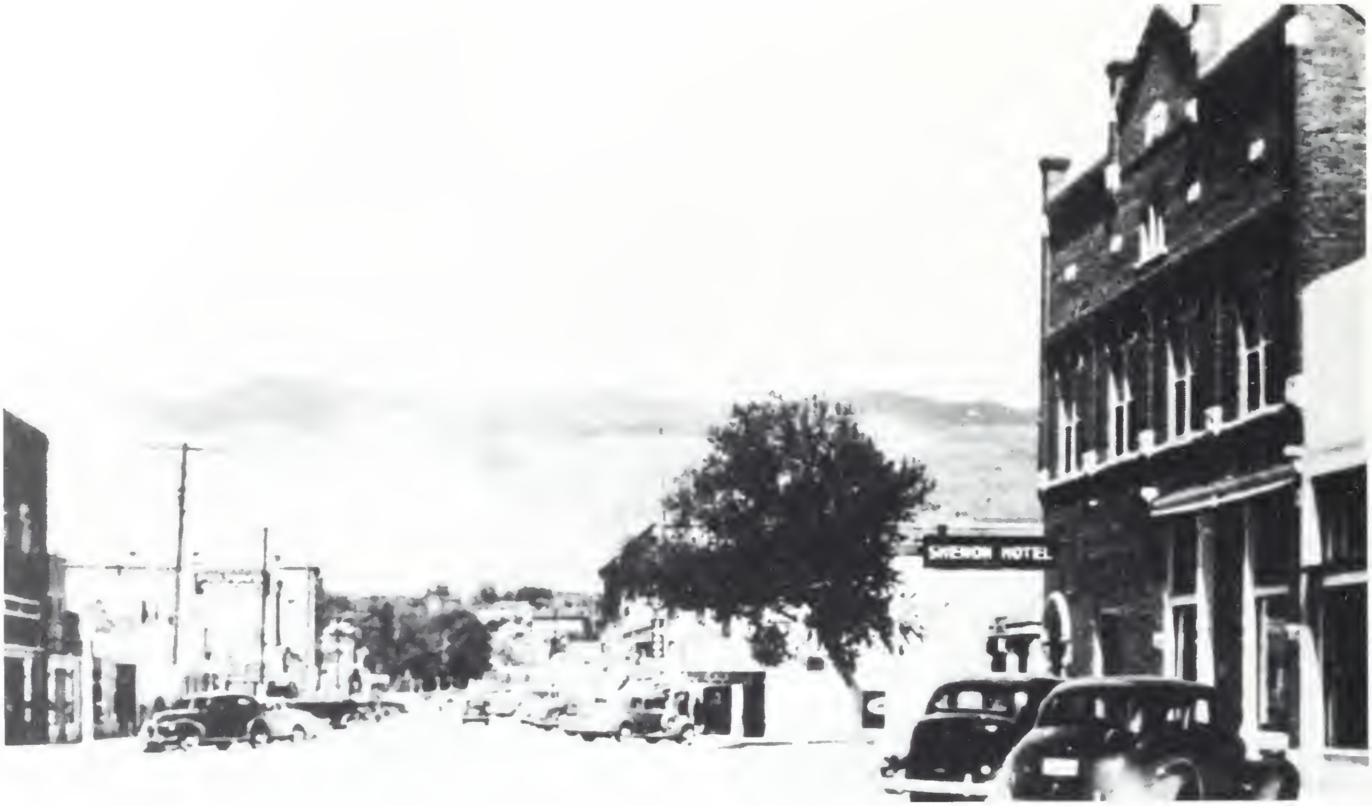
The future? No one can say for sure. Dangers come and dangers go, but the largest threats to our lifestyle now are, major expansion and the change of the economic base. Some people fear Salmon will eventually become another Jackson Hole, Wyoming, with the resulting influx of many people and major lifestyle changes. The other problem is with agriculture. Ranching, the largest economic force in Lemhi County, is now under attack from certain groups regarding grazing of the public range. Most Lemhi County ranchers use public grazing in their operation, and if this public grazing is eliminated many small ranchers would have to sell. There would be two results: Some larger ranches would buy their neighbor's ranch to provide enough grazing to continue to operate. Other ranches that cannot continue would be sold for subdivision or ranchettes. There is not much private ground in Lemhi County. More than ninety percent of the County is owned by the government. The after-effects of eliminating many of the ranches from the small amount of private ground available for agriculture would be the largest change ever in the economy of Lemhi County. Will this happen? I hope not.

Let us pray that the next fifty years brings Lemhi County as much slow growth history as the past fifty years.

COUNTY OF
LEMHI
EST. 1869

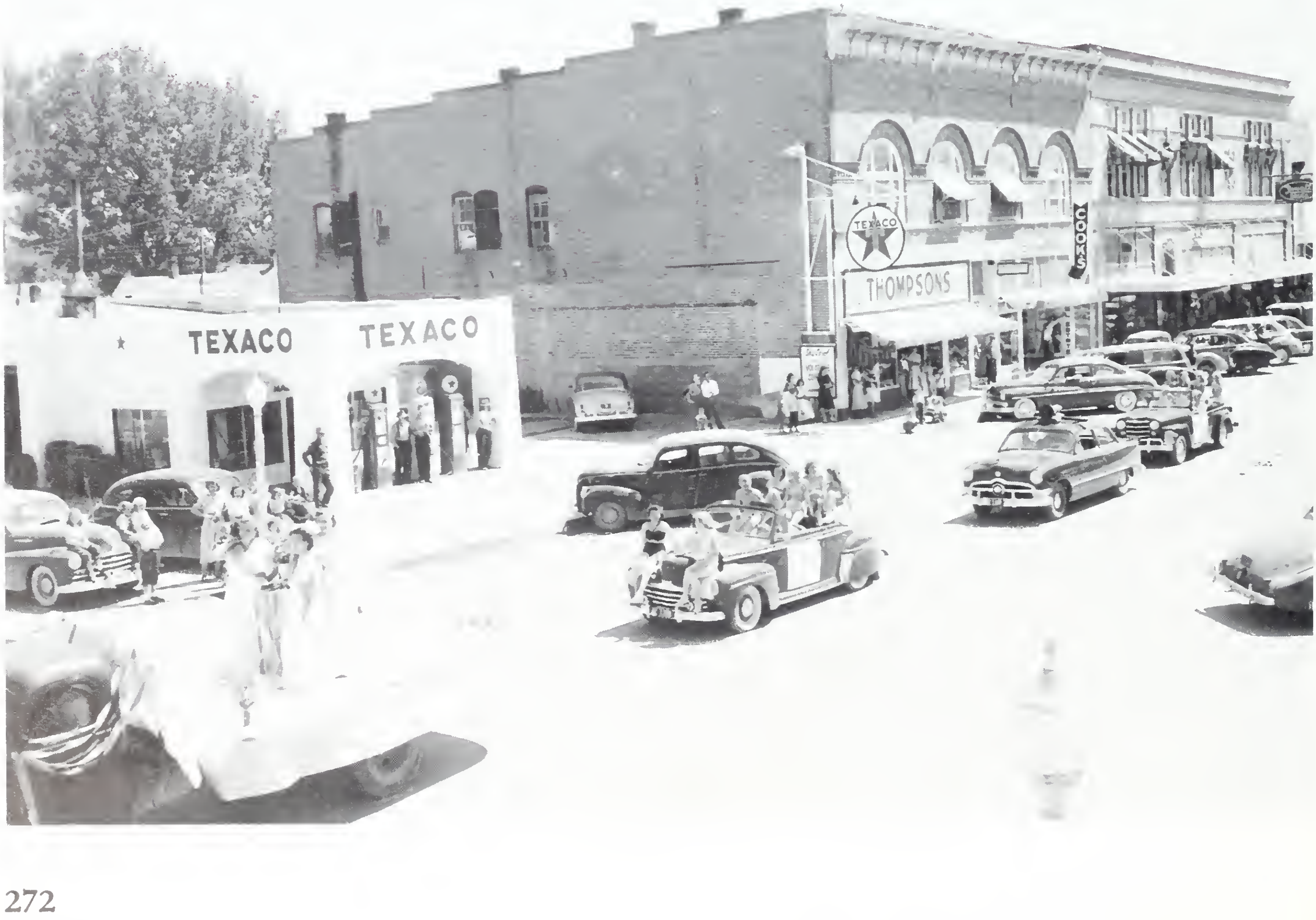
Salmon Chamber of Commerce visit to Cobalt - 1949 or 1950. Joe Pixton, J. Christensen, Ervin Dunn, Dr. Peter South, Fred Snook, Edwinna Nichols, Hap Huber, Raymond White, Ed Douglas, jess Fulkerson, R. P. Stevens, Florence Martin. Back: Bill Hanmer, Paul McPherson, Art Withington, Clint Quesnel, Billie Lewis, Gordon Wolf, --, Ed Smith, --, Bill Perry, Lewis Bernard, Frank Cammack, Larry McGivney, --, --, Boyd Andrews, Charles Goodman, Clay Merritt, Jimmie Miller, Maurice Cochran, Ed Foss, Carlos Livingston, Harold Neyman, Max Hemmert, C. Walker Lyon, Walter Harris, Frank Overcast, Bob March, Helen Hammer, Joe Herndon, --, Milt Havemann, Mrs. Pelton, Murd McNicoll, --.




SHENON HOTEL

Main Street - Salmon, Id - 1940

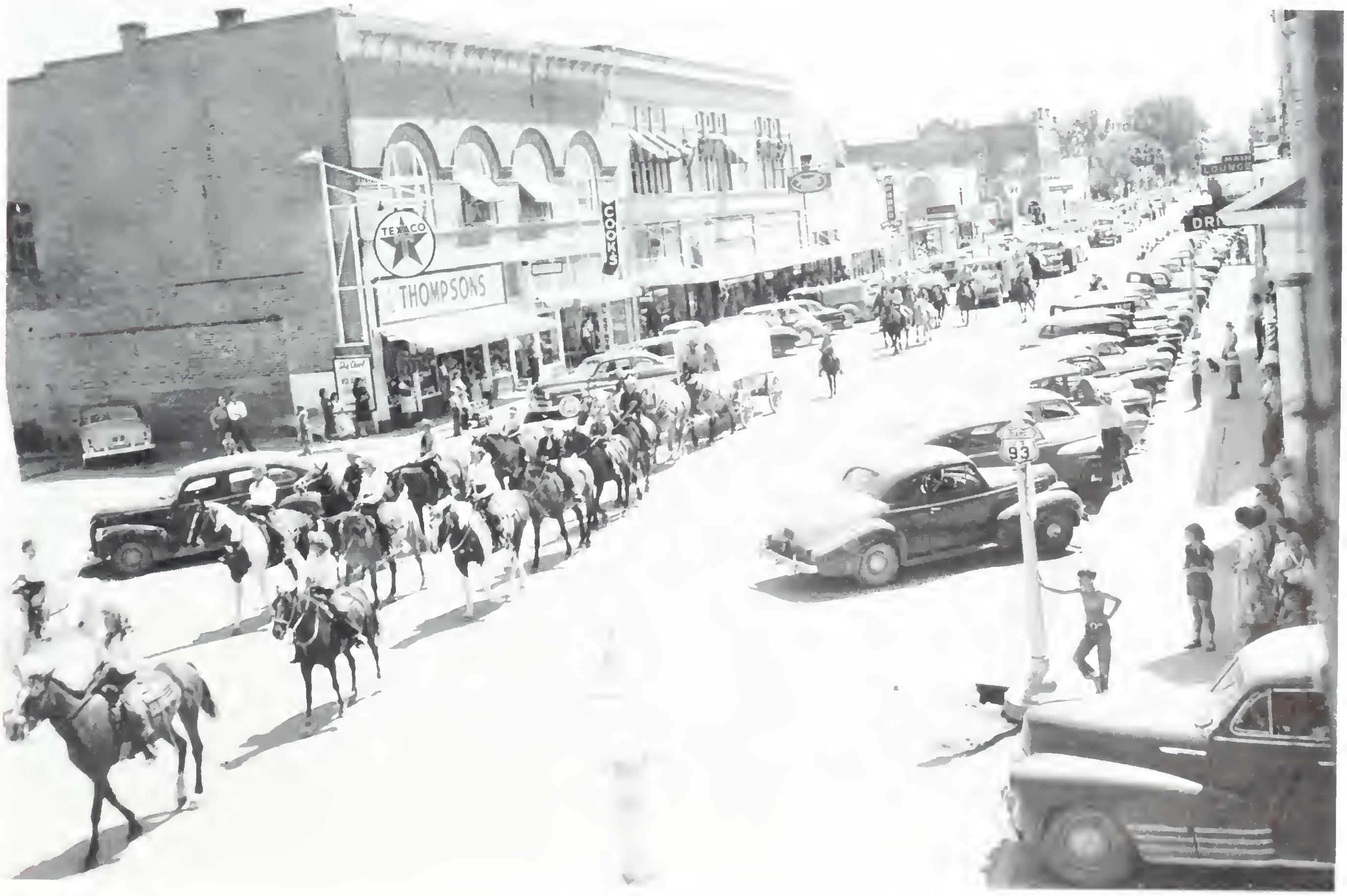
A parade on Main Street in the 1940's


TEXACO
TEXACO
TEXACO
THOMPSONS
COOKS

Clyde Starr, state legislator, and Lucille Tway Herndon, hard at work, early 1940's.

2nd Lt. Fred Lowell Brough - 1947 He went to school in Salmon until entering the service.

The parade continues.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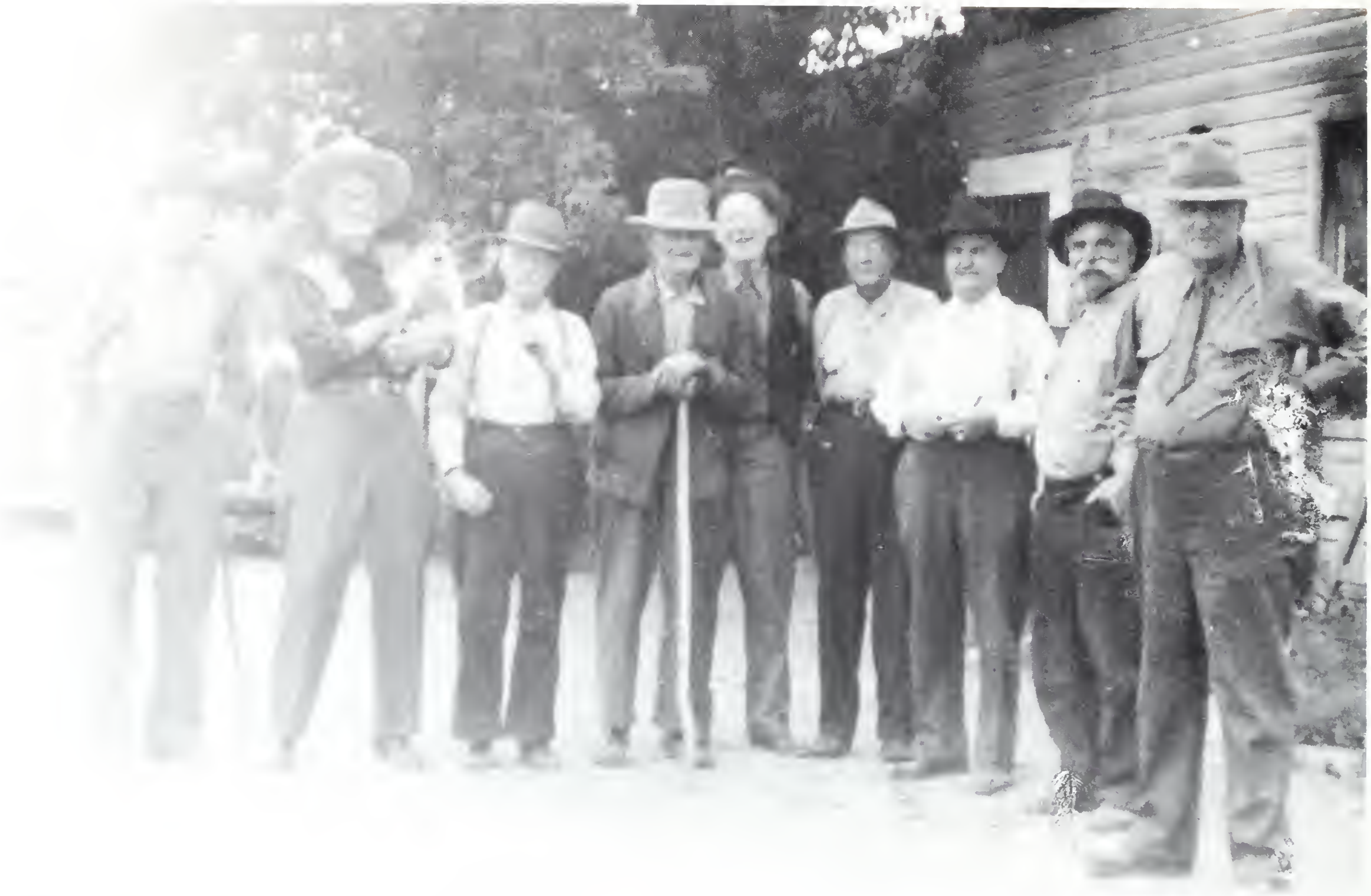
COOKS
93



Nine of the oldest men in Lemhi County in 1940 - average age 92 years: Lew Ramey, Smokey Harris, Bill Figley, John Weaver, Bill Shoup, John Coles, Art Withington, Pete Wasacho, Seth Ball.
photo courtesy of Dee Keirnes

On the back of this picture is written: "This picture belongs to Roy E. Moore. I knew all these men when I was a young man and growing up in Salmon.

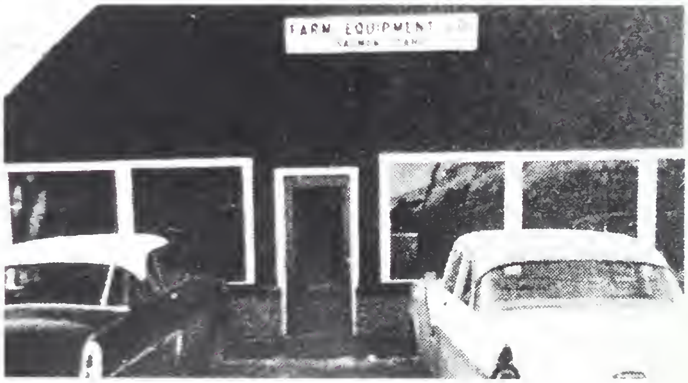
"John Weaver was a neighbor living just across the river in an old log house with a thatch roof. As a little kid I was fascinated about the grass and flowers growing on the roof.

"Smokey Harris worked for the State Road Department as a grader operator which was pulled by a steam engine and later on (when available) by a hard rubber tired truck. The truck was driven by a man named Ira Gable, who should have been in this picture too.

"Lew Ramey owned a ranch just out of town. His son and I were in the Navy together.

"Bill Figley worked for many of the ranchers and worked in the mines. He also drove stage from Idaho Falls and Red Rock, Montana. Those days stages were horse drawn. My uncle Ora Cockrell also drove stage with Mr. Figley.

"John Coles and Seth Ball were both old time ranchers in Lemhi County, and I worked some for both. Bill Shoup was a pioneer and related to Col. Shoup. Art Withington, old time rancher, sheriff, and gambler. Pete Wasacho, miner and ranch hand."



Dale Skinner Farm Equipment Co.

1904 - Travel to Thunder Mountain: ... In Roosevelt there are three general stores, six saloons and ... forty-five houses. Prices are out of sight. Sugar is $50 a sack and it costs $5 to look at the hole card.

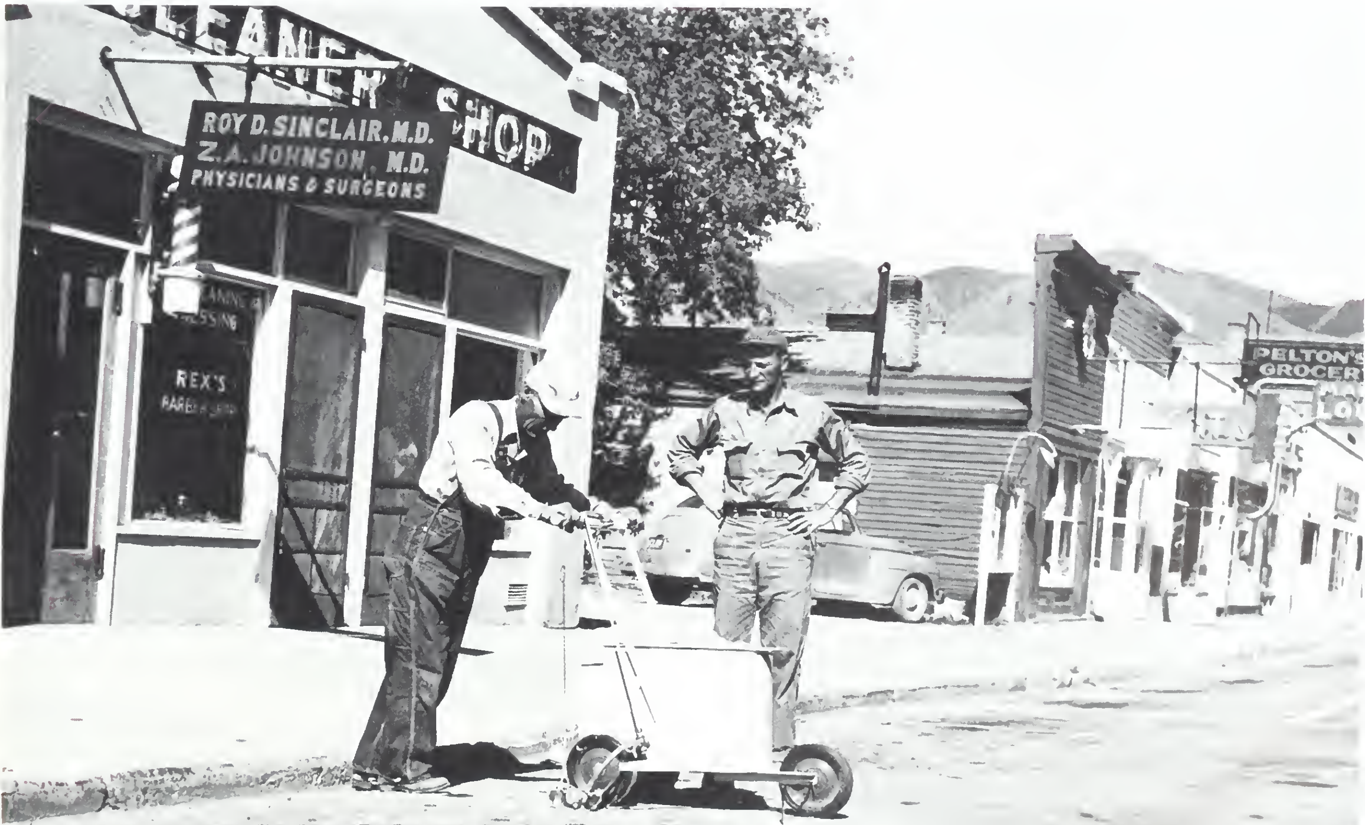
1952 - Every motorist is urged to watch his speedometer and reduce his speed to the maximum now allowed by law - 35 mph.

1952 - A White Leghorn, owned by J. A. Hanson, has been crowned the champion egg layer of the world.

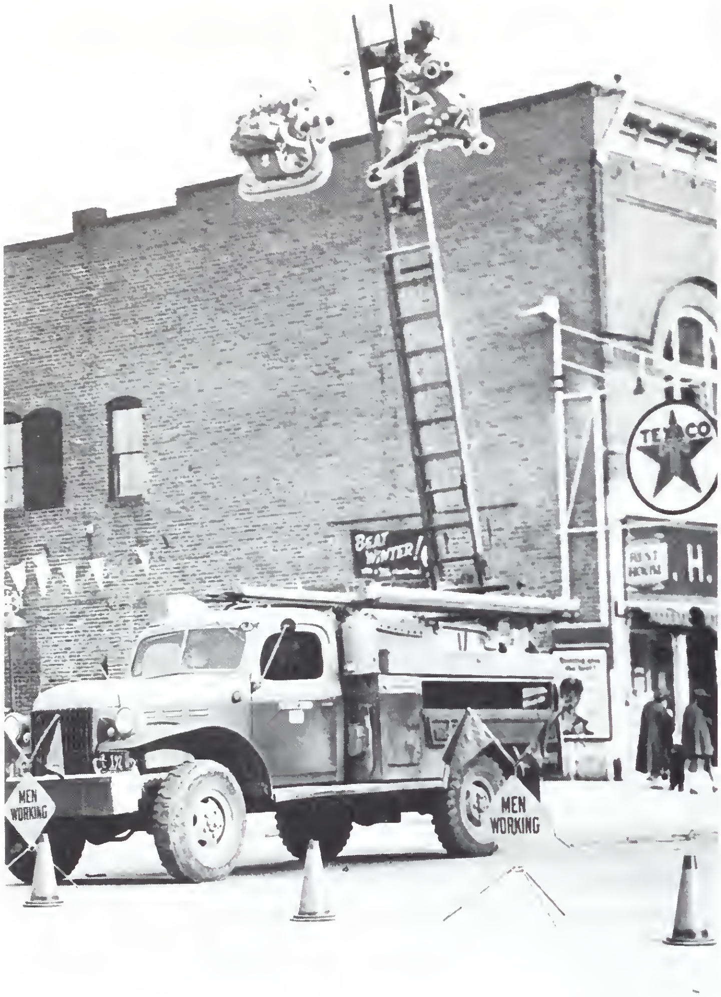
In 1958 the Mountain View Motel stood at the NW corner of Main & Challis. It later became the Trails End Motel.

George & Grace Nagel Monaghan in 1950 at their cabin high up on the bar hill.

J. Randolph photo

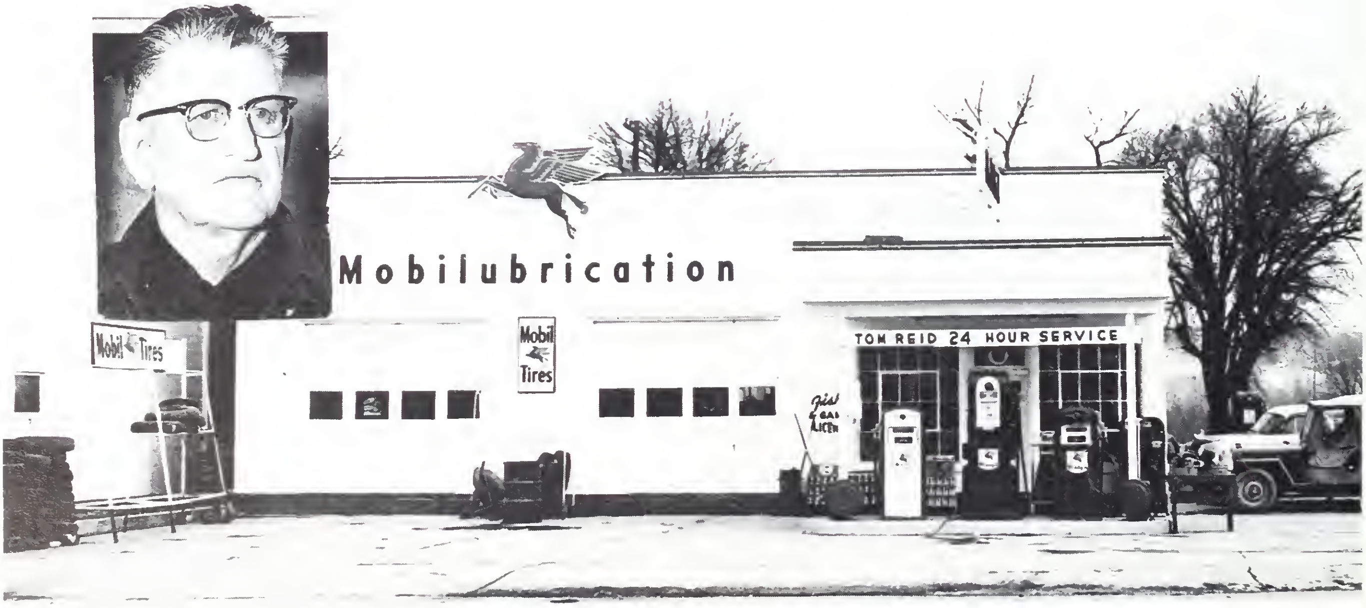

SHOP
ROY D. SINCLAIR, M.D.
Z.A. JOHNSON, M.D.
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS
REX'S
PELTON'S
GROCER

"Men At Work"-The south side of Main Street just west of Andrews in 1955.


TEXACO
BEAT WINTER!
MEN WORKING
MEN WORKING

"Men Working" again as Christmas decorations go up on Main & Center Street.

Kester Cockrell and one of many lambs, March 1969.
Bob Johnson photo


Mobilubrication
Mobil Tires
Mobil Tires
TOM REID 24 HOUR SERVICE

In March 1956 this was Tom Reid's Mobil Station at the corner of Main and Andrews Street. Present home of J-D Tires.

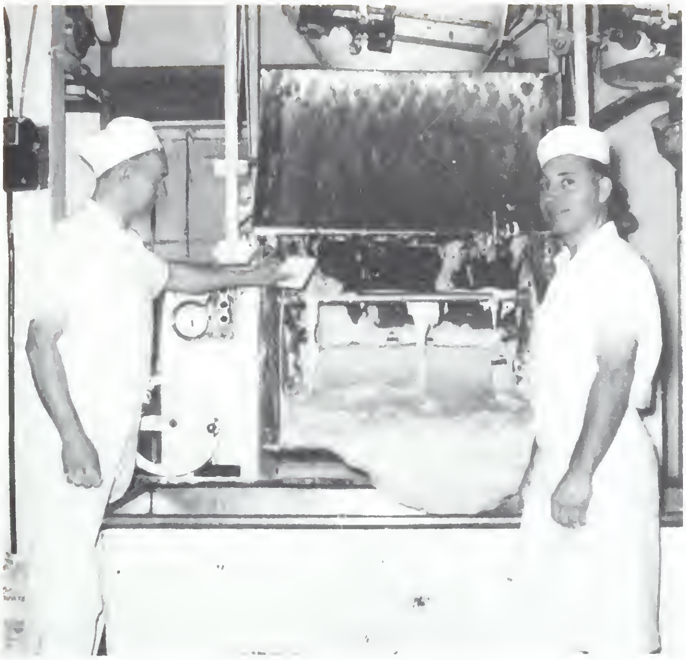
Frederick C. Lyon, C. Walker Lyon, Hon. J. Blaine Anderson, Fred H. Snook, Sr., Hon. Arnold T. Beebe, Fred Snook, Jr., at a ceremony honoring Fred Snook, Sr. & C. Walker Lyon for serving over 50 years each as Salmon attorneys. 1983.

Eager youngsters watch as "Big John Strong's Circus" comes to town.

Loulla T. Carpenter, Edna Livingston and Mae Mulkey.

In 1955 the Salmon Bakery was a thriving business. Here Marilyn Ihle Bodily & Gertrude Ihle are ready to serve customers.

Harold Gilpin - October 1955.



Walter Ihle and Melvin Pontius - 1955.

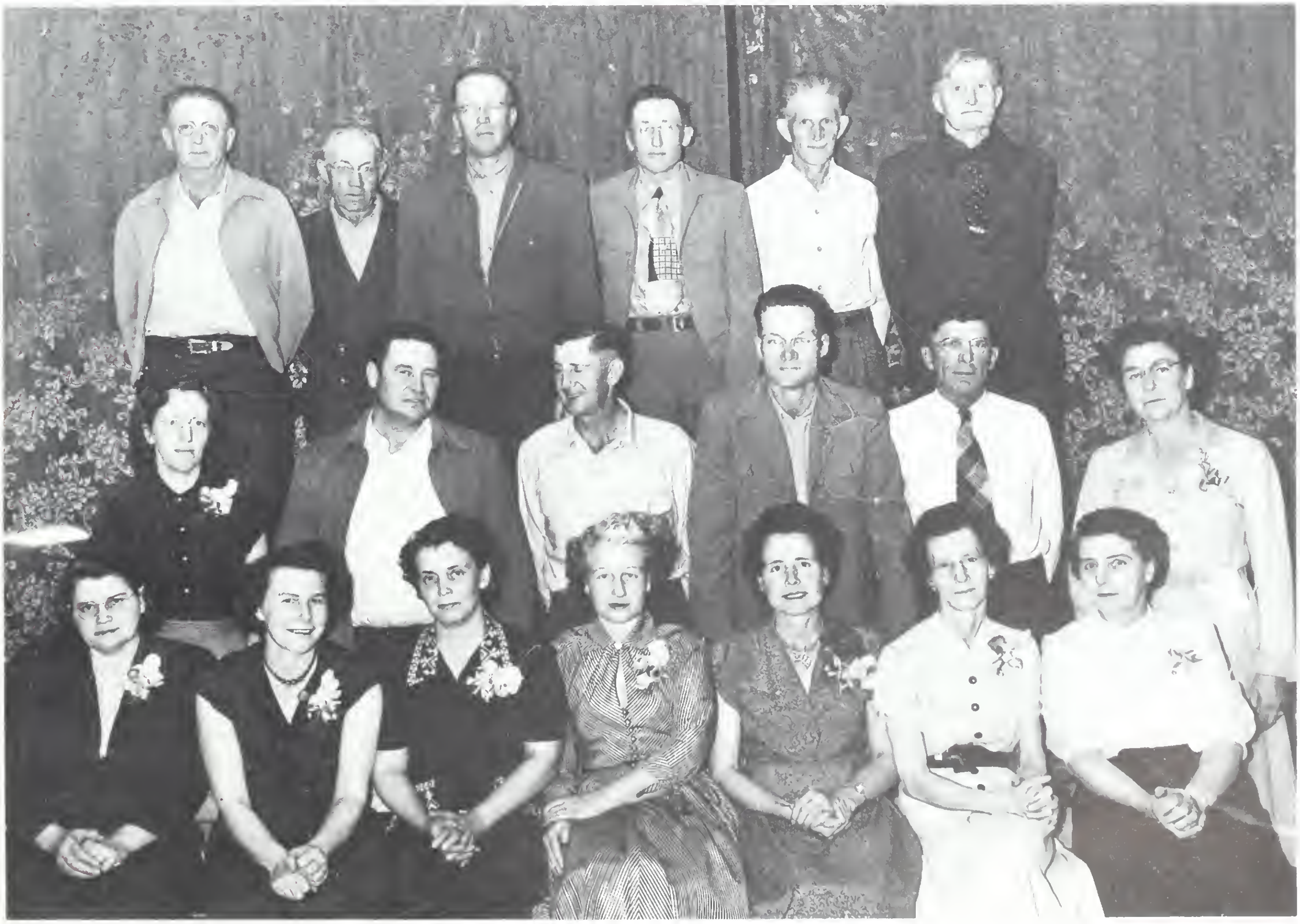
Salmon Bread GoestoWashington

By request of Congressman Paul Schaffer of Michigan, the Salmon Bakery has sent by Air-Mail, Potato Bread to Washington, to participate in a program for using the surplus potatoes. We are proud to be recognized as one of the leading Idaho Bakeries. So to help the program along we urge you to eat QUALITY POTATO BREAD.

You will find it in every store in Salmon and vicinity.

The Salmon Bakery

Past Masters of the Carmen Grange and wives - Front: Laurita Black, Mae Gutzman, Ruth Larson, Leitha Slavin, Ethel McFarland, Mae Webb, Janice Slavin. Second row: Mildred Brown, Shane Brown, Ted Slavin, Harold Black, Harry Briggs, Earl (Hooley) Larson, Ernest Neal, John Gutzman, John Webb.



Recent aerial view of Salmon and vicinity looking NE.
Dale Ford photo

Recent aerial view of Salmon and vicinity looking SW.
Dale Ford photo

EPILOGUE

The British historian Macaulay said, "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." There are countless wonderful stories of earlier times in Lemhi County, and we are grateful to all those who have helped to record so many of them.

A glance at the staff credits page will show that a number of people helped to produce these volumes, but over the course of the two years required to accomplish the publication of the books, one person has held the project together. That person is Magistrate Judge Fred Snook. Without his determination, research and writing, to say nothing of his unfailing enthusiasm, occasionally in the face of disappointment, none of us would have come together to do our part.

Originally this history was intended to be written in one volume, however, it soon became evident that one volume could not comfortably hold the mass of material collected about the area and its people. Indeed, two volumes were found to be inadequate, and the book became a three volume set.

There will be those who feel that certain important events, places or people have been omitted, and there will be others who will argue with the material presented. To these people let me say, "We did our very best to record, as accurately as possible, not only the earliest people and times, but to relate those times to the present." Each person's memory of a single event varies to a greater or lesser degree, and with that in mind we ask that you be tolerant of seeming inconsistencies in the telling of our history.

It was our feeling that the stories of progress in the county through the years make it important to include accounts of present day people as well as the pioneers. No generation stands alone, and we will all become a part of our history one day. History is, after all, an endless stream of individual lives; each one linked to countless others, and all affected by the events of their time. Very soon tomorrow will be yesterday.

Marilyn M. Alford
Assistant Chairman
Lemhi County History Committee

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